

J. SEIDEMANN

World Spice Plants

Economic Usage, Botany, Taxonomy

Springer

VISIT…



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Johannes Seidemann

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With 93 Figures

Springer

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Foreword

It is a pleasant fact that general consciousness of health and diet is growing, thus enabling the public, by means of a balanced diet, to participate in preserving global health. Spices and aromatic plants have a role to play in this which should not be underestimated. It involves not only the use of spices in preparing good tasting meals, but equally the increasing use of spices in all areas of the food industry, and also in pharmacy and medicine. The observations of our ancestors that certain herbs and their parts (leaves, fruits and seeds) not only improve the flavor of foods but have a positive effect on our health are are being turned to good use.

Initially, our forefathers collected only local plants. But via foreign trade, voyages of discovery, migration and even wars they came into contact with new plants, including many spices from other geographical areas. The oldest spice discoveries were made in Mexico. The native Mexicans were spicing their meals with chilli as early as 7000 B.C. For the western world the origins of spices was India. Five thousand years ago there was already an extensive network of trade routes ranging from China to India, Persia, Mesopotania and Egypt. The remains of certain spices (aniseed, fenugreek, fennel, cardamom, caraway, saffron and cinnamon) were found in the pyramids, indicating their use as burial gifts. In the world of the pharaohs, spices were not reserved for the ruling classes, the meals of the slaves were also spiced. This was not an act of charity but was intended to preserve the health of the workforce. Egyptian construction workers rebelled around 1600 B.C. because garlic, which was important for counteracting the negative health effects of building the pyramids, had been removed from their diet plan (the first strike in history!). The significance of spices at that time can be gleaned from the collection of recipes entitled „Papyrus Ebers", which was written in 1500 B.C. at the River Nile.

For centuries spices were transported along the caravan trails from China and India to Europe. The Silk Road was one of the more famous of these trade routes.

Despite their long tradition spices are subject to international modern scientific research. This has made it necessary to disseminate knowledge to a large audience of interest. This book addresses this need by informing the reader about the complex worldwide use of spice plants.

The many spice and aromatic plants are arranged in alphabetical order of their botanical relevance. It includes all species which have been cultivated for the above purposes. It also covers species whose usage has long ceased or which are used only rarely or have become wild. In this respect we have aimed at comprehensiveness. Furthermore, we have included plants used as pot herbs or whose ashes are used as a substitute for cooking salt, or those used as a basis of various condiments such as mustard, soy sauce, ketchup, etc., or are used to add aroma to foods, like spirits. In total over 1400 plants have been collated. Some of them are relevant only to a certain region. Plants and their

extracts or ethereal oils used exclusively in perfumes and cosmetics have not been included.

The register of literature has been designed to facilitate intensive study of a specific plant or spice. The analysis of scientific literature – particularly over the last 40 years – was achieved by means of original works, specialist journals, textbooks, the secondary literature mentioned in all of these as well as our own database. Works both on botany and agriculture, and on chemistry, pharmacodynamics and usage have been considered. It can be seen clearly that individual spices have been treated very differently. Whilst the literature on many spices is almost never ending, e.g. *Allium*, *Capsicum*, *Glycine*, *Mentha*, *Ocimum*, *Origanum*, *Vanilla* and *Zingiber*, a few spices are completely lacking any significant information to fall back on. In a few individual cases our own personal experiences are included.

The book is aimed principally at spice and aroma experts, pharmacists, botanists and interested lay persons. But we also had in mind food chemists, dieticians and agricultural scientists, for whom botany, chemistry and pharmacological aspects may be of interest. It is hoped that those occupied in the spice and aroma industry involved in creating spice blends and the like will also take inspiration from the book.

The many color illustrations will hopefully acquaint the reader with both well and lesser known spice plants and with the spices from various geographical areas.

It is with great pleasure that I thank all those colleagues who offered advice and were happy to answer my questions. Without the generous assistance of the Botanical Garden and the Botanical Museum in Berlin-Dahlem this book would not have been possible. In particular I would like to thank the Directors Drs. Hakki and Th. Raus for their interest and discussions. They granted me permission to use their very extensive library and archive as well as the herbarium and the large collections which acquainted me with many unknown spices and aromatic plants and their various parts. My particular thanks go to Dr. Peter Scharf, formerly of the Botanical Institute of the University of Potsdam, for reading through the manuscript. I am also grateful to Mr. H.-D. Neuwinger St Leon for invaluable information particularly on African plants used as spices. And last but not least I thank Dr. Th. Mager and Mr. A. Spencer of Springer Verlag who accommodated many of my wishes concerning the layout and content of the book.

Author and publisher are fully aware that a work of this kind can never be exhaustive and that possible inaccuracies and gaps are unavoidable. Hints for additions and improvements by the readership will be very welcome.

Potsdam April 2004
Johannes Seidemann

Structure of Entries

The spice plants, plant spices and aromatic plants – hereafter referred to collectively as spices – are arranged in alphabetical order of their scientific genus. In the case of multiple species of a genus the arrangement of these is also alphabetical. Synonyms have been included with the species names. Of the myriad local names for spices only the more common have been included. They are followed by the usage of plants and which parts are used as spices, together with information on their geographical distribution and areas of cultivation, and finally a list of the relevant literature.

Many lesser known plants have been included whose usage is based on personal experiences on travels and those of our colleagues. In these cases there is often no literature available.

Scientific Names

The scientific plant names with their author names are in accordance with the International Code of the Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN) of 1978 (cf. Zander (2002) Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen, 17. edn. Ulmer, Stuttgart, or Hanelt P (2001) Mansfeld's Encyclopedia of Agricultural and Horticultural Crops. Springer, Heidelberg Berlin New York). It is emphasized that the oldest publication determines the nomenclature of a taxonomical group. Varieties, types and sorts have been included only in rare cases.

Synonyms

The most important plant synonyms are included for each spice. These are listed alphabetically with a cross reference to the official plant name.

Common Names

Listed after the English or anglicized name are other common names listed alphabetically by language or region of usage.

Inclusion of the various vernacular plant names in different languages was achieved by reference to the literature, both books and journals on the subject and dedicated dictionaries of plant names (Hanelt 2001, Quattrocchi 1999/2000, Kays/Dias 1995 and Wiersma/Leon 1999, etc). This was not always easy, particularly with Chinese, Indian and African names due to their sheer number, the size of the countries and the many tribes and peoples. Only the more common names have been included.

Usage

Here there are short details of usage as spice, pot herb, ingredient for condiments and the flavoring of food and dishes. Plant ashes used as a substitute for salt are listed under condiments.

Plant Parts

In the course of studying the literature it became evident that details of the used plant parts is often missing. In the case of better known plants these are already known, but it is a mistake to assume that the parts are always the same for different species of a genus. For instance, pepper does not always provide its fruit for flavouring but in some cases only the leaves. Conversely, multiple parts of some plants can be used, as with for example coriander and parsley, where the fruit and the seeds, leaves and sometimes even the roots are used.

Distribution

Details of distribution are given, wherever possible, uniformly – in some cases in the general area, like North America with Canada, South or Latin America from Mexico to Terra del Fuego; Europe; East Asia; the Near East; Africa; Australia and New Zealand, but at other times confined to a certain zone, like North or West Africa, or Central America. Where the distribution of a species is limited to a very small area, details of the countries, states or provinces have also been considered.

Notes

Here we have given special notes on individual plants, such as on taste, on types, e.g. green and white pepper with *Piper nigrum*, or on discovery, e.g. with *Mentha piperita*.

Literature

A selection of publications on which the information presented in the book is based is given with each entry. Here we have reduced the reference to name and year of publication for single works, and in the case of larger multi-volume works we have added the volume number. A complete literature list, sorted alphabetically by author, is included at the end of the book. Where more than one work has appeared by the same author in a year these have been marked a and b, e.g. Seidemann 1995a. With the abbreviations of journals we have adhered to the international standard, whereby clarity has been given priority over conciseness.

A

Abelmoschus Medik. - Malvaceae

Abelmoschus ficulneus *Wight et Arn.*

Abelmoschus moschatus Medik.

Abelmoschus moschatus *Medik.* ssp. moschatus *Medik.*

Synonyms ▸ *Abelmoschus ficulneus* Wight et Arn., *Hibiscus abelmoschus* L., *Hibiscus moschatus* Salisb.

Common Names ▸ abelmosk seed, ambrette seed, amber seed, musk mallow, musk okra; *Arabic:* abu-el-misk (father of moschus), abu-el-mosk, bamia; *Brazil (Portuguese):* abelmosco, ambarino; *French:* ambrette, ketmie musquée; *German:* Abelmoschussamen, Ambramalve, Ambrette, Bisamkörner, Muskateller-Eibisch; *Hindi:* algalia, mushk dana; *Italian:* abelmosco, ambretta; *Japanese:* ryû kyûtororo-aoi; *Mexican:* Doña Elvira; *Pilipino:* kastuli, dalupang, daopang, marapoto; *Russian:* bamija, hibiskus; *Sanskrit:* latakasturi; *Spanish:* abelmosco, algalia, ambarcillo, ambarina, café extranjero, *Thai:* chamot-ton, somchaba, mahakadaeng

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring of coffee in Arabian regions; **product:** essential oil (liqueurs, tobacco industry)

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ E Africa, Indian to N Asia, Malaysia, N Australia, widely cultivated in tropical and warmer countries



Abelmoschus moschatus, flowering

Bois 1934; Burkill 4, 1997; Cheers 1998; Cravo et al. 1992; Dastur 1954; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Nee et al. 1986; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

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A

Abrus Adans. - Indian Liquorice - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Abrus precatorius *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Glycine abrus* L.
Common Names ▸ Crab's eye vine, Indian liquorice, jequirity, rosary pea; *Chinese:* xiang si zi, hsiang ssu, hung tou, tzu, *French:* liane reglisse, pois à Chapelet, reglisse sauvage; *German:* Paternostererbse; *India:* glumachi, gunchi, gunja, kunni, kunri, rati; *Malaysian:* akar, belimbing, saga betina; *Pilipino:* laga, kaloo, saga; *Vietnamese:* cam thao day, day chi chi
Usage ▸ substitute for liquorice
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ tropical aera, native in Florida
Note ▸ The seeds contain abrin, a toxalbumin, an exceedingly poisonous substance.

Ayensu 1978; Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

Acanthopanax (Decne. et Planch.) Miq. - Araliaceae

Acanthopanax aculeatum *Seem.*

→ *Acanthopanax trifoliatum (L.) Voss.*

Acanthopanax trifoliatum *(L.) Voss.*

Synonyms ▸ *Acanthopanax aculeatum* Seem.
Common Names ▸ Dreiblättrige Fingeraralie
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India: NE hills, Assam

Arora/Pandey 1996; WHO Manila 1990

Acer L. - Maple - Aceraceae

Acer macrophyllum *Pursh*

Common Names ▸ broad-leaved maple, big leaf maple, large leaf maple, Oregon maple, Pacific maple; *German:* Großblättriger Ahorn, Oregon Ahorn
Usage ▸ spic (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ cambium
Distribution ▸ SE Alaska, USA: Washington, Oregon, California, also cultivated
Note ▸ Native Americans used the maple cambium to savor meat.

Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Pirc 1994; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

Acetosa pratensis *Mill.*

→ *Rumex acetosa L.*

Acetosa scutata *(L.) Mill.*

→ *Rumex scutatus L.*

Achasma walang *(Blume) Val.*

→ *Etlingera walang (Blume) R.M. Smith*

Achillea L. - Yarrow - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Achillae ageratum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Achillae decolorans* Schrad.
Common Names ▸ garden mace, sweet nancy, sweet yarrow; *German:* Garten-Schafgarbe, Süße Schafgarbe
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ W Europe: Iberia, France, England, Croatia?

Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

Achillea atrata *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ptarmica atrata* (L.) DC.
Common Names ▸ black-edged yarrow; *French:* achillée noire; *German:* Schwarze Schafgarbe, Schwarzrandige Schafgarbe
Usage ▸ spice; **product** of Iva liqueurs
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Europe: Alpine regions of Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Schönfelder 2001; Uphof 1968

Achillea clavenae *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ptarmica clavenae* DC.
Common Names ▸ bitter yarrow; *French:* achillée amère; *German:* Bittere Schafgarbe, Steinraute, Weißer Speik; *Italian:* essenzio ombrellifera
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Alpine and subalpine regions of S, SE Europe: lower Austria, Croatia, Dalmatia, Bulgaria, Italian Peninsula.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

Achillae decolorans *Schrad.*

Achillae ageratum L.

Achillea erba-rotta All. ssp. moschata *(Wulf.) I. Richardson*

Synonyms ▸ *Achillae moschata* Wulf.
Common Names ▸ alpine yarrow, musk milfoil, musk yarrow; *French:* achillée, genepi blanc; *German:* Bisamkraut, Feldgarbe, Genipikraut, Ivakraut, Moschusschafgarbe; *Italian:* genepi
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ S, C Europe

Abraham/Seeber 1995; Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Schönfelder 2001; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

Achillea millefolium *L.*

Common Names ▸ common yarrow, fragrant yarrow, milfoil, nose bleed, Western yarrow, wounderwort, yarrow (herb); *Brazil (Portuguese):* milfolhas; *Chinese:* yang shi cao; *French:* achilée millefeuille, herbe aux charpentiers, millefeuille; *German:* Achilleskraut, Gemeine Scharfgarbe, Gewöhnliche Schafgarbe, Wiesen-Schafgarbe, Tausendblatt; *India:* biranjasif, gandama, rooamari, rojmari; *Italian:* achillea millefoglio; *Japanese:* nokogiro-sô-zoku; *Korean:* chonipthopphul; *Portuguese:* milefólia; *Russian:* tysjatschelistnik obyknowennyj; *Spanish:* cientoenrama, milenrama, milhojas, flor de pluma
Usage ▸ spice; flavoring
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe, temperate Asia, India, Canada, USA, Mexico, Meso-America, Australia, New Zealand; widely native elsewhere

Agarwal 1990; Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Anon. 1998; Berger 4, 1952; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Czygan 1994; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Hager 4, 1992; Haggag et al. 1975; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hofmann/Fritz 1995; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Miller/Chow 1954; Newall et al. 1996; Orth et al. 1994, 1999; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schaller 1995; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Shawl et al. 2002; Suleiman et al. 1996; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zirvi/Ikram 1975

Achillea moschata *Wulf.*

Achillae erba-rotta All. ssp. moschata (Wulf.) I. Richardson

A

Achillea nobilis *L.*

Common Names ▸ noble milfoil, noble yarrow; *German:* Edel-Schafgarbe
Usage ▸ spice (sporadically), flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, frequently cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Erhardt 2000; Hager 4, 1992; Hoppe 1949; Schultze-Motel 1986

Achyranthes L. - Amaranthaceae

Achyranthes aspera *L.*

Common Names ▸ pricklychaff flower, rough chaff tree, Washerman's plant; *Chinese:* dao kou cao; *German:* Rauhklette; *India:* agava, apamarg, apamargamu, apang; *Pilipino:* hangod, hangor, higad-higad, nimikitan; *Vietnamese:* co nha ngu, nguru tat nam
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical area, India, Pakistan, native in Spain
Note ▸ Used by the Shari Chad races (Africa) for making salt over the plant.

Dastur 1954; v. Koenen 1996; Uphof 1968

Achyrocline (Less.) DC. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Achyrocline satureioides *DC.*

Common Names ▸ *Brazil:* alecrim da parede, macela, marcala do campo
Usage ▸ flavoring for bitter spirits
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ S America: Brazil, Uruguay

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

Acinos Mill. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Acinos alpinus *(L.) Moench.*

Common Names ▸ alpine calamint; *French:* calament des Alpes; *German:* Alpen-Steinquendel
Usage ▸ spice (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ European Alps, Balkans, Turkey, NW Africa

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999; Small 1997

Acinos arvensis *(Lam.) Dandy*

Synonyms ▸ *Acinos thymoides* Moench; *Calaminthe acinos* (Clairv.) Man., *Calamintha arvensis* Lam., *Satureja acinos* (L.) Scheele
Common Names ▸ basil thyme, mother of thyme, spring savory; *French:* basilic sauvage; *German:* Feldquendel, Steinquendel; *Russian:* duschewka, stschebruschka
Usage ▸ spice (sporadically), flavoring
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, Asia introduced in N America

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968

Acinos thymoides *Moench*

› *Acinos arvensis (Lam.) Dandy*

Acmella oleracea *(L.) R.K. Jansen*

› *Spilanthes oleracea L.*

A

Acorus L. - Sweet flag - Acoraceae

Acorus asiaticus *Nakai*

▸ *Acorus calamus L.*

Acorus calamus *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Acorus asiaticus* Nakai; *Acorus terrestris* Spreng.

Common Names ▸ calamus, gladdon, lag root, myrtle flag, myrtle grass, sweet flag, sweet myrtle; *Arabic:* vash, vaj; *Chinese:* shi chang pu; *Dutch:* kalmoeswortel; *French:* acore calame, acore odorant, acore vrai, jonc odorant, lis de marais; *German:* Kalmus, Deutscher Ingwer; *Hindi:* bacc, baccha, gorbach; *India:* buch; *Italian:* calamo aromatico; *Japanese:* shôbu; *Malaysian:* deringu, jeringan, jeringau; *Russian:* air, air trostnikowyj, irnyj koren', gair, jawer, tatarskoe sel'e, sabel'nik, kalmus; *Sanskrit:* vaca ugragandha; *Spanish:* acoro, acoro verdadero, calamís, cálamo arómatico

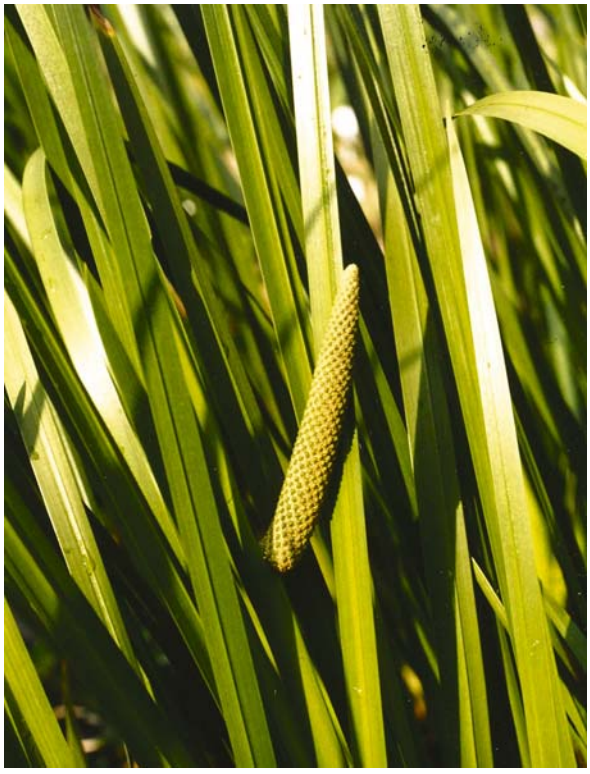
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil (calamus oil)

Parts Used ▸ rhizome

Distribution ▸ SE Asia, India, Himalaya, Sri Lanka to N China, Siberia, Japan, Malaysia; introduced to E, C Europe, Canada, USA; native elsewhere

Note ▸ The essential oil of the American tribe *Acorus calamus* L. var. *americanus* (Raf.) Wulff. are free of ß-asarone. The asiatic tribe has a high ß-asarone content.

Agarwal 1990; Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Alberts/Muller 2000; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Cheers 1998; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dastur 1954; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 3, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Keller/Stahl 1982, 1993; Koschtschejew 1990; Mazza 1985; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Motley 1994; Newall et al. 1996; Opdyke 1977; Özcan et al. 2002; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Raina et al. 2003; Schneider/Jurenitsch 1992; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Stahl/Keller 1981; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982



Acorus calamus, flowering

Acorus gramineus *Sol.*

Synonyms ▸ *Acorus humilis* Salisb.

Common Names ▸ Chinese sweet grass, Japanese sweet flag, grass leaf sweet flag; *Chinese:* shi chang pu; *French:* acore à feuilles de graminée; *German:* Aniskalmus, Japanischer Kalmus, Lakritze-Kalmus; *India:* pahari buch; *Japanese:* sekisho; *Korean:* sokchangpho; *Vietnamese:* lay yam, xinh pau chu

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ rhizome

Distribution ▸ E Asia: India, China, Thailand, Japan, Korea, Malaysia

Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Leung 1991; Roth/Kormann 1997; Uphof 1968; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999

Acorus humilis *Salisb.*

▸ *Acorus gramineus Sol.*

A

Acorus terrestris *Spreng*

→ *Acorus calamus L.*

Acrodiclidium Nees et Martius - Lauraceae

Acrodiclidium camara *Schomb.*

Common Names ▸ Akawai nutmeg, Guayana nutmeg; *French:* bois amer; *German:* Guayana Muskatnuss; *Spanish:* cajueiro, camarão, cambará de cheiro
Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Guyana

Hoppe 3, 1987

Acrodiclidium puchury-major *Mez*

→ *Ocotea puchury-major Mart.*

Acronychia Forster et G. Forster - Rutaceae

Acronychia laurifolia *Bl.*

→ *Acronychia pedunculata (L.) Miq.*

Acronychia odorata *(Lour.) Baill.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cyminosma odorata* DC., *Jambolifera odorata* Lour.
Usage ▸ condiment (in Malaysia)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Asia, especially Malaysia

Uphof 1968

Acronychia pedunculata *(L.) Miq.*

Synonyms ▸ *Acronychia laurifolia* Bl., *Cyminosma resinosa* DC., *Jambolifera resinosa* Lour.
Usage ▸ condiment; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ tender leaves
Distribution ▸ India: W, E Ghats, NE Himalayan hills

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hager 4, 1992; Oyen/Dung 1999

Adasonia L. - Monkeybread, Baobab - Bombacaceae

Adansonia baobab *L.*

→ *Adansonia digitata L.*

Adansonia digitata *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Adansonia baobab* L.
Common Names ▸ monkey bread tree, cork tree, (common) baobab, African calabash, Judas's bag; *Arabic:* hijid; *French:* baobab, calebassier du Sénégal, pain de singe *German:* Afrikanischer Affenbrotbaum, Affenbrotbaum, Baobab; *India:* gorakh amli, gorakh chinch, magimavu, kalp; *Italian:* baobab, calabaceira; *Portuguese:* baobab; *Russian:* baobab; *Spanish:* baobab; *Swahili:* mbuyu
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa, Madagascar, Arabian Peninsula; widely native in the Tropics

Aké Assi/Guinko 1991; Bendel 2002; Cheers 1998; Chevalier 1906; Dastur 1954; Hanelt 2001; Ijomah et al. 2000; v. Koenen 1996; Kremer/Jaeggi 1995; Lewington 1990; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Toury et al. 1957; Uphof 1968; Wickens 1979, 1982; Wiersoma/León 1999

Adenandra Willd. - Rutaceae

Adenandra fragrans *(Sims) Roem. et Schult.*

Synonyms ▸ *Diosma fragrans* Sims

Common Names ▸ breath of heaven; *German:* Himmelsduft; *S Africa:* anysboegoe, anysbuchu, klipsissie, sissie
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Africa, especially Cape region

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Usher 1967

Adenanthera tetraptera *Schum. et Thonn.*

Tetrapleura tetraptera (Schum. et Thonn.) Taub.

Adenocalymna Mart. ex Meissner - Bignonaceae

Adenocalymna alliaceum *Miers*

Common Names ▸ *Spanish:* cipó d'alho
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ S America

Hanelt 2001; Terra 1966

Adiantum L. - Maidenhair Fern - Adiantaceae (Pteridaceae)

Adiantum nigrum *L.*

Common Names ▸ black spleenwort; *Bolivia:* quilquina; *French:* capillaire boire, doradille noire; *German:* Schwarzer Frauenhaarfarn, Schwarzstieliger Krullfarn; *Russian:* adiant(um) tschjornaja
Usage ▸ spice for sauces (Llajhua, Sarsa)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S America: Andes; native in SE Asia

Aegle Corrêa - Rutaceae

Aegle marmelos (*L.*) *Corrêa ex Roxb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Crataeva marmelos* L., *Crataeva religiosa* Ainslie
Common Names ▸ bael, bel, Bengal quince, golden apple, Indian bael; *Arabic:* shul; *Chinese:* yiu-tu-chih; *Dutch:* slijim appelboom; *French:* bel Indien, oranger du Malabar; *German:* Baelbaum, Belbaum, Bengalische Quitte; *India:* beli, belethi, bilva, marmel, siriphal; *Javanese:* maja, modjo; *Portuguese:* marmelos; *Spanish:* bela, milv; *Thai:* ma tum
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ young leaf and shoot
Distribution ▸ India, Indochina, Myanmar, cultivated in Malaysia

Arora/Pandey 1996; Berger 3, 1952; Blancke 2000; Bose 1985; Daniel/Rajendran 1996; Dastul 1954; Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kumar 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Wiersoma/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Aegopodium L. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Aegopodium podagraria *L.*

Common Names ▸ ashweed, bishop's weed, dwarf elder, goutweed, ground elder, herb Gerard; *French:* egopode, podagraire; *German:* Ackerholler; Geißfuß, Gewöhnlicher Giersch, Giersch, Podagra; *Italian:* castalda, girardina silvestre; *Russian:* snyt'obyknovennija
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ temperate Asia, Europe, Turkey, Caucasus to C Asia, W Siberia, native elsewhere
Note ▸ The fruits used as falsification of *Carum carvi* fruits.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleichhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 200; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949;

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Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersoma/León 1999

Aeollanthus Mart. ex Spreng. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Aeollanthus buettneri *Gürke*

→ *Aeollanthus pubescens Benth.*

Aeollanthus heliotropoides *Oliv.*

Synonyms ▸ *Aeollanthus suaveolens* Mart. ex Spreng.
Common Names ▸ *Portuguese:* chegadinka, macassa
Usage ▸ pot-herb (locally), for flavoring soups
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: Nigeria, Cameroon

Burkill 3, 1995; Hanelt 2001; Irvine 1948; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

Aeollanthus pubescens *Benth.*

Synonyms ▸ *Aeollanthus buettneri* Gürke
Usage ▸ spice, analog basil
Parts Used ▸ leaf, flower (local)
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: Nigeria, Sierra Leone, from Mali to Cameroon, Central African Republic

Burkill 3, 1995; Dalziel 1957; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sohounhloue et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

Aeollanthus suaveolens *Mart. ex Spreng.*

→ *Aeollanthus heliotropoides Oliv.*

Aethusa mutellina *St. Lag.*

→ *Ligusticum mutellina (L.) Crantz*

Aframomum K. Schum. - Zingiberaceae

Aframomum alboviolaceum *(Ridley) K. Schum.*

Synonyms ▸ *Aframomum glatifolium* K. Schum., *Amomum alboviolaceum* Ridley
Common Names ▸ Cameroon cardamom; *Cameroon:* odjom; *German:* Kamerun-Kardamom, Sierra Leone-Kardamom
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: Sierra Leone, Cameroon also cultivated

Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1964/65; Duke et al. 2003; Hanelt 2001

Aframomum angustifolium *(Sonn.) K. Schum.*

Synonyms ▸ *Aframomum sanguineum* (K. Schum.) K. Schum., *Amomum angustifolium* Sonn., *Amomum sanguineum* K. Schum.
Common Names ▸ Madagascar cardamom, dark Crimson cardamom, wild cardamom; *French:* cardamome de Madagaskar; *German:* Blutroter Kardamom, Madagaskar-Kardamom
Usage ▸ spice, the seeds are used like black pepper
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ E Africa, Madagascar, Zanzisbar, Mauritius, Pemba and the Seychelles; cultivated on the Pemba Islands
Note ▸ In Near East and Egypt as addition to coffee.

Berger 3, 1952; 1964/65; Bois 1934; Coomes et al. 1955; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hari et al. 1994; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Overdieck 1992; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

Aframomum cororima *(Braun) P.C.M. Jansen*

→ *Aframomum korarima (Peireira) Engl.*

Aframomum daniellii *(Hook.f.) K. Schum.*

Synonyms ▸ *Amomum danielli* J.D. Hook.
Common Names ▸ bastard melegueta, Cameroon cardamom; *French:* cardamome de Cameroun; *German:* Bastard-Meleguetapfeffer; Kamerun-Kardamom
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ tropical W Africa: Cameroon, also cultivated

Adegoke/Shura 1994; Berger 1964/65; Bois 1934; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

Aframomum exscapum *(Sims) Hepper*

Common Names ▸ alligator pepper, grains of paradise; *German:* Alligatorpfeffer, Stengelloser Alligatorpfeffer, Paradieskörner
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ tropical W Africa

Duke et al. 2003; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

Aframomum hanburyi *K. Schum.*

Synonyms ▸ *Amomum clusii* Hanb.
Common Names ▸ Cameroon cardamom; *French:* cardamome de Cameroun; *German:* Kamerun-Kardamon, Bastard Malagetta
Usage ▸ spice, condiment
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ tropical W Africa: Cameroon

Berger 1964/65; Bois 1934; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Overdieck 1992; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zollo et al. 2002

Aframomum korarima *Pereira ex Engl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Aframomum cororima* (Braun) P.C.M. Jansen, *Amomum korarima* Pereira;
Common Names ▸ Ethiopan cardamom, korarima cardamom, false cardamom, nutmeg cardamom, Guragi spice; *Arabic:* habhal hobashi, heil; *French:* cardamome d'Ethiopie, poivre d'Ethiopie; *German:* Abessinischer Kardamom, Ethiopischer Kardamom, Guragi-Gewürz, Korarima-Kardamom
Usage ▸ spice, e.g. flavoring for coffee (or tea), bread, butter (Kefa Province)
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Ethiopia, Somalia; also cultivated
Note ▸ In Arabia they serve the flavoring of coffee. The aroma is nutmeg-like.

Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1964/65; Biftu 1981; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Jansen 1981; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Norman 1990, 1991; Overdieck 1992; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Aframomum latifolium *K. Schum.*

Aframomum alboviolaceum (Ridley) K. Schum.

Aframomum letestuanum *Gagnep.*

Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: Cameroon, Congo; also cultivated

Hanelt 2001; Poulsen/Lock 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Zollo et al. 2002

Aframomum macrospermum *(Smith) Burkill*

Common Names ▸ Guinea cardamom; *French:* cardamome de Guinea; *German:* Großsamiger Kardamom, Guinea-Kardamom
Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Guinea

Berger 1964/65

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Aframomum malum *Schum.*

Common Names ▸ East African cardamom; *German:* Ostafrikanischer Kardamom
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ E and tropical Africa

Uphof 1968

Aframomum melegueta *K. Schum.*

Synonyms ▸ *Aframomum meleguetella* K. Schum.; *Amomum melegueta* Rosc.
Common Names ▸ Guinea pepper, Guinea grains, alligator pepper, grains of paradise, melegueta pepper; *Chinese:* hsi sha tou; *French:* graine de paradis, graine de maniguette, melegueta, poivre d'Afrique, poivre de Guinée, semance de paradis; *German:* Melegueta-Pfeffer, Paradieskörner, Grana paradisi, Alligatorpfeffer, Guineapfeffer, Piper Meleguета; *India:* malgoat; *Italian:* grani di meleguetta, grani paradisi, mani guetta; *Russian:* amomum, ili malagetta, rauskoe serno, mallawetskij, gwinejskij perez; *Slovakian:* guinejské korenie; *Spanish:* granos de paraíso, malagueta, maniguette
Usage ▸ spice, e.g. admixture for "Ras el Hanout"
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ W tropical Africa; also cultivated from Guinea, Sierra Leone through Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon to Angola
Note ▸ In 1876 the plant was tried in the Singapore Botanic Gardens, but seems not to have succeeded.

Adegoke et al. 2003; Aedo et al. 2001; Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1964/65; Blancke 2000; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Burkill 5, 2000; Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Govindarajan et al. 1982; Griebel 1943; Hanelt 2001; v.Harten 1970; Hoppe 1949; Lock et al. 1977; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Norman 1990, 1991; Overdieck 1992; Peter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Schenck/Nauendorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersoma/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Aframomum meleguetella *K. Schum.*

› *Aframomum melegueta K. Schum.*



Aframomum melegueta: a **flowering** b **fruit and seeds**

Aframomum pruinosum *Gagn.*

Common Names ▸ Cameroon cardamom; *German:* Bereifter Kardamom, Kamerun-Kardamom
Usage ▸ spice (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ W Africa; Cameroon

Zollo et al. 2002

Aframomum sanguineum *(K. Schum.) K. Schum.*

→ *Aframomum angustifolium (Sonn.) K. Schum.*

Aframomum sceptrum *(Oliv. et Hanb.) K. Schum.*

Common Names ▸ black amomum, Guinea grains; *German:* Schwarzer Kardamom, Guinea-Körner
Usage ▸ spice (essential oil), flavoring for food; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ W Africa
Note ▸ The seeds are camphoraceous in taste.

Burkill 5, 2000; Dalziel 1937; Duke et al. 2003

Aframomum subsericum *(Oliv. et Hanb.) K. Schum.*

Common Names ▸ alligator pepper; *German:* Alligatorpfeffer
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ W Africa
Note ▸ A smell of lemon.

Burkill 5, 2000

Afrostyrax Perkins et Gilg - Styracaceae (Huaceae)

Afrostyrax kamerunensis *Perkins et Gilg*

Common Names ▸ Cameroon garlic tree; *German:* Kamerun-Knoblauchbaum
Usage ▸ local as garlic-like condiment, special of sauces
Parts Used ▸ seed, bark
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: Cameroon, Gabon
Note ▸ Bark and seeds have a garlic taste.

Burkill 5, 2000; Neuwinger 1999; Walker 1952

Afrostyrax lepidophyllus *Mildbraet*

Common Names ▸ garlic bark (tree); *German:* Schuppenblättriger Knoblauchbaum
Usage ▸ spice, condiment
Parts Used ▸ bark, seed
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: Cameroon, Congo, the Central Africa Republic, Zaire
Note ▸ Bark and seeds have a garlic taste.

Burkill 5, 2000; Milbread 1913; Neuwinger 1998; Sandberg/Cronlund 1982

Agaricus edodes *Berk.*

→ *Lentinus edodes (Berk.) Sing.*

Agastache Gronov. - Mexican Hyssop - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Agastache anisata *hort.*

→ *Agastache foeniculum (Pursh) Kuntze*

Agastache foeniculum *(Pursh) Kuntze*

Synonyms ▸ *Agastache anisata* hort., *Hyssopus anisatus* Nutt., *Stachys foeniculum* Pursh
Common Names ▸ anise hyssop, anise mint, blue giant hyssop, fragrant giant hyssop, licorice mint; *French:* hysope anisée; *German:* Duftnessel, Anisysop
Usage ▸ spice, e.g. for cakes and sweets; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ N America: S Canada to the NC states of USA, Rocky Mountains, former Soviet Union (Crimea, Moldavia), S Finland

Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Mazza/Kiehn 1992; Mikus et al. 1997; Nykänen et al. 1989; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Svoboda 1995; Tucker 1986; Wiersoma/León 1999; Wilson et al. 1992

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Agastache mexicana *(Kunth) Lint. et Epling*

Synonyms ▸ *Dracocephalum mexicanum* H.B.K., *Cedronella mexicana* (Kunth) Benth.
Common Names ▸ Mexican giant hyssop, lemon hyssop; *Chinese:* huo xiang; *French:* agastache; *German:* Mexikanische Duftnessel, Mexikanischer or Lemon Ysop; *Mexico:* toronjil; *Spanish:* totoji
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Mexico; cultivated in N America

Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Omidbaigi/Sefidkon 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Svoboda et al. 1995; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986

Agastache rugosa *(Fischer et C.A.Meyer) Kuntze*

Synonyms ▸ *Cedronella japonica* Hassk., *Elsholtzia monostachys* H. Lévl. et Van., *Lophanthus rugosus* Fischer et C.A. Meyer
Common Names ▸ Chinese giant hyssop, Korean mint, wrinkled giant hyssop; *Chinese:* huo xiang; *German:* Koreanische Minze, Minz-Agastache, Runzliger Ysop; *Japanese:* kawa-midori; *Korean:* bangah, paechohyang , pangaphul
Usage ▸ spice; **product**: essential oil (perfumery)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ E Siberia, Russian Far E, Korea, China, Japan, N Vietnam; introduced to N America after World War II, also cultivated in China
Note ▸ The essential oil contains more than 90% methyl chavicol.

Ahn/Yang 1991; Boo-Yong Lee et al. 2001; Charles et al. 1991; Cheers 1998; Dung et al. 1996; Hanelt 2001; Hee-Juhn Park et al. 2000; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kim et al. 2001; Moon Jung Lee et al. 2001; NICPBP 1987; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Svoboda et al. 1995; Tae Hwan Kim et al. 2001; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Weyerstahl et al. 1992; Wiersoma/León 1999; Wilson et al. 1992

Agathophyllum aromaticum *(Sonn.) Willd.*

→ *Ravensaria aromatica Sonn.*

Agathosma betulina *Pillans*

→ *Barosma betulina (Bergius) Bartl. et Wendl.*

Agathosma crenulata *(L.) Pillans*

→ *Barosma crenulata (L.)*

Agathosma serratifolia *(Curtis) A.D. Spreeth*

→ *Barosma serratifolia (Curtis) Will.*

Aglaia Lour. - Meliaceae

Aglaia affinis *Merr.*

→ *Aglaia odoratissima Blume*

Aglaia heterophylla *Merr.*

→ *Aglaia odoratissima Blume*

Aglaia odorata *Lour.*

→ *Aglaia odoratissima Blume*

Aglaia odoratissima *Blume*

Synonyms ▸ *Aglaia affinis* Merr., *Aglaia heterophylla* Merr., *Aglaie odorata* Lour.
Common Names ▸ mock lime, orchid tree; *Chinese:* mi zan lau, mi sui lan, san yeh lan; *German:* Duft-Glanzbaum; *Indonesian:* pancal kidang, tanglu; *Japanese:* ju-ran, muran; *Malaysian:* chulan, kasai, telur belangkas, merlimau; *Thai:* prayong paa, sangkhriat
Usage ▸ flavoring of tea; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ India, Indonesia: Sumatra, Java, Philippines, China

Note ▸ On Java a dwarf form (var. *microphylla* DC.) occasionally cultivated in gardens.

Artander 1960; Berger 2, 1950; Burkill 1966; Hanelt 2001; Heyne 1953; Corner 1988; Oyen/Dung 1999; Storrs 1997; Uphof 1968

Agrimonia L. - Agrimony - Rosaceae

Agrimonia eupatoria *L.* ssp.odorata *(Gouan) Hook.*

Synonyms ▸ *Agrimonia procera* Wallr.
Common Names ▸ odour agrimony, cock ley bur, liverwort; *Arabic:* ghafith, terfaq; *French:* aigremoine gariot; *German:* Duft-Odermennig, Großer Odermennig; *Italian:* agrimonia; *Spanish:* agrimonia
Usage ▸ flavoring (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ Germany to W Russia, rarely cultivated

Bremness 2001; Hanelt 2002; Heeger 1956; Hoppe 1949; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Uphof 1968; Wyk et al. 2004

Agrimonia procera *Wallr.*

Agrimonia eupatoria L. ssp. odorata (Gouan) Hook.

Ajuga L. - Bugle - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Ajuga macrosperma *Wall.*

Common Names ▸ bugle; *French:* petite consoule; *German:* Großsamiger Günzel; *Russian:* shibutschka dubhiza
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ India: temperate and tropical Himalaya

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hager 4, 1992; Shen, X.Y. et al. 1993

Ajuga reptans *L.*

Common Names ▸ creeped bugle; *French:* bugle rampante; *German:* Kriechender Günzel; *Russian:* shibutschka polsutschij
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ herb, leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, Algeria, Tunesia; nat in N America

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993

Alaraia pinnatifida *Harvey*

Undaria pinnatifida (W.H. Harvey) W.F.R. Suringar

Alchemilla L. - Lady's Mantle - Rosaceae

Alchemilla conjucta *Bab.*

Common Names ▸ silver lady's mantle; *German:* Silber-Frauenmantel, Verwachsener Frauenmantel
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe, France, Switzerland, SW Alps; native in England

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

Alchemilla fissa *Günther et Schummel*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Spaltblättriger Frauenmantel, Zerschlitzter Frauenmantel
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe: Spain, France, C Europe, Poland, Alps, Sudetenland

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

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Alchemilla splendens *Christ ex Favrat*

Common Names ▸ glittering lady's mantle; *German:* Schimmernder Frauenmantel
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe: France, Switzerland, Alps, Jura

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

Alchemilla vulgaris *L.*

Common Names ▸ lady's mantle; *French:* alichimille, manteau de Notre-Dame; *German:* Gemeiner Frauenmantel, Sinau; *Italian:* alchemilla; *Russian:* manshetka; *Spanish:* pie de leon
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ C Europe, W Asia, E America

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hoppe 1, 1948; Koschtschejew 1990; Schönfelder 2001; Wyk et al. 2004

Aleurites J.R. Forst. et G. Forst. - Euphorbiaceae

Aleurites javanica *Gand.*

→ *Aleurites moluccana (L.) Willd.*

Aleurites moluccana *(L.) Willd.*

Synonyms ▸ *Aleurites javanica Gand.*, *Aleurites triloba* J.R. Forst. et G. Forst., *Jatropha moluccana* L., *Juglans camirium* Lour.
Common Names ▸ candle berry, candle nut, Indian walnut; *Chinese:* shi li zi; *French:* noix des Indes, noix de Bancoul, noix des Moluques; *German:* Kandeln, Bankuln, Kekunanuss, Kemiri, Kemiri-, Kerzen- or Lichternuss; *Hindi:* jangli akhrot; *Indonesian:* kemiri, miri, muncang; *Javanese:* kemiri; *Malaysian:* kemiri, kembiri, buah keras; *Laos:* kôk namz man; *Pilipino:* kami, lumbang, biao; *Portuguese:* noz da Índia; *Spanish:* calumbán, camirio, lumban; *Thai:* phothisat, kue-ra, purat, mayao; *Vietnamese:* cây lai
Usage ▸ spice; before used the seeds are roasted, specially for soups and sauces
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ India, China, SE Asia, Polynesia, New Zealand, origin. Malaysia; widely cultivated in the Tropics
Note ▸ Befor beeing used the seeds must be roasted. Raw seeds are poisonous. It is an indispensable spice in Indonesian cuisine.

Blank R.J. et al. 1997; Engelbeen 1946; Erhardt et al. 2002; Foster 1962; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Staesche 1972; Strauß 1969c; Täufel et al. 1993; Wealth of India 1, 1948; Wiersoma/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Aleurites triloba *J.R.Forst. et G. Forst.*

→ *Aleurites mollucana (L.) Willd.*

Alga marina *Lam.*

→ *Zostera marina L.*

Alliaria Heist. ex Fabr. - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

Alliaria officinalis *Andr. ex M. Bieb.*

→ *Alliaria petiolata (M. Bieb.) Cavara ex M. Bieb.*

Alliaria petiolata *(M. Bieb.) Cavara et Grande*

Synonyms ▸ *Alliaria officinalis* Andr. ex M. Bieb., *Sisymbrium alliaria* Scop.
Common Names ▸ garlic mustard, hedge garlic, Jack-by-the-hedge, onion nettle; *Arabic:* hashisha thawmiyah; *French*: alliairé; *German:* Lauchkraut, Knoblauchsrauke, Lauchhederich; *Italian:* agliaria, alliaria; *Russian:* tschesnotschnik, tschesnotschniza, tschesnotschnaja trawa, lesnoj tschesnok; *Spanish:* erísimo



Alliaria petiolata, flowering

Usage ▸ pot-herb, condiment
Parts Used ▸ fresh and dried leaves
Distribution ▸ N Africa, temperate Asia, India, E Europe, SE and SW Europe, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Dudtscheko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c, 1995a; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

Alliaria wasabi *Prantl*

Wasabi japonica (Miq.) Matsum.

Allium L. – Garlic, Leek, Onion - Alliaceae (Liliaceae)

Abraham et al. 1976; Bernhardt 1970; Block 1985, 1992; Block et al. 1992 a, b; Brewster 1994; Burba/Galmarini 1997; Carson 1987; Davis 1992; Fenwick/Hanley 1985/1986; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 1994, 2001; Helm 1956; Herrmann 1995; Jones/Mann 1963; Maggioni et al. 2001; Mathew 1996; Rabinowitch/Brewster 1990; Rabinowitch/Currah 2002; Schwartz/Mohan 1994; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al 1993; Vvedensky 1944; Whitaker 1976; Widder/Sabater 2002; Woodward 1996; Xiao-Jia et al. 1994

Allium altaicum *Pall.*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium ceratophyllum* Bess. & Ledeb., *Allium microbulbum* Prokh., *Allium sapidissimum* Hedw., *Allium saxatile* Pall.
Common Names ▸ Altai onion; *German:* Altai-Zwiebel, Sibirische Zwiebel; *Russian:* altajskij luk, sibirskij dinkij luk, kamennij luk, gorowoj luk, sontschina, mongol'skij luk, luk altajskij
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bulb
Distribution ▸ Altai, mountains of S Siberia and Mongolia to the Transbaical region, SE Kasakhstan, NW China

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hanelt 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Allium ampeloprasum *L.*

Allium ampeloprasum L. var. ampeloprasum

Allium ampeloprasum *L.* var. ampeloprasum

[or Great-Headed Garlic Group]

Synonyms ▸ *Allium ampeloprasum* L., *Allium holmense* Mill., *Allium lineare* Mill., *Porrum ampeloprasum* (L.) Mill.
Common Names ▸ great round-headed garlic, levant garlic, wild leek, leek; *Arabic:* tum-zu el-raas; *Chinese:* da tou Suan; *Dutch:* wilde prei, wild look; *French:* ail d'Orient, ail àcheval, faux poireau, poireau d'été, petit oignon; *German:* Acker-Knoblauch, Sommer-Knoblauch, Pferde-Knoblauch, Weinlauch; *Italian:* porrandello, porraccio, porro selvatico; *Portuguese:* alho porro bravo; *Russian:* luk shemtschushnuj, luk vinogradnji; *Spanish:* cebollino, puerro agreste, puerro silvestre
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bulb, clove, leaf
Distribution ▸ Greece, Russia, Near East, Middle East:

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Iran, NW India, Transcaucasus, Turkey; SE Asia, Mexico, Chile, USA, N Africa, also cultivated

Note ▸ The plant has a strong garlic-like smell.

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Blancke 2000; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fattorusso et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Allium ampeloprasum *L.* **var. porrum** *(L.) J. Gray*

→ *Allium porrum L.*

Allium angolense *Baker*

Common Names ▸ African onion, African shallot; *French:* echalotte d'Angole, echalotte d'Afrique tropicale; *German:* Afrikanische Zwiebel, Angolanische Zwiebel; *Russian:* luk angol'skij

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ bulb

Distribution ▸ Africa: Angola, Congo, Gabun, Zaire, also cultivated

Schultze-Motel 1986; Teuscher 2003

Allium anguinum *Bubani*

→ *Allium victoralis L.*

Allium angulosum *Lour.*

→ *Allium ramosum L.*

Allium angulosum *L.*

Common Names ▸ edged garlic; *German:* Kantiger Lauch

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ bulb, leaf

Distribution ▸ Europe, Siberia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993

Allium ascalonicum *L.*

→ *Allium cepa L. var. ascalonicum Baker*

Allium ascalonicum *auct. non L*

→ *Allium cepa L. var. ascalonicum Baker*

Allium bakeri *Hoop. non Regel*

→ *Allium fistulosum L.*

Allium bakeri *Regel*

→ *Allium chinense G. Don*

Allium bouddhae *O. Debeaux*

→ *Allium fistulosum L.*

Allium canadense *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium continuum* Small; *Allium mutabile* Mich.

Common Names ▸ Canada onion, American wild onion; *Cuban:* ajo montaña, ajo porro; *German:* Kanadische Zwiebel

Usage ▸ spice (rarely), especially by the Cheyenne Indians

Parts Used ▸ bulb

Distribution ▸ Canada; cultivated in Cuba

Note ▸ Perhaps also taxonomic derivatives of the species cultivated in Cuba.

Hanelt 2001; Small 1997

Allium carinatum *L.*

Common Names ▸ keeled garlic; *German:* Gekielter Lauch

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ leaf, bulb

Distribution ▸ C Europe

Note ▸ The ssp. *carinatum* and ssp. *pulchellium* (G. Don) Bonn. et Layens (nice garlic; *French*: ail à carène élegant; *German*: Schöner Lauch are only rarely spreaded and used.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993

Allium cepa *L.* var. ascalonicum *Baker*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium ascalonicum* auct. non L.

Common Names ▸ eschalot, shalott, Spanish garlic; *Dutch:* esjalot; *French:* ail stérile, échalotte, ciboule oignon patate, oignon sous terre; *German:* Askalonzwiebel, Aschlauch, Batatenzwiebel, Eschlauch, Frühlingszwiebel, Frühlingslauch, Kartoffelzwiebel, Klöben, Levantelauch, Schalotte, Schlotte, Syrische Zwiebel; *Hindi:* kanda lasum; *India:* gundhun; *Indonesian:* bawang erah; *Italian:* scalogno; *Malaysian:* bawang merah; *Pilipino:* sibuyas tagalog; *Portuguese:* cebolha roxa; *Russian:* luk nemezkii, luk schalot; *Spanish:* chalote, ascalonia, ascaloña; *Thai:* horm daeng, horm lek; *Vietnamese:* kanh kho, kanh ieu

Usage ▸ spice; seeds for flat bread and curry powder

Parts Used ▸ bulb, seed

Distribution ▸ only cultivated

Bärtels 1997; Bendel 2002; Blancke 2000; Bois 1934; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Fattorusso et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Hutton 1989; Körber-Grohne 1989; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tindall 1983; Vogel 1995a



Allium cepa var. ascalonicum, aerial onions

Allium cepa L. – Cepa-Group *(Common Onion Group)*

Allium cepa *L.* var. cepa

Common Names ▸ onion, bulb onion, garden onion, potato onion, Spanish onion; *Arabic:* bas(s)al, besla; *Chinese:* hsieh pai, hu cong, xie ba, yang cong, yang ts'ung; *Dutch:* ui; *French:* ciboule, oignon; *German:* Küchenzwiebel, Sommerzwiebel, Speisezwiebel, Rams, Zip(p)eln, Zipolle; *Hindi:* piyaz, pyaj; *Italian:* cipolla; *Japanese:* atasugi, tamanegi; *Korean:* okpha, tunggulpha, yangpha; *Malaysian:* bawang; *Pilipino:* lasona, sibuyas; *Portuguese:* cebola: *Russian:* luk reptschatyj; *Sanskrit:* palandu, durandha; *Spanish:* cebolla; *Thai:* yai; *Vietnamese:* khan ko, hanh la

Usage ▸ spice and food (vegetable)

Parts Used ▸ bulb

Distribution ▸ only cultivated

Adam et al. 2000; Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Aksoy 1983; Bärtels 1997; Bendel 2002; Block 1985, 1992; Boelens et al. 1971; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Brodnitz et al. 1969; Carson 1987; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Faheid 1998; Farkas et al. 1992; Farrell 1985; Fossen et al. 1998; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Järvenpää et al. 1998; Kaak et al. 2004; Koch 1994; Kodera et al. 2002; Körber-Grohne 1989; Laul et al. 1984; Lewington 1990; Marotti/Piccaglia 2002; Martine 1980; Martin-Lagos et al. 1992; Matheis/Lösung 1999; Mazza et al. 1980; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Nefisa et al. 1994; Patil et al. 1995; Peter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Raine 1978; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Saini/Davis 1969; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sfikas 1994; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tindall 1983;

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Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamara et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Allium cepa *L.* ssp. vivipara *Metzg. Alef.*

→ *Allium x proliferum (Moench) Schrad. ex Willd.*

Allium cepa *L.* var. cepa

→ *Allium cepa L. – Cepa-Group.*

Allium cepa *L.* var. proliferum *(Moench) Targ.-Tozz*

→ *Allium x proliferum (Moench) Schrad. ex Willd.*

Allium cepa *L.* var. sylvestre *Regel*

→ *Allium oschaninii B. Fedtsch.*

Allium cepa *L.* var. viviparum *(Metzg.) Alef.*

→ *Allium x proliferum (Moench) Schrad. ex Willd.*

Allium cepa L. – Every-ready onion Group

Allium cepa *L.* var. perutile *Stearn*

Common Names ▸ Ever-ready onion
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bulb, leaf
Distribution ▸ cultivated in France

Chopra et al. 1956; Hanelt 1985, 2001

Allium ceratophyllum *Bess. & Ledeb.*

→ *Allium altaicum Pall.*

Allium cernuum *Roth.*

Common Names ▸ lady's leek, nodding onion, wild onion; *French:* ail penché; *German:* Sommerzwiebel
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ bulb, leek
Distribution ▸ Canada, USA: Florida, California, Mexico

Cheers 1998; Sánchez-Monge/Parellada 1981; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999

Allium chinense *Maxim.*

→ *Allium ramosum L.*

Allium chinense *G. Don*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium bakeri* Regel, *Allium splendens* Miq., *Allium triquetrum* Lour.
Common Names ▸ Baker' garlic, Chinese chives, Chinese onion, Chinese scallion, Japanese scallion, Oriental onion; *Arabic:* tum rlkhabazeen; *Chinese:* jiao tou, qiao tou, xie; *French:* echalotte chinoise; *German:* Chinesischer Schnittlauch, Chinesische Zwiebel, Schnittknoblauch; *Japanese:* rakkyō; *Korean:* junggukpuchu, yompuchu; *Portuguese:* chalota chinesa; *Spanish:* chalote chinesa; *Thai:* mee yoi
Usage ▸ spice (pickles); **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ bulb
Distribution ▸ China, cultivated elsewhere, specially Asia, also cultivated in SE Asia, Hawaii, Australia, California, Cuba

Arora/Pamdey 1996; Davidson 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kameoka et al. 1984; Kumar 2003; Mann/Stearn 1960; Peng et al. 1996; Pino et al. 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1983; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Allium consanguineum *Kunth*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium stracheyi* Baker
Common Names ▸ *German:* Blutsverwandter Lauch; *Hi-*

malayas: dunna, pharan; *India:* chollang (NE India)

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ W, C Himalayas, N India

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Negi/Plant 1992; Sharma et al. 1997

Allium continuum *Small*

Allium canadense L.

Allium ellipticum *WalL.*

Allium victorais L.

Allium fistulosum *L.* ◘

Synonyms ▸ *Allium bakeri* Hoop. non Regel; *Allium bouddhae* O. Debeaux

Common Names ▸ cibol, Japanese bunching onion, Japanese leek, spring onion, silverskin onion, Welsh onion; *Arabic:* bassal el-mustatere, bassal el-ankudy; *Chinese:* bai, cong, mu ts'ung, ts'ung; *Dutch:* grof bieslook; *French:* ciboule, ail fistuleux, oignon d'hiver; *German:* Schnittzwiebel, Winterzwiebel, Heckenzwiebel, Hohllauch, Jakobslauch, Klöben, Silberzwiebel; *Indonesian:* aun bawang; *Italian:* cipoletta, cipolla d'inverno; *Japanese:* negi; *Korean:* pha; *Malaysian* daun bawang; *Pilipino:* sibuyasna mura; *Russian:* kitajskij luk, luk batun, luk tatarka; *Spanish:* cebolleta, cebolleta francesa, cebollino inglés; *Thai:* ton horm; *Vietnamese:* hanh, hombua, thong bach

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leek

Distribution ▸ only cultivated, probable origin in Asia

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Blancke 2000; Bois 1934; Bremness 2201; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Helm 1956; Hutton 1998; Kameoka et al. 1984; Körber-Grohne 1898; Kuo et al. 1990; Leung 1991; Lück 2004; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siemonesma/Piluek 1993; Täufel et al. 1983; Teuscher 2003; Tindall



◘ **Allium fistolosum, flowering**

1983; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Vogel 1995b; WHO Manila 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Allium giganteum *Regel*

Common Names ▸ giant onion; *French:* ail géant de l'Himalaya; *German:* Riesen-Zwiebel

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ bulb

Distribution ▸ in the former Soviet Union, Himalayas, C Asia

Cheers 1997; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1997

Allium grayi *Regel*

Common Names ▸ Chinese garlic, Japanese garlic, water garlic; *Chinese:* siao suan, xiao, xie bai, yeh-suan, yeh-tsin-tsai; *French:* ail du Japon; *German:* Chinesischer Knoblauch, Japanischer Knoblauch; Wasserknoblauch; *Italian:* aglio giapponense;

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Japanese: no-biru; *Korean:* tallae; *Mongolian:* zerleg sarmis; *Portuguese:* alho do Japão; *Russian:* luk krupnotytschinkovyj; *Spanish:* ajo del Japon
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring (sporadically)
Parts Used ▸ bulb, leek
Distribution ▸ E Asia, China, Mongolia; Russia, Far and Middle East

Helm 1956; Ho JongYoul et al. 2001; Peng et al. 1995; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1983; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1997

Allium holmense *Mill.*

→ *Allium ampeloprasum L. ssp. ampeloprasum*

Allium hookeri *Thwaites*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium wallichii* Regel, *Allium tsoongii* Wang et Tang
Common Names ▸ Hooker garlic; *German:* Hooker-Zwiebel; *Chinese:* kuan ye jiu; *Thai:* su
Usage ▸ flavoring for soups
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ E Himalayas, Tibet, SW China, Assam, N Thailand, Sri Lanka
Note ▸ The fleshy root is used as a vegetable; the cultivated forms are seed-sterile.

Hanelt 1994, 2001; Kumar 2003; Sharma et al. 1997

Allium karataviense *Regel*

Common Names ▸ *French:* ail du Turkestan; *German:* Blauzungenlauch, Turkestanische Zwiebel
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bulb, leaf
Distribution ▸ C Asia, especially Turkestan

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001

Allium kunthii *G. Don*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium longifolium* (Kunth) Humb., *Schoenoprasum longifolium* Kunth
Common Names ▸ Mexican onion; *German:* Mexikanische Zwiebel
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bulb
Distribution ▸ N Mexico, New Mexico; Texas

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993

Allium kurrat Schweinf. *ex K. Krause*

[or Allium kurrat Group]

Common Names ▸ Egypt leek, salad leek; *Arabic:* kurrat, kurrat baladi, kurrat nabati; *French:* kurrat; *German:* Ägyptischer Lauch, Kurratlauch, Arabischer Schnittlauch, Salatlauch; *Japanese:* kurrat nabati; *Portuguese:* kurrat; *Russian:* luk kurrat, luk salatnji; *Spanish:* kurrat
Usage ▸ spice, condiment, food (vegetable)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ cultivated in N Africa: Egypt, also in Arabia and Near and Middle East: Palestine

Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Allium lacteum *Sm.*

→ *Allium neopolitanicum Cyr.*

Allium latissimum *Prokh.*

→ *Allium victoralis L.*

Allium ledebourianum *Schult.*

Common Names ▸ ledebour onion; *German:* Ledebour-Zwiebel
Synonyms ▸ *Allium uliginosum* Ldb.
Usage ▸ spice, condiment
Parts Used ▸ bulb, leaf
Distribution ▸ Far East, Russia: Siberia, Japan

Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968

Allium lineare *MilL.*

→ *Allium ampeloprasum L. ssp. ampeloprasum*

Allium longifolium *(Kunth) Humb.*

→ *Allium kunthii G. Don*

Allium longicuspis *Regel*

[Longicuspis Group]

Common Names ▸ *German:* Spitzer Lauch; *Russian:* luk dlinno-ostrokonetschji
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bulbil
Distribution ▸ C, W Asia, in the former Soviet Union; since 1952 cultivated in Kazakhastan

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Blancke 2000; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Allium macrostemon *Bunge*

→ *Allium grayi Regel*

Allium margaritaceum *Moench*

→ *Allium scorodoprasum L.*

Allium microbulbum *Prokh.*

→ *Allium altaicum Pall.*

Allium microdictyum *Prokh.*

→ *Allium victoralis L.*

Allium moly *L.*

Common Names ▸ lily leek, moly, yellow onion; *French:* ail doré; *German:* Goldlauch, Molyzwiebel, Spanischer Lauch
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leek, bulb
Distribution ▸ SW Europe: Spain, SW France, N Africa; also frequently cultivated in gardens as an ornamental plant
Note ▸ This plant is not identical with the moly-plant of antiquity.

Bärtels 1997; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Koch 1995; Seidemann 1992b

Allium mutabile *Mich.*

→ *Allium canadense L.*

Allium neglectum *Wender*

→ *Allium scorodoprasum L.*

Allium neopolitanum *Cyr.*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium cowanii* Lindl., *Allium lacteum* Sm., *Allium sulcatum* DC.
Common Names ▸ Daffodil garlic, naples garlic, false garlic, flowering onion, Neapolitan garlic; *French:* ail de Naples; *German:* Neapel-Zwiebel, Neopolitanische Zwiebel; *Mexico (Nahua):* xonacat
Usage ▸ spice, condiment
Parts Used ▸ bulb, leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe: Iberia, Turkey; C Mexico, grown as an ornamental plant in several warm temperate countries; N Africa, W Asia

Bärtels 1997; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Wiersema/León 1997

Allium nigrum *L.*

Common Names ▸ black garlic, broad leaf garlic; *German:* Schwarzer Lauch, Zwiebelreicher Lauch

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Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bulbil, leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Syria, N Africa, W Asia SE Europe, SW Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993; Wiersema/León 1997

Allium nutans *L.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Nickender Lauch; *Russian:* slizun
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ young leaves
Distribution ▸ Siberia, from S Ural to the Yenissei and Kazakhastan

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 1994, 2001

Allium obliquum *L.*

Common Names ▸ oblique onion, twisled leaf; *German:* Schiefe Zwiebel, Ziegenlauch; *Mongolian:* sarmisan songino; *Russian:* dikij tschesnok, luk kosoj
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bulb
Distribution ▸ Romania, S Europe, Russia, SW and C Siberia, Kazakhastan, Uzbekistan; NW Mongolia, NW China; cultivated in W Siberia
Note ▸ The plant is a wild substitute for true garlic.

Hanelt 2001; Mansfeld 1986; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

Allium ochotense *Prokh.*

▸ *Allium victoralis L. ssp. plytyphyllum*

Allium odorum *L.*

▸ *Allium ramosum L.*

Allium odorum auct. *non L.*

▸ *Allium tuberosum Rottl. ex Spreng.*

Allium oleraceum *L.*

Common Names ▸ field garlic; *German:* Feldzwiebel, Kohllauch, Rosslauch
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ bulb, leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe, especially Iberia; Caucasus, also naturalized elsewhere in temperate regions

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Dudtschenko et al 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Schnelle 1999; Täufel et al 1993; Uphof 1968

Allium ophioscorodon *Link*

▸ *Allium sativum var. ophioscorodon (Link) Döll*

Allium oschaninii *B. Fedtsch.*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium cepa* L. var. *sylvestre* Regel
Common Names ▸ *German:* Oschanin-Zwiebel; *Russian:* luk oschanina
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bulb
Distribution ▸ Tajikistan, N, W and C Afghanistan, NE Iran, Uzbekistan
Note ▸ According to molecular and isoenzyme data the cultivar group of French shallots belong to the species.

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Allium paradoxum *(M. Bieb.) G. Don*

Common Names ▸ few-flowered leek; *German:* Seltsamer Lauch
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bulb, leaf
Distribution ▸ EC Europe, Caucasus, N Iran, C Asia, W Asia, native elsewhere

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Loch 1993; Wiersema/León 1997

Hanelt 1994, 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003

Allium porrum *L.*

[or Leek Group respectively Porrum Group]

Synonyms ▸ *Allium ampeloprasum* L. var. *porrum* (L.) J. Gay, *Porrum commune* Rchb., *Porrum sativum* Mill.

Common Names ▸ leek, common leek, purret; *Arabic:* kourrath; *French:* poireau, porreau; *German:* Porree, Breitlauch, Suppenlauch, Welschlauch, Winterlauch; *Hindi:* vilayaiti lasson; *India:* paru; *Indonesian:* bawang pere; *Italian:* porro; *Japanese:* nira-negi; *Portuguese:* alho francês, alho porro; *Russian:* luk porej; *Spanish:* ajo porro, ajo puerro, puerro;

Usage ▸ spice (greens), and food (vegetable)

Parts Used ▸ shaft of the plant, leaf

Distribution ▸ Egypt, Mediterranean region, cultivated in many European countries, especially in W Europe, N America

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Bendel 2002; Bonnet 1976; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Fattorusso et al. 2000, 2001; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 1994, 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Körber-Grohne 1989; Pochljobkin 1994, 1977; Schulz et al 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siemonesma Piluek 1993; Starke/Herrmann 1976; Stephanie/Baltes 1991, 1992; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Allium porrum *L.* var. sectivum *F.H. Lueder*

[or Pearl–Onion Group]

Common Names ▸ pearl onion, sand leek, Spanish garlic; *German:* Natternknoblauch, Perllauch, Perlzwiebel, Rockenbole, Rokambole, Schlangenlauch, Silberzwiebel

Usage ▸ spice and for pickling

Parts Used ▸ small bulb and bulblet

Distribution ▸ cultivated in Germany, the Netherlands, Italy

Note ▸ The Indonesian prei anak cultivars also belong to this group.

Allium x proliferum *(Moench) Schrad. ex Willd.*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium cepa* L. var. *proliferum* (Moench) Targ.-Tozz., *Allium cepa* L. ssp. *vivipara* Metzg., *Allium cepa* L. ssp. *viviparum* (Metztg.) Alef., *Allium wakegi* Araki; *Cepa prolifera* Moench

Common Names ▸ Beltsville bunching onion, Catawissa onion, Egyptian onion, top onion, tree onion, Wakegi onion; *French:* oignon d'Egypte, oignon catawissa; *German:* Ägyptische Zwiebel, Catawissazwiebel, Etagenzwiebel, Luftzwiebel; *Japanese:* wakegi; *Russian:* luk mnogojarusnyj

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ inflorescence bulbils, bulb, leaf

Distribution ▸ Altai, N Caucasus, W Siberia; only cultivated

Note ▸ Only cultivated; a hybrid between *A fistulosum* and *A. cepa.*

Bärtels 1997; Davidson 1999; Faray et al 1981; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Lück 2004; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Allium pskemense *B. Fedtsch*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Pskemenser Zwiebel; *Russian:* pskemskij luk, pies-ansyr; gornyj luk

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ bulb

Distribution ▸ former Soviet Union: Tien-Schan, Taskentian, Alatau; C Asia

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hanelt 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Allium ramosum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium angulosum* L., *Allium chinense* Maxim, *Allium odorum* L., *Allium tartaricum* L.f., *Allium uliginosum* G. Don

Common Names ▸ Chinese chive, Chinese leek, fragrant

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garlic, fragment flowered garlic; *Chinese:* chiu kieou, feng pen; *French:* ail civette de Chine, ail chinoise; *German:* Ästiger Lauch, Chinalauch, Chinesischer Lauch, Duftlauch; *Japanese:* nira; *Malaysian:* kuchai; *Korean:* puchu; *Russian:* luk dutschistyj; *Vietnamese:* rau he;

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ leaf (leek)

Distribution ▸ S Siberia, Mongolia, former Soviet Far East, Korea, N, NE and NW China, native Japan and other countries in E and S Asia, also cultivated

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Teubner 2001; Uphof 1968; WHO Manila 1990; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Allium rotundum *L.*

Allium scorodoprasum L. ssp. rotundum (L.) W.T. Stearn

Allium sapidissemum *Hedw*

Allium altaicum Pall.

Allium sativum *L.*

[Sativum Group]

Synonyms ▸ *Porrum sativum* (L.) Rchb.

Common Names ▸ common garlic, garlic; *Arabic:* thom, thum, tôm; *Chinese:* da suan; *Dutch:* knoflook; *French:* aïl, aïl blanc, ail ordinaire; *German:* Knoblauch, Knobloch, Knofel; *Hindi:* lahsan, lahsun, lasan; *Indonesian:* bawang putih; *Italian:* aglio, aglio domestico; *Japanese:* ninniku; *Korean:* manul; *Malaysian:* bawang puteh; *Mexican:* xiito ajo; *Pilipino:* bawang; *Portuguese:* alho; *Russian:* tschesnoik; *Sanskrit:* lasuna, rasona; *Spanish:* ajo; ajo común; *Thai:* krathiem; *Vietnamese:* toí, dai toan, sluon

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ bulb

Distribution ▸ widely grown in Eurasia and America, perhaps originating from the Mediterranean region, cultivated world-wide

Note ▸ The People's Republic of China (N China) is the greatest exporter of garlic in the world.

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Balcke 2000; Bärtels 1997; Block 1985, 1992; Bocchini et al. 2001; Bois 1934; Boss-Teichmann/Richter 2002; Bremness 2001; Brodnitz et al. 1971; Carson 1987; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Edris et al. 2002; Farnsworth/Bunyaprophatsara 1992; Farrell 1985; Gaßmann 1992; Güntzel-Lingner 1941; Gyung Hdon et al. 1999a, b; Hager 4, 1992; Hamon 1987; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Hutton 1998; Keusgen 2001; Koch 1995, 1996; Koch/Hahn 1988; Konvička 1983; Konvička/Würfl 2001; Larkcom 1991; Lewington 1990; MacCarthy 2002; Madamba et al. 1995; Mazza et al. 1992; Mazza/Oomah 2000; McElnay et al. 1991; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Newall et al. 1996; Peter 2001; Pino et al. 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Reuter 1986; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Siewek 1990; Singh/Tiwari 1995; Sing et al. 1998; Small 1997; Starke/Herrmann 1976; Täufel et al. 1993; Teleky-Vámossy/Petró-Turza 1986; Teuscher 2003; Tokitomo/Kobayashi 1992; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Villamara et al. 1994; WHO 1990; Weinberg et al. 1993a; Wyk et al. 2004; Yu et al. 1989; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Allium sativum *L.* var. ophioscorodon *(Link) Döll*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium ophioscorodon* Link

Common Names ▸ garden rocambole, giant garlic, serpent garlic; *French:* ail rocambole; *German:* Perlzwiebel, Rockenbolle, Schlangen(knob-)lauch, Natternknoblauch; *Italian:* aglio d'India

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ bulb, leaf

Distribution ▸ only cultivated

Balcke 2000; Davidson 1999; Ehrhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hanelt/Ohle 1978; Mansfeld 1986; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Wiersema/León 1997

Allium sativum *L.* var. pekinense *(Prokh.) Maekawa apud Makino*

Common Names ▸ Peking garlic; *German:* Peking-Knoblauch; *Korean:* manul

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ bulbil

Distribution ▸ China, Japan, cultivated in gardens

Mansfeld 1986; Teuscher 2003

Allium saxatile *PalL.*

Allium altaicum Pall.

Allium schoenoprasum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium montanum* Schrank, *Allium raddeanum*, *Allium sibiricum* L., *Cepa schoenoprasa* (L.) Moench, *Schoenoprasum vulgare* Fourr.

Common Names ▸ chive, chive garlic, cive, civet; *Arabic:* bassal el-shifee; *Dutch:* bieslook; *French:* civette, ciboulette, petit porreau, cipoletta, cipollina, fausse échalote; *German:* Binsenlauch, Graslauch, Schittling, Schnittlauch, Suppenlauch; *Italian:* cipoletta, cipollina; *Japanese:* asatsuki, ezonegi; *Portuguese:* cebolinha francesa, cebolleta, cebollina común; *Russian:* reseanez, skoroda, schnittluk; *Spanish:* cebollino, cebollino francés, cebolleta

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf, dry or deep-freezing

Distribution ▸ temperate Asia, India, Europe, N America, also cultivated

Note ▸ This type is a very variable species.

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Blancke 2000; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hashimoto et al 1983; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kameoka/Hasimoto 1983; Leino 1992; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Rosengarten 1969; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Starke/Herrmann 1976; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Tyndall 1983; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wahlroos 1965; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Allium schoenoprasum *L.* var. sibiricum *(L.) Garcke*

Common Names ▸ alpine chives, large chives; *German:* Alpen-Schnittlauch, Sibirischer Schnittlauch

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Europe, Siberia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Täufel et al. 1993;

Allium scorodoprasum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium margaritaceum* Moench, *Allium neglectum* Wender., *Porrum scorodoprasum* (L.) Rchb.

Common Names ▸ sand leek, giant garlic, Spanish garlic rocambole; *Arabic:* tum el-emlak; *Chinese:* hu suan, ta suan, xiao suan; *Dutch:* slangenlook; *French:* ail rocambole, oignon d'Espagne, rocambole; *German:* Falscher Schlangen-(Knob-)lauch, Graslauch, Rockenbolle, Sandlauch, Wilder Porree; *Italian:* aglio d'India, aglio romana, rocambola; *Portuguese:* alho grosso de Espanha, alho rocambole; *Russian:* pritschecnotschnyj, luk rokambol'; *Spanish:* ajo pardo, rocambola

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ bulbul, leaf

Distribution ▸ C, S Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Asia minor

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Allium scorodoprasum L. ssp. rotundum *(L.) W.T. Stearn*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium rotundum* L.

Common Names ▸ sand and leek, giant garlic, purole-flower garlic, Spanish garlic; *German:* Graslauch, Rundköpfiger Lauch

Usage ▸ spice (sporadically)

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ N, C, E and SE Europe, Turkey, Levante, Caucasus, N Iran

Note ▸ In E Anatolia with other plants for the preparation of special herbal cheese.

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

A

Allium senescens *L.*

Common Names ▸ mountain leek; *German:* Berglauch, Trügerischer Lauch; *Russian:* mansur, starejuschij luk
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ E Siberia (former Burjat ASSR), N Mongolia, Japan

Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Loch 1993; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1997

Allium sphaerocephalon *L.*

Common Names ▸ ball leek; *German:* Kugellauch, Kugelköpfiger Lauch
Usage ▸ spice, bulb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Europe: especially the Balkan States, Turkey, N Africa

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993; Štajner et al. 2003

Allium splendens *Miq.*

▸ *Allium chinense G. Don*

Allium stipitatum *Regel*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium hirtifolium* Boiss.
Common Names ▸ drumstick allium; *German:* Anzurzwiebel, Gestielte Zwiebel, Stiellauch; *Russian:* luk stebel'tschatyj
Usage ▸ spice (singel)
Parts Used ▸ bulb
Distribution ▸ C Asia, in the former Soviet Union, mountains from Altai, N India, Pakistan, Afghanistan

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

Allium stracheyi *Baker*

▸ *Allium consanguineum Kunth*

Allium strictum *Schrad.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Steifer Lauch
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf, bulb
Distribution ▸ Europe, Russia, W, E Siberia, Amur, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, Mongolia, C Asia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993

Allium sulcatum *DC.*

▸ *Allium neopolitanicum Cyr.*

Allium suvorovii *Regel*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Anzurzwiebel
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bulb
Distribution ▸ in the former Soviet Union

Hanelt 2001; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

Allium tartaricum *L.f.*

▸ *Allium ramosum L.*

Allium tricoccum *Blanco*

Common Names ▸ ramp, wild leek, wood leek; *French:* ail des bois, ail sauvage; *German:* Wilder Lauch, Holzlauch
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leek
Distribution ▸ N America

Erichsen-Brown 1989; Hanelt 1994; Small 1997; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1997

Allium triquetrum *Lour.*

▸ *Allium chinense G. Don*

Allium tsoongii *Wang et Tang*

→ *Allium hookeri Thaites*

Allium tuberosum *Rottl. ex Spreng.*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium odorum* auct. non L.

Common Names ▸ Chinese chives, Chinese leek, oriental garlic, garlic chives; *Arabic:* kurrat seeny; *Chinese:* cuchay, juzii, gow choy, kiu ts'ai; *French:* ail civette de Chine, ciboulette Chinoise, civette; *German:* Chinesischer Lauch, Schnittknoblauch; *India:* bunganana; *Indonesian:* kucai; *Japanese:* nira; *Korean:* buchu, tongibuchu; *Malaysian:* bawang kucai, kucai; *Pilipino:* kutsay; *Portuguese:* alho chinês; *Russian:* luk medweshij, luk tscheremscha; *Spanish:* cive chino; *Thai.:* bai kuichai, dok kuichai, kui chaai

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring (food); **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leek

Distribution ▸ China, India, Mongolia, Japan, native or perhaps native elsewhere in E Asia

Note ▸ The flowers also used as spice with garlic and honey taste.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Blancke 2000; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Chung Hee Don/Youn Sun Joo 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 1999; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hutton 1998; Kumar 2003; Larkcom 1991; Lück 2000; Ooi et al. 2002; Oyen/Dung 1999; Pino et al. 2001; Sang et al. 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Wiersema/león 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Allium uliginosum *G. Don*

→ *Allium ramosum L.*

Allium uliginosum *Ldb.*

→ *Allium ledebourianum Roem. et Schult.*

Allium ursinum *L.*

Common Names ▸ bear's garlic, buckrams, gipsy onion, hog's garlic, ramsons, broad-leaved garlic, wild garlic, wood garlic, German Zigeunerknoblauch; *French:* ail des bois, ail des ours; *German:* Bär(en)-lauch, Hexenzwiebel, Judenzwiebel, Rams, Ramsons, Wald-(knob-) lauch, Zigeunerlauch, Wilder Knoblauch, Wilder Knofel, Teufelschnoblech; *Italian:* aglio orsino; *Russian:* tschermscha, medveshij luk, dikij luk, genseli

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ C, N Europe, Caucasus, N, W Asia, temperate Europe

Note ▸ In Germany and W Caucasus (Svanetia) ssp. *ucrainicum* Kleopow et Oxner represent the garden forms.

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Boss-Teichmann/Richter 2002; Carotenuto et al. 1996; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Richter 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 2000; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wagner/Sendl 1990; Wiersema/León 1997

Allium vavilovii *M. Popov*

Common Names ▸ Vavilov leek; *German:* Vavilov-Lauch; *Russian:* luk vavilova

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ bulb, leaf

Distribution ▸ Russia, C Asia: Kopet-Dag mountains at the borderline between Turkmenia and Iran, N Iran

Note ▸ Perhaps ancestral species of *Allium cepa* L.

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hanelt 2001; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Allium victoralis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium anguinum* Bubani, *Allium ellipticum* Wall., *Allium latissimum* Prokh., *Allium microdictyum* Prokh., *Cepa victoralis* Moench

Common Names ▸ alpine leek, longroot onion, long-rooted garlic, wild garlic; *Chinese:* ge con, shan cong, tse suan; *French:* ail de ceuf, herbe à neuf chemises; *German:* Allermannsharnisch, Lange Siegwurzel; *Japanese:* gyôja-ninniku; *Russian:* kolba, luk pobednij, luk sibirskij, sibirskaja tschermscha

A



Allium victoralis, flowering

Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leek, bulb
Distribution ▸ mountains of Europe from N Portugal to S Ural, Caucasus, W Himalayas; S, C Siberia (Taiga), N Mongolai
Note ▸ Russian autors split *A. victoralis* L. into three species.

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hoppe 1949; Loch 1993; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schultze-Motel 1986; Schnelle 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wijaya et al. 1991

Allium victorialis L. ssp. platyphyllum *Hulten*

Synonyms ▸ *Allium ochotense* Prokh.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Breitblättriger Allermannsharnisch
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Russian, Far East, Korea, China, Japan

Hanelt 1994, 2001

Allium vineale *L.*

Common Names ▸ crow garlic, false garlic, field garlic, slag garlic, wild onion; *German:* Koch's Lauch, Perlknoblauch, Weinberg-Lauch
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf (leek)
Distribution ▸ Eurasia, N Africa, Turkey, Caucasus, native E USA, widely native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Davidson 1999; Fleischhauer 2003; Small 1997; Teubner 2001; Wiersema/León 1997

Allium wakegi *Araki*

→ *Allium x proleferum (Moench) Shrad. ex Willd.*

Allium wallichii *Regel*

→ *Allium hookeri Thaites*

Aloe guineensis *Jacq.*

→ *Sansevieria trifasciata Prain*

ALOYSIA Palau - Verbenaceae

Aloysia gratissima *(Gillies et Hook.) Tronc.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lippea lycioides* (Cham.) Steud.
Common Names ▸ Texas white bush, common bec brush; *Mexico:* niñarupá, arrayan del campo; *Spanish:* cedrón de monte, hierba de la princesa, palo amerillo, reseda de campo, romerillo
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Mexico, Brazil

Wiersema/León 1997

Aloysia citriodora *(Lam.) Humb.*

Lippea triphylla (L'Hérit.) Kuntze

Aloysia citriodora *Ortega ex Pers.*

Lippea triphylla (L'Hér.) Kuntze

Aloysia triphylla *(L'Herit.) Britton*

Lippea triphylla (L'Herit.) Kuntze

ALPINIA Roxb. - Galanga(l), Ginger Lily - Zingiberaceae

Alpinia aromatica *AubL.*

Renealmia aromatica (Aubl.) Griseb.

Alpinia calcarata *Rosc.* ◘

Common Names ▸ Indian ginger, snap ginger; *German:* Gespornter Galgant, Indischer Galgant, Indische Ingwerlilie; *India:* toroni
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ India, China; Papua New Guinea; in Indian cultivated
Note ▸ The rhizome used as a substitute of *Alpinia galanga* (L.) Willd.

Chopra 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

Alpinia cardamomum *Roxb.*

Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton

Alpinia caerulea *Kuntz*

Common Names ▸ Australian blue ginger; common ginger of Australia



◘ **Alpinia calcarata, flowering**

Usage ▸ seasoning
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Australia

Alpinia conchigera *Griff.*

Synonyms ▸ *Languas conchigera* Burkill
Common Names ▸ mussel galanga; *German:* Muschelgalgant; *SE Asia*: lĕngkuas, ranting, lĕngkuas kĕchil, lĕngkuas padang, jĕrnuang, rumput, kelemoyang; *Vietnamese:* rieng rung, rieng nuoc
Usage ▸ seasoning for dishes and alcoholic drinks
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ Bangladesh, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Sumatra
Note ▸ The fruits are used as vegetables.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Burkill 1966; Hanelt 2001; Ogle et al. 2003; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wong 1999; Yusuf et al. 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

A

Alpinia eliator *Jack*

Etlingera elatior (Jack) R.M. Sm.

Alpinia galanga (*L.*) *Willd.*

Synonyms ▸ *Amomum galanga* L.; *Galanga major* Rumph; *Languas galanga* (L.) Stunz., *Languas vulgare* Koenig, *Maranta galanga* L.

Common Names ▸ galanga, galangal, the greater galangal, Java galangal, lesser galangal, Siamese ginger; *Arabic:* el galangal, el adkham; *Chinese:* gao liang jiang; *Dutch:* geelwortel; *French:* galanga, galanga de l'Inde, galanga majeur, grand galanga; *German:* Echter Galgant, Großer Galgant, Siam-Galgant, Siam-Ingwer, Thai-Ingwer; *Hindi:* kulanjan, barakulanjar; *Indonesian:* langkuas, laos, laja; *Italian:* galanga; *Japanese:* koryokyo, ukon; *Javanese:* laos; *Laos:* kha: x ta: dè: ng; *Malaysian:* lengkuas, meranang, puar; *Pilipino:* langkawas, palla langkuas; *Portuguese:* galanga maior; *Russian:* galangowyj koren', bol'schoj koren'; *Sanskrit:* malaavaca, sugandha; *Slovakian:* galgan jávsky; *Spanish:* galanga, galagana, galanga mayor, garengal; *Thai:* kha; *Vietnamese:* rieng, rieng am, rieng nep, hau kha

Usage ▸ spice, condiment; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ rhizome, seed

Distribution ▸ India, China, SE Asia; Sri Lanka, Malaysia; cultivated in the Paleotropics.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Charles et al. 1992; Cheah/Abu Hasim 2000; Cheers 1998; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Herklots 1972; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Holttum 1950; Kondo et al. 1993; Kumar 2003; Larsen et al. 1999; Lawrence et al. 1969; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mitsui et al. 1976; Mori et al. 1995; Murakami et al. 2000; Noro et al. 1988; Norman 1991; Ogle et al. 2003; Oyen/Dung 1999; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pooter et al. 1985; Pschyrembel 1998; Raina et al. 2002; Roth/Kormann 1997; Scheffer et al. 1981; Schultze-Motel 1986; Siewek 1990; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Tao Guoda 1998; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tram Ngoc Ly et al. 2001; Uphof 1968; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1997; Wong 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

Alpinia galanga var. pyramidata (*Blume*) *K. Schum.*

Synonyms ▸ *Alpinia pyramidata* Blume

Common Names ▸ langkauas, pal-ha; *German:* Pyramiden-Galgant

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ rhizome

Distribution ▸ SE Asia: Java, Borneo, Philippines; in Java and the Philippines also cultivated

Burkill 1966; Chopra et al. 1956; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 1, 1948

Alpinia globosa (*Lour.*) *Horan*

Amomum globosum Lour.

Alpinia malaccensis (*Burm.f.*) *Rosc.*

Synonyms ▸ *Maranta malaccensis* Burm.

Common Names ▸ Malacca galangal; *German:* Malakka-Galgant ; *Indonesian:* laja gowah; *Javanese:* puar, laja goa, polang; *Malaysian:* puar, bangle; *Moluccas:* langkuas malaka; *Pilipino:* taglak babae; *Thai:* kha paa

Usage ▸ spice (rarely); **product:** essential oil (essence d'Amali, essence of Amali)

Parts Used ▸ rhizome

Distribution ▸ India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, SE Asia: Malaysia, Java, also cultivated

Note ▸ The fruits are fragrant and are used for washing clothes and hair.

Burkill 1966; Chopra et al. 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Holttum 1951, 1971; Kumar 2001; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Tao Guoda 1998; Täufel et al 1993; Wealth of India 1, 1948; Wiersema/León 1999; Wong 1999; Yusuf et al. 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Alpinia nigra (*Gaertn.*) *Burtt.*

Synonyms ▸ *Zingiber nigrum* **Gaertn.**

Common Names ▸ black galangal; *French:* noir galanga; *German:* Schwarzer Galgant

Usage ▸ flavoring, e.g. curry in Bangladesh

Parts Used ▸ central part of stem

Distribution ▸ Bangladesh; Pacific Islands: Hawaii, Jamaica

Kumar 2001; Newman et al. 2004; Tao Guoda 1998; Yusuf et al. 2002

Alpinia officinarum *Hance*

Synonyms ▸ *Languas officinarum* (Hance) Farw.
Common Names ▸ Chinese ginger, lesser galangal, lesser galingale, small galangal, East Indian root; *Arabic:* hodengal, khulingan; *Chinese:* hua ha, gao liang jiang; *French:* galangal officinal, galangal de la China, petit galangal; *German:* Echter Galgant, Kleiner Galgant, Siam-Ingwer, Thai-Ingwer; *India:* kúlinján; *Italian:* galanga minore; *Russian:* al'piniaaptetschnaja; malyj koren'; *Slovakian:* galgan liečivý; *Spanish:* galanga; *Vietnamese:* rieng thuoc
Usage ▸ spice, condiment
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ S China, Hainan, Japan

Bois 1934; Chopra et al. 1956; Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Hanelt 20001; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Ly et al. 2002, 2003; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Alpinia purpurata *(VieilL.) K. Schum.*

Common Names ▸ red ginger; *German:* Roter Ingwer; *Indonesian:* alpinia merah; *Malaysian:* lengkuas; *Thai:* khing daeng; *Vietnamese:* riềng tiá
Usage ▸ flavoring, e.g. coconut oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Moluccas, Caroline Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, in SE Asia native

Cheers 1998; Engler/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kottegota 1994; Larsen et al. 1999; Small 1997; Wiersema/León 1997; Wong 1999

Alpinia pyramidata *Blume*

Alpinia galanga var. pyramidata (Blume) K. Schum.

Alpinia speciosa *D. Dietr.*

Etlingera elatior (Jack) R.M. Sm.

Alpinia speciosa *(J.W. Wendl.) K. Schum.*

Alpinia zerumbet (Pers.) B.L. Burtt et R.M. Sm.

Alpinia zerumbet *(Pers.) B.L. Burtt et R.M. Sm.*

Synonyms ▸ *Alpinia speciosa* (J.W. Wendl.) K. Schum., *Costus zerumbet* Pers., *Zerumbet speciosum* J.W. Wendl.
Common Names ▸ bright ginger, pink porcelain lily, light galangal, shell ginger; *Bengali:* punag champa; *German:* Martineque-Ingwer, Porzellan-Ingwerlilie; *Indonesian:* galoba merah, goloba koi; *Pilipino:* langkuas na pula;
Usage ▸ spice, utilized the rhizome like of *Alpinia galanga* (L.) Willd.
Parts Used ▸ leaf, rhizome (substitute for ginger)
Distribution ▸ NE India, also cultivated in tropical areas of Asia: India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Myanmar and Tonga Islands and Cuba
Note ▸ The aromatic leaves are used to wrap rice or fish for cooking.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Burkill 1966; Cheers 1998; Chopra et al. 1956; Dung et al. 1994a, b; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fujita et al. 1994; Hanelt 2001; Holttum 1950, 1971; Itokawa et al. 1981; Kottegota 1994; Larsen et al. 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Prudent et al. 1993; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993a; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Wealth of India 1, 1948; Wong 1999

ALSTONIA R.Br. - Apocynaceae

Alstonia acuminata *Miq.*

Common Names ▸ ajooras, poole batoo
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ roasted root
Distribution ▸ Moluccas, Bali, Java
Note ▸ The root is used to impart a bitter flavor to palm vine.

A



Alpinia zerumbet, flowering

Uphof 1968

Alstonia scholaris (*L.*) *R.Br.*

Synonyms ▸ *Echites malabarica* Lam., *Echites scholaris* L.

Common Names ▸ devils' tree, dita bark, palmira alstonia, shiatan wood, Australian fever, white cheese wood, milk wood; *Chinese:* tang jiao shu, xiang pi mu; *French:* echite; *German:* Ditabaum, Teufelsbaum, Zitronen-Mahagoni; *Hindi:* chaitan, chatwan, chitvan, chattiyan, eta-kula, lettok, pali-mari, shaitan; *Indonesian:* pulai; *Javanese:* pulé; *Malaysian:* basong, jelutong, pulai, rejang; *Nepal:* chatiwa; *Pilipino:* dita tangitang; *Sanskrit:* saptaparna, visalatvak; *Thai:* phayaa sattaban, tin ped; *Vietnamese:* may man, mu cua

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring liqueurs

Parts Used ▸ bark

Distribution ▸ E India, China, Himalayas, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Australia; in Egypt, India, Java, Vietnam also cultivated

Note ▸ The plant serves as support for *Piper nigrum* L.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Berger 1, 1949; Cheers 1998; Dastur 1954; Ehrhardt et al. 2002; Engel/Phummai 2000; Gandhi/Vinayak 1990; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kottegoda 1994; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; 1998/2000; Uphof 1968; Wen-Ian Hu et al. 1989; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1997

ALYXIA Banks ex R.Br. - Apocynaceae

Alyxia gynopogon *Roem. et Schult.*

▸ *Alyxia lucida Wall.*

Alyxia lucida *WalL.*

Synonyms ▸ *Alyxia gynopogon* Roem. et Schult., *Gynopogon alyxia* J.R. Forst

Common Names ▸ alyxia cinnamon; *German:* Alyxia-Zimtrinde; *Malaysian:* akar bagan, mĕmpĕlasari, pulasari; *Thai:* cha-loot

Usage ▸ spice (locally)

Parts Used ▸ bark

Distribution ▸ Malaysia, Indonesia, Madagascar, also cultivated

Note ▸ Substitute for *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Bl. – In Madagascar bark and leaves are employed in the manufacture of rum.

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

Amaracus syriacus (*L.*) *Stokes*

▸ *Origanum syriacum L.*

AMBLYGONOCARPUS Harms - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Amblygonocarpus andogensis *(Oliv.) Exell et Torre*

Amblygonocarpus schweinfurthii Harms

Amblygonocarpus schweinfurthii *Harms*

Synonyms ▸ *Amblygonocarpus andogensis* (Oliv.) Exell et Torre
Common Names ▸ *Ghana:* dagbani nanzidow; *Nigerian:* fula-fulfulde
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Ghana, Nigeria, Ubangi
Note ▸ Pulverized seeds are boiled and fermented.

Burkill 3, 1995; Neuwinger 1999

AMBROSIA L. – Ragweed - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Ambrosia maritima *L.*

Common Names ▸ sea ambrosia; *Arabic:* damsisa, ghobbeira, tannoun; *German:* Strand-Ambrosie
Usage ▸ flavoring of soups and liqueurs
Parts Used ▸ plant
Distribution ▸ W Africa: N Nigeria; Mediterranean Region: Iberia, France, Turkey

Burkill 1, 1985; Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

Amburana cearrensis *(Fr. Allem.) A.C. Smith*

Torresea cearensis Fr. Allem.

AMELANCHIER Medik. - Rosaceae

Amelanchier alnifolia *(Nutt.) Nutt.*

Synonyms ▸ *Amelanchier macrocarpa* Lunell, *Aronia alnifolia* Nutt., *Pyrus alnifolia* Lindl.
Common Names ▸ alderleaf berry, Pacific berry, saskatoon, western serviceberry; *German:* Erlenblättrige Felsenbirne; *Russian:* irga ol'cholistnaja
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ N America: W coast (Colorado, Idaho, Nebrasca, New Mexico, California), Canada

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

Amelanchier macrocarpa *Lunell*

Amchelanchier alnifolia (Nutt.) Nutt.

AMMI L. - Bullwort - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Ammi copticum *L.*

Trachyspermum ammi (L.) Sprague

Ammi majus *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Apium ammi* Crantz
Common Names ▸ false bishop's weed, greater ammi, bullwort, lady's lace; *Arabic:* khilla shitani, killa, kille sheitani; *French:* ammi élevé; *German:* Bischofskraut, Großer Ammi, Große Knorpelmöhre; *Italian:* rizzomolo, visnaga maggiore; *Portuguese:* ertrudes (Brazil); *Russian:* ammi bol'schaja; *Spanish:* ameo bastardo, ameo mayor
Usage ▸ spice (of meat)
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ N and NE Africa, Caucasus, W Asia, India, SE and SW Europe, Australia, New Zealand, N America, native elsewhere
Note ▸ Tastes like thyme.

A



Ammi visnaga, fruiting

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 5, 1952; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fahmy et al. 1947; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lück 2000; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Ammi visnaga (*L.*) *Lam.*

Synonyms ▸ *Apium visnaga* (L.) Crantz, *Daucus visnaga* L.

Common Names ▸ khella, lesser bishop's weed, pick tooth, visnaga; *Arabic:* khelal, khella, khilla baladi, noukha; *French:* fruit aux cure-dents, fruit de khella; *German:* Ammi, Zahnstocher-Kraut; *Italian:* kella, visnaga; *Korean:* ammi; *Russian:* ammi zubnaja; *Spanish:* escuradentis, viznaga

Usage ▸ spice, source of khellin and xanthotoxin

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ SW Europe: Iberia, France, Turkey, Cyprus, N Iraq, Iran, Canary Islands, N Africa, W Asia, native elsewhere

Akačić/Kuštrak 1960; Bärtels 1997; Berger 3, 1952; Czupor 1970; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 8, 1996; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Pschyrembel 1998; Schindler 1953; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1997; Wyk et al. 2004

AMMODAUCUS Coss. et Durieu - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Ammodaucus leucotrichus *Coss. et Durrau*

Common Names ▸ *Arabic:* cafoun

Usage ▸ spice (similar caraway), cultivated as a condiment

Parts Used ▸ fruit, seed

Distribution ▸ Canary Islands, N and W Africa: Algeria, Tunesia, Nigeria, Mauritania, Upper Nile Valley

Note ▸ Cultivated in the oases of the Sahara, in Maritania and the upper Niger valley.

Adegoke et al. 1968; Bois 1934; Burkill 5, 2000; Dalziel 1937; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schnell 1957; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

AMOMUM Roxb. - Cardamom - Zingiberaceae

Amomum acre *VaL.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Beißender Kardamom; *Indonesian:* panasa, panasan, pane

Usage ▸ pungent condiment

Parts Used ▸ fruit, inner part of petioles

Distribution ▸ Indonesia (S Sulawesi)

Note ▸ The seed-coat and very young stem are sometimes directly used as a pungent condiment

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999

Amomum alboviolaceum *Ridley*

Aframomum alboviolaceum (Ridley) K. Schum.

Amomum alpinia *Rottboel*

→ *Renealmia alpinina (Roetbboel) Maas*

Amomum angustifolium *Salisb.*

→ *Zingiber officinale Rosc.*

Amomum angustifolium *Sonn.*

→ *Aframomum angustifolium (Sonn.) K. Schum.*

Amomum aromaticum *Roxb.*

Common Names ▸ Bengal cardamom, Nepal cardamom, large cardamom; *French:* cardamome du Bengale; *German:* Bengalischer Kardamom, Nepal-Kardamom, Langer Kardamom; *India:* morang elaichi; *Vietnamese:* mac hau, thao qua

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ capsule, seed

Distribution ▸ N India (Assam), Bangladesh, Nepal; cultivated also in Bengal, India (Assam) to N Vietnam

Arora/Padney 1996; Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1964/65; Blancke 2000; Chopra et al. 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Holttum 1951; Kumar 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Ogle et al. 2003; Overdieck 1992; Pruthi 1976; Schultze-Motel 1986; Siewek 1990; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 1, 1948; WHO Manila 1990; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Amomum cardamomum *L.*

→ *Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton*

Amomum cardamom auct., *non L.*

→ *Amomum compactum Sol. ex Maton*

Amomum cardamomum *Roxb.*

→ *Amomum compactum Sol. ex Maton*

Amomum cevuga *Seemann*

Usage ▸ scenting coconut oil

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ Pacific Islands: Tahiti, Marquesas, Fiji

Uphof 1968

Amomum clusii *Hanb.*

→ *Aframomum hanburyi K. Schum.*

Amomum compactum *SoL. ex Maton*

Synonyms ▸ *Amomum cardamomum* auct., non L., *Amomum kepulaga* Sprague et Burkill, *Amomum cardamomum* Roxb.

Common Names ▸ round cardamom, cluster cardamomum; Java cardamom; false cardamom, Indonesian cardamom, Siam cardamom, chester cardamom; *Cambodian:* cravanh; *Dutch:* ronde kardemom; *French:* amome à grappe; cardamome rond; *German:* Runder Kardamom, Trauben-Kardamom, Java-Kardamom, Siam-Kardamom; *Indonesian:* kapulaga, kapol, puwar pelaga; *Malaysian:* batang pelaga, pelaga, kardamoenggve, kĕpulaga, puar; *Vietnamese:* bach dâu khâu

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ capsule, seed

Distribution ▸ endemic in W Java; cultivated: Java, Sumatra, Moluccas, Malaysia, S China

Note ▸ The fruits have a camphor taste and the seeds serve as a condiment in cakes.

Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1964/65; Burkill 1966; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Larsen et al. 1999; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Oberdieck 1992; Oyen/Dung 1999; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Amomum curcuma *Jacq.*

→ *Cucuma longa L.*

A

Amomum daniellii *J.D. Hook.*

Aframomum daniellii (J.D. Hook.) K. Schum.

Amomum dealbatum *Roxb.*

Amomum maximum Roxb.

Amomum echinosphaera *K. Schum. ex Gagnep.*

Amomum villosum Lour.

Amomum gagnepainii *T.L. Wu*

Synonyms ▸ *Amomum thyrsoideum* Gagnep
Common Names ▸ *Vietnamese:* riêng âm
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit (capsule)
Distribution ▸ tropical Asia, especially Indochina

Hanelt 2001

Amomum galanga *L.*

Alpinia galanga (L.) Will.

Amomum globosum *Lour.*

Synonyms ▸ *Alpinia globosa* (Lour.) Horan
Common Names ▸ round Chinese cardamom, cardamom nigra; *Chinese:* cao kou, *German:* Bitterer Kardamom, Chinesischer Kardamom; Schwarzer Kardamom, Bastard-Kardamom; *Korean:* chodu-guphul; *Vietnamese:* mè tré
Usage ▸ spice, condiment
Parts Used ▸ fruit, seed
Distribution ▸ S China, E Himalayas, Vietnam; Cambodia, Laos, N Thailand, in China and Korea also cultivated

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Norman 1991; Overdieck 1992; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Amomum gracile *Blume*

Common Names ▸ slender cardamom; *German:* Schlanker Kardamom, Graziler Kardamom; *Malaysian:* serkom; *Sanskrit:* ela-ela, serkkom, parahuln
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring.
Parts Used ▸ leaf (leek)
Distribution ▸ Java, Malaysia

Burkill 1966; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

Amomum kepulaga *Sprague et Burkhill*

Amomum compactum Sol. et Maton

Amomum korarima *Pereira*

Aframomum korarima Pereira ex Engl.

Amomum krervanh *Pierre ex Gagnep.*

Synonyms ▸ *Amomum verum* Blackw.
Common Names ▸ Cambodian cardamom, chester cardamom, Bengal cardamom, Siam cardamom; *Cambodian:* krevanh, krervanh, kreko shmol; *Chinese:* pai tou kou; *French:* cardamome krervanh; *German:* Indochina-Kardamom, Kambodscha-Kardamom; *Thai:* krawan; *Vietnamese:* sa nhon, kreko krervanh
Usage ▸ spice (locally) e.g. for curry and cakes; in Europe different for sauces and liqueurs
Parts Used ▸ capsule, seed
Distribution ▸ SE Asia, Cambodia, China and Thailand also cultivated

Bois 1934; Burkill 1966; Dalby 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Holttum 1951; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Oyen/Dung 1999; Peter 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Amomum maximum *Roxb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Amomum dealbatum* Roxb., *Cardamomum dealbatum* Kuntze
Common Names ▸ Java cardamom; *Chinese:* guo gu; *German:* Java-Kardamom; *Javanese:* rĕsah, wrĕsah; hanggasa
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ capsule, seed
Distribution ▸ India (Sikkim), Bangladesh, Malaysia; in India, China and Java also cultivated

Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1964/65; Burkill 1966; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kumar 2001; Morton 1976; Ochse/van den Brink 1931; Schultze-Motel 1986; Tao Guoda 1998; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Yusuf et al. 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Amomum melegueta *Rosc.*

Aframomum melegueta K. Schum.

Amomum mioga *Thunb.*

Zingiber mioga (Thunb.) Rosc.

Amomum montanum *Koenig*

Zingiber cassumunar Roxb.

Amomum ochreum *Ridley*

Common Names ▸ *Malaysian:* tepus batu
Usage ▸ spice, substitute for true cardamom
Parts Used ▸ capsule (fruit, seed)
Distribution ▸ Malaysia

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Holttum 1950; Larsen et al. 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Wong 1999

Amomum racemosum *Lam.*

Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton

Amomum roseum *K. Schum.*

Etlingera rosea Burtt et Smith

Amomum sanguineum *K. Schum.*

Aframomum angustifolium (Sonn.) K. Schum.

Amomum stenoglossum *Baker*

Amomum xanthophlebium Baker

Amomum subulatum *Roxb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cardamomum subulatum* Kuntze
Common Names ▸ Bengal cardamom, Nepal cardamom, brown cardamom, greater cardamom, large cardamom, wringed cardamom, Indian cardamom; *French:* cardamome du Népal; *German:* Langer Kardamom, Großer Kardamom, Nepal-Kardamom, Sikkim-Kardamom; *Indian*: bara ilachai, elcho, motéveldodé, kátte-yelak-káy; bara alachi (Bengal)
Usage ▸ spice (locally), specially for curries, soups, sausages, sweets; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ tropical Asia: Himalayas (Nepal, Bhutan), India (Sikkim), also cultivated
Note ▸ Also a substitute for true cardamom.

Annamalai et al. 1988; Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1964/65; Bois 1934; Chopra et al. 1956; Govindarajan et al. 1982; Gupta et al. 1984; Gurudutt et al. 1996; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller /Melzig 1999; Holttum 1951; Kumar 2001; Kumar/Raju 1989; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mortin 1976; Mukherji 1973; Oyen/Dung 1999; Para Naik et al. 2000; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Rao et al. 1993; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Singh 1978; Täufel et al 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wealth of India 1, 1948

Amomum sylvestre *Lam.*

Zingiber zerumbet (L.) Rosc. ex Sm.

A

Amomum testaceum *Ridley*

Common Names ▸ *Malaysian:* ka tepus, *Thai:* krawan, pla ko
Usage ▸ like true cardamom
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Malaysia, S Thailand

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Holttum 1951; Larsen et al. 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Wong 1999

Amomum thyrsoideum *Ruiz et Pav.*

→ *Renealmia thyrsoidea (Ruiz et Pav.) Poepp. et Endl.*

Amomum tsao-ko *Crevost et Lemaire*

Common Names ▸ tsao-ko cardamom, large cardamom; *Chinese:* cao guo, tsao ko; *French:* cardamome tsao-ko; *German:* Tsao-ko Kardamom, Langer Kardamom, Nepal-Kardamom; *Vietnamese:* dòho, sanhân âm
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit, seed
Distribution ▸ Vietnam, S China, also cultivated

Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Wiersema/León 1999; Wu et al. 2000

Amomum verum *Blackw.*

→ *Amomum krervanh Pierre ex Gagnep.*

Amomum villosum *Lour.*

Synonyms ▸ *Amomum echinosphaera* K. Schum. ex Gagnep.
Common Names ▸ bastard cardamom, false cardamom, Malabar cardamom, Tavoy cardamom, wild Siamese cardamom, *Chinese:* yang ch'un sha, sha ren; *French:* cardamome poilu de la Chine; *German:* Siam-Kardamom, Bastard-Kardamom; *Thai:* reo; *Vietnamese:* me te ba, pa dooc, sa nhan, xuân xa;
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ SE Asia, India, China, Korea, Thailand; Vietnam cultivated
Note ▸ Also a substitute for true cardamom.

Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1964/65; Burkill 1966; Chopra et al. 1956; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Rehm/Espig 1984; Turova et al. 1987; Wealth of India 1, 1948; Wu et al. 2000

Amomum xanthioides *Wall. ex Baker*

Common Names ▸ bastard Siamese cardamom, false cardamom, wild Siamese cardamom, Tavoy cardamom, Malabar cardamom; *Chinese:* chunsha, sha jin ko; *German:* Bastard-Kardamom, Malabar-Kardamom; *Korean:* chuksa; *Malaysian:* tepus, bubga tantan, bunga tanjong
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ SW India (Malabar coast), Myanmar, Thailand; cultivated in India and China
Note ▸ Probably the most predominantly cultivated var. is *xanthioides* (Wall. ex Baker) T.L. Wu et S.J Chen.

Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1964/65; Bois 1934; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Holttum 1951; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Siewek 1990; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; WHO1990; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Amomum xanthioides var. x xanthioides *(Wall. ex Baker) T.L. Wu et S.J. Chen*

→ *Amomum xanthioides Wall.ex Baker*

Amomum xanthophlebium *Baker*

Synonyms ▸ *Amomum stenoglossum* Baker
Common Names ▸ *India:* elach; *Malaysian:* bubga tatan, bunga tanjong, tepus
Usage ▸ flavoring in curries
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ Malaysian Peninsula, Borneo

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999

Amomum walang *(Blume) Val.*

Etlingera walang (Blume) R.M. Smith

Amomum zedoaria *Christm.*

Curcuma zedoaria (Christm.) Rosc.

Amomum zerumbet *L.*

Zingiber zerumbet (L.) Rosc. ex Sm.

Amomum zingiber *L.*

Zingiber officinale Rosc.

AMPELOCISSUS Planch. - Vitaceae

Ampelocissus africanus *(Lour.) Merr.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ampelocissus grantii* Planch.
Usage ▸ condiment (in Ubangi)
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ W Africa

Burkill 5, 2000

Ampelocissus grantii *Planch.*

Ampelocissus africanus (Lour.) Merr.

ANACYCLUS L. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Anacyclus pyrethrum *(L.) Lag.*

Common Names ▸ Roman pellitory, Spanish pellitory, Spanish chaemomila, pyrethrum; *Arabic:* agargarha; *Brazil (Portuguese):* piretro da África; *French:* anacycle, pyréthre d'Afrique; *German:* Deutscher Bertram, Römischer Bertram; *Hindi:* akarkara; *India:* akahara; *Italian:* piretro romano; *Russian:* romaschka nemezkaja; *Sanskrit:* akarakarabha, akallaka; *Spanish:* pelitre
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil (for liqueurs; rarely)
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ W Mediterranean region: SE Spain, Morocco, Algeria; cultivated in Pakistan, India; also in Austria, Germany, the Netherlands and Hungary

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; André 1998; Chopra et al. 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

ANCISTROCLADUS Wall. - Ancistrocladaceae

Ancistrocladus extensus *Wall. ex Planch.*

Ancistrocladus tectorius Merr.

Ancistrocladus tectorus *(Lour.) Merr.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ancistrocladus extensus* Wall. ex Planch.
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ tender leaf
Distribution ▸ India, sea coast in the Andamans Islands

Arora/Pandey 1996; Oyen/Dung 1999

Andropogon citratus *DC. ex Nees*

Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf

Andropogon citriodorum *Desf.*

Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf

A

Andropogon confertiflorus *Steud.*

- *Cymbopogon nardus (L.) Rendle var. confertiflorus Stapf ex Bor.*

Andropogon festucoides *J.S. Presl.*

- *Vetiveria zizaniodes (L.) Nash*

Andropogon flexuosus *Nees ex Steud.*

- *Cymbopogon flexuosus (Nees ex Steud.) Stapf*

Andropogon giganteus *Hochst.*

- *Cymbopogon giganteus (Hochst.) Chiov.*

Andropogon iwarancusa *W. Jones*

- *Cymbopogon iwarancusa (Jones) Schult. ex Roem. et Schult.*

Andropogon martinii *Roxb.*

- *Cymbopogon martinii (Roxb.) J.F. Wats. ex Atkinson*

Andropogon muricatus *Retz.*

- *Vetiveria zizaniodes (L.) Nash*

Andropogon nardus *L.*

- *Cymbopogon nardus (L.) Rendle*

Andropogon nardus (*L.***)** *Hook f.* **var. mahapangiri auct.**

- *Cymbopogon winterianus Jowitt ex Bor*

Andropogon schoenanthus *L.*

- *Cymbopogon schoenanthus (L.) Spreng.*

Andropogon squarrosus *Hackel*

- *Vetiveria zizanioides (L.) Nash*

Andropogon zizanioides *Urban*

- *Vetiveria zizanioides (L.) Nash*

ANETHUM L. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Anethum foeniculum *L.*

- *Foeniculum vulgare Mill.*

Anethum graveolens *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Anethum sowa* Roxb. ex Fleming, *Peucedanum graveolens* (L.) Hiern., *Peucedanum sowa* (Roxb. ex Fleming) Kurz

Common Names ▸ dill, Indian dill; *Arabic:* ainjarada, chibt, shebet, shibit; *Chinese:* shih luo zi; *French:* aneth, aneth odorant, fenouil bâtard, fenouil puant; *Dutch:* dille; *German:* Dill, Dille, Gurkenkraut, Bergkümmel, Tille; *Hindi:* sowa, soi, soy, surva; *India:* suva ni bhaji; *Indonesian:* adas manis, adas sowa ender; *Italian:* aneto; *Japanese:* inondo; *Korean:* sira, sohoehyang; *Malaysian:* adas china, adas pudus, ender; *Portuguese:* endro; *Russian:* ukron, koper, zan, schiwit; *Sanskrit:* satapuspi, chatra; *Slovakian:* kôpor; *Spanish:* aneldo, aneto, eneldo; *Thai:* thian khaopluak, thian tatakkataen, phakchi lao; *Vietnamese:* rau thia la

Use spice; **product:** ess. herb oil and essential seed oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf, seed

Distribution ▸ origin is not known; native in the Mediterranean and to S and SW Asia; cultivated world wide

Note ▸ Cultivated: *Anethum graveolens* L. var. *hortorum* Alef. and 'Sowa' (= *sowa* hort.).

Aggarwal et al. 2002; Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Badoc/Lamarti 1991; Bärtels 1997; Baslas/Baslas 1971; Berger 3, 1952; Blank/Grosch 1991; Blancke 2000; Bois 1934; Bonnländer/Winterhalter 2000; Bremness 2001; Brunke et al. 1991b; Burkill 5, 2000; Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Faber et al. 1997; Farrell 1985; Fincke 1963; Garrabrants/Craker 1987; Gebczynski et al 2001; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hälva et al. 1988, 1992, 1993; Hammer/Krüger 1995; Hanelt 2001; Hay/Waterman 1993; Heeger 1956; Hendry 1982; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hornok 1980; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Huopalahti 1985; Huopalahti/Lathinen 1988; Jansen 1981; Jirovetz et al. 1994, 2002; Kmiecik et al. 2001; Krüger/Hammer 1996; McNavy Wood 2003; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mhen van der/Bosch 1994; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Peter 2001; Pino et al. 1995; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Poggendorf et al. 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Rätz 1974; Raghavan et al. 1994; Rosental 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Singh 1987; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Strunz et al. 1992; Su/Hovart 1988; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuber/Herrmann 1978; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Tugrul et al. 2001; Ubillos 1989; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zawirska-Wojesiak/Wąsowicz 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Anethum pastinaca *Wibel*

- *Pastinaca sativa L.*

Anethum piperitum *Ucria*

- *Foeniculum vulgare Mill. ssp. piperitum (Ucria) Cout.*

Anethum sowa *Roxb. ex Fleming*

- *Anethum graveolens L.*

ANGELICA L. - Angelica, Archangel - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Angelica acutilobe *(Sieb. et Zucc.) Kitagawa*

Synonyms ▸ *Ligusticum acutilobum* Sieb. et Zucc.) Kitag.
Common Names ▸ *Chinese:* dong dang gui; *German:* Spitzlappige Angelika; *Japanese:* tang-kuei
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ root, leaf



Angelica archangelica, flowering

Distribution ▸ E Asia: China, Japan

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

Angelica archangelica *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Angelica major* Gilib., *Angelica officinalis* (Moench) Hoffm., cultivated chiefly *Angelica archangelica* L. ssp. *archangelica* var. *Sativa*, *Archangelica officinalis* Hoffm.
Common Names ▸ archangel, garden angelica, wild parsnip; *Arabic:* hashesha almalak; *Chinese:* bai zhi; *Dutch:* engelwortel; *French:* angélique, angélique vraie, archangélique; *German:* Angelika, Brustwurz, Echte Engelwurz(el), Erzengelwurzel, Theriakwurzel; *India:* chora; *Italian:* angelica, archangelica; *Korean:* padaganghwal; *Portuguese:* angélica, erva do Espírito Santo; *Russian:* djagilL, djagil'nik, angelika, anschelika, korownik sladkijctwol; ptetschnyj, *Spanish:* angélica, raíz del Epíritu Santo
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil

A

Parts Used ▸ root, fruit, stem
Distribution ▸ Caucasus, Siberia, E, C and N Europe (Scandinavia), widely native elsewhere
Note ▸ The stem are often candied and used in confectionery.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Bruyan et al. 1954; Cheers 1998; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Doneanu/Anitescu 1998; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Genius 1981; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2002; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Holm et al. 1997; Hoppe 1949; Kerrola et al. 1994; Newall et al. 1996; Nykänen et al. 1991; Opdyke 1975a; Paroul et al. 2002; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Taskinen/Nykänen 1975; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolski et al. 2003; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zobel/Brown 1991

Angelica glauca *Edgew.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Blaugrüne Engelwurz; *India:* gandrayan, chohore, chora
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ W Himalayas
Note ▸ The roots have a celery-like flavor.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Dhar/Dhar 2000; Sharma 2003; Wealth of India 1, 1948

Angelica japonica *A. Gray*

Synonyms ▸ *Angelica kiusiana* Maxim, *Angelica seiboldii* Miq.
Common Names ▸ Japanese archangel; *Chinese:* ma ch'ing; *German:* Japanische Engelwurz(el); *Japanese:* hama-udo, oni-udo
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ root, fruit
Distribution ▸ China, Taiwan, Japan, Korea

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993

Angelica kiusiana *Maxim*

→ *Angelica japonica A. Gray*

Angelica keiskei *(Miq.) Koidz.*

Common Names ▸ *Japanese:* ashitaba
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring applied *Angelica archangelica*
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ Japan, especially Izu Island

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Teuscher 2003

Angelica lucida *L.*

Common Names ▸ seaside angelica, sea watsch
Usage ▸ spice (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ Western N America from Oregon to Alaska, N Canada to Siberia, Newfoundland, Labrador

Hoppe1, 1975; Small 1997

Angelica major *Gilib.*

→ *Angelica archangelica L.*

Angelica officinalis *(Moench) Hoffm.*

→ *Angelica archangelica L.*

Angelica polymorpha *Maxim* **var. sinensis** *Oliv.*

→ *Angelica sinensis (Oliv.) Diels*

Angelica seiboldii *Miq.*

→ *Angelica japonica A. Gray*

A

Angelica sinensis *(Oliv.) Diels*

Synonyms ▸ *Angelica polymorpha* Maxim var. *sinensis* Oliv.
Common Names ▸ Chinese angelica; *Chinese:* dang gui, dong gui, dang guai, dong guai; *German:* Chinesische Angelikawurz(el); *Japanese:* shiranesenkyũ, suzuka-zeri
Usage ▸ spice for soups and poultry meat
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ China, India, Indochina, Malaysia, Australia, Africa, native elsewhere in tropical regions

Hanelt 2001; Lück 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

Angelica sylvestris *L.*

Common Names ▸ wild angelica, ginseng; *German:* Wald-Engelwurzel, Brustwurzel
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ C and N Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Siberia

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Krzaczek 1998; Krzaczek/Nowak 2002; Schönfelder 2001; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999

Angelica tenuissima *Nakai*

Synonyms ▸ *Ligusticum tenuissimum* (Nakai) Kilag
Common Names ▸ *German:* Zarte Angelikawurzel, Zarte Mutterwurz; *Korean:* kobon
Usage ▸ flavoring (for traditional Asian dishes)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Asia: Korea, NE China, also cultivated

Baik et al. 1986; Hanelt 2001; Hyang-Sook Choi et al. 2001; Pu 1991

ANIBA Aubl. - Lauraceae

Aniba canellila *(H.B.K.) Mez*

Synonyms ▸ *Cryptocaria canellila* H.B.K.
Common Names ▸ Oriniko cinnamom; *Brazil (Portuguese):* canellila, casca preciosa, lauro precios, pereirorá; *German:* Orinoko-Zimt
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bark, leaf
Distribution ▸ Brazil (Amazonas region), Columbia, Venezuela, Guayana
Note ▸ The leaves and the bark have a cinnamon-like flavor.

Gottlieb/Magalhães 1959, 1960; Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2001; Mors et al. 2000; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

Aniba duckei *Kosterm.*

Aniba rosaeodora Ducke

Aniba fragrans *Ducke*

Common Names ▸ *Brazil (Portuguese):* macacaporanga
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ bark, wood
Distribution ▸ S America: Brazil

Kumar 2001

Aniba rosaedora *Ducke*

Synonyms ▸ *Aniba duckei* Kosterm.
Common Names ▸ rose wood; *Brazil (Portuguese):* bois de rose; *Dutch:* echt rozenhout; *French:* bois de rose fewmelle, bois de rose de Cayenne; *German:* Brasilianisches Rosenholz; *Portuguese:* páo rosa
Usage ▸ flavoring ; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ wood
Distribution ▸ tropical S America: Brazil, Mexico; cultivated in French Guyana, Surinam

A

Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2001; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

ANISOCHILUS Wall. ex Benth. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Anisochilus siamensis *Ridl.*

Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ NW Thailand

Hanelt 2001

Anisum officinarum *Moench*

Pimpinella anisum L.

Anisum vulgare *Gaertn.*

Pimpinella anisum L.

Annona myristica *Gaertn.*

Monodora myristica (Gaertn.) Dunal

ANREDERA Juss. - Basellaceae

Anredera cordifolia *(Ten.) van Steenis*

Synonyms ▸ *Boussingaultia cordifolia* Ten.
Common Names ▸ bridal wreath, cascade creeper, Madeira vine; *Argentina:* papilla, zarza; *Brazil (Portuguese):* bertalha; *French:* patae d'Amériqua; *German:* Madeira Wein, Peru-Portulak, Resedenwein; *Spanish:* enredadera del mosquito, parra de Madeira, Madeira vine
Usage ▸ spice (sporadically)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ subtropical S America: Paraguay, S Brazil, N Argentina, native in Iberia, France, Malta



Anthoxanthum odoratum, flowering

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Haumann 1925

Anthadenia sesamoides *Lem.*

Sesamum indicum L.

Anthemis nobilis *L.*

Chamaemelum nobile (L.) All.

ANTHOXANTHUM L. - Poaceae (Gramineae)

Anthoxanthum odoratum *L.*

Common Names ▸ scented vernal grass, sweet vernal grass; *French:* flouve odorante, chiendent odorante; *German:* Gewöhnliches Ruchgras; *Italian:* paleino odoroso, paléo odorosa; *Russian:* kolosok

duschistyj; *S Africa:* heuníng gras; *Spanish:* alesta olorosa, grama de olor, grama olorosa

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, W, E Siberia, C Asia, NW Africa; native in N America, Australia, Tasmania

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Ashton/Davies 1962; Chamisso 1987; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Heeger/Poethke 1954; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Rätsch 1998; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

ANTHRISCUS Pers. - Chervil - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Anthriscus cerefolium *(L.) Hoffm.*

Synonyms ▸ *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm. var. *sativus* (Lam.) Endl., *Scandix cerefolium* L.

Common Names ▸ chervil, charviel, garden chervil; *Arabic:* maqdunis afranji; *Chinese:* san lo-po; *Dutch:* kervel; *French:* cerfeuil, cerfeuil cultivé; *German:* Deutscher Kerbel, Gartenkerbel, Kerbel, Körbel, Kufel; *Italian:* cerfoglio; *Portuguese:* cerefólio; *Russian:* kerbel, kun'r', snedok, *Spanish:* cerefolio, parifollo; shurnizo

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ fresh herb

Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, N Iraq, Caucasus, Iran, C Asia, N Africa, Libya, cultivated in many countries (garden)

Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Farrell 1985; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Lemberkovics et al. 1994; Melchio/Kastner 1974; Petri et al. 1994; Philisoph-Hadas et al. 1993; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Robbins/Greenhalgh 1979; Rosengarten 1969; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Šedo/Krejča 1993; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Simandi et al. 1996; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Anthriscus cerefolium *(L.) Hoffm.* var. sativus *(Lam.) Endl.*

Anthriscus cerefolium (L.) Hoffm.

Anthriscus sylvestris *(L.) Hoffm.*

Common Names ▸ cow parsley, Queen Anne's lace, woodland chervil; *German:* Gewöhnlicher Wiesenkerbel

Usage ▸ pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ young leaf

Distribution ▸ Europe, N Africa, Caucasus, Siberia; native in N America

Erhardt et al. 2002; Facciola 1990; Hjanelt 2001; Small 1997

Anthrophyllum pinnatum *(Lam.) Clarke*

Polyscias cumingiana (Presl.) F.-Villar

ANTIDESMA L. - Euphorbiaceae

Antidesma acidum *Ruiz*

Antidesma ghaesembilla Gaertn.

Antidesma bunius *(L.) Spreng.*

Synonyms ▸ *Antidesma dallachyanum* Baill., *Antidesma rumphii* Tulasne, *Stilago bunius* L.

Common Names ▸ Chinese laurel, Guinese laurel, currant tree, salamander tree; *French:* antidesme; *German:* Lorbeerblättriger Flachsbaum, Salamanderbaum; *India:* amati, anepu, nolaiali; *Javanese:* boeni, buni, buneh; *Indonesian:* daoen hoeni; *Malaysian:* berunai, buni, lundoh, lundu; *Pilipino:* bignai, búndei, dokdoko, isip; *Spanish:* bignai; *Vietnamese:* chói mói, liên tu

Usage ▸ spice (rarely)

Parts Used ▸ leaf

A

Distribution ▸ Himalayas, India, Sri Lanka, SW China, Malaysia, Philippines; Australia: Queensland

Note ▸ The plant in Malaysia elsewhere cultivated for its fruits.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Ochse et al. 1961; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Antidesma dallachyanum *Baill.*

› *Antidesma bunius (L.) Spreng.*

Antidesma ghaesembilla *Gaert.*

Synonyms ▸ *Antidesma acidum* Ruiz, *Antidesma pubescens* Roxb.

Common Names ▸ black currant, chinese laurel; *German:* Antidesmablätter; *Hindi:* januprulisaru, umtao; *India:* januprulisaru, pullamurasi gida, umtao; *Java:* dĕmpul, sepat; *Malaysian:* gunchak, guchek, gunchin; *Pilipino:* baniyuyo; *Sumatra:* kunchir; *Thai:* mao soi

Usage ▸ spice, pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Asia: India, Nepal, China, Bhutan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Java; tropical Africa, cultivated in the Tropics

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Usher 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

Antidesma pubescens *Roxb.*

› *Antidesma ghaesembilla Gaertn.*

Antidesma rumphii *Tulasne*

› *Antidesma bunius (L.) Spreng.*

APIUM L. - Celery - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Apium ammi *Crantz*

› *Ammi majus L.*

Apium anisum (*L.*) *Crantz*

› *Pimpinella anisum L.*

Apium celleri *Gaertn.*

› *Apium graveolens L.*

Apium crispum *Mill.*

› *Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nym.*

Apium dulce *Mill.*

› *Apium graveolens L.*

Apium graveolens *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Apium cellerie* Gaert., *Apium dulce* Miller, *Apium maritimum* Salisb.

Common Names ▸ celery; *Arabic:* krafis; *Chinese:* qin cai; *Dutch:* selderij; *French:* céleri; *German:* (Echter) Sellerie, Eppich, Stangensellerie; *Hindi:* shalari; *India:* ajmud; *Italian:* apio, sedano, sedano da coste; *Japanese:* oranda mutsuba; *Korean:* patminari; *Portuguese:* aipo, aipo hortense; *Russian:* sel'derej, sellerej, duschistaja petruschka; *Slovakian:* zeler; *Spanish:* apio, apio blanco, apio de tallo

Usage ▸ spice, pot-herb, flavoring for salt and liqueurs; **product:** essential oil (fruit)

Parts Used ▸ leaf seed: for spice salt (celery salt)

Distribution ▸ W, C Europe, Caucasus to W Himalayas and C Asia, Turkey, Levante, Iraq, Iran, Madeira, N Africa; native, cultivated worldwide

Note ▸ *Apium graveolens* L. var. *dulce* (Mill.) Pers. = German: Bleichsellerie, Stangen- or Stielsellerie.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Bartschat/Mosandl 1997; Beier/Oertli 1983; Beier et al. 1983; Bendel 2002; Berger 4, 1954; Bjeldanes/Kim 1978; Bois 1934; Bosabalidis 1996; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dovicovico et al 2004; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Fehr 1979; Habegger/Schnitzler 2000; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Helm 1972; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Ilyas 1980; v. Koenen 1996; Körber-Grohne 1989; MacLeod/James 1989; MacLeod et al 1988; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Newall et al. 1996; Nigg et al. 1997; Opdyke 1974a; Philippe et al. 2002; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Rao et al. 2000; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sfikas 1994; Sharma 2003; Short 1979; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uhlig et al. 1987; Villamar et al. 1994; Wassenhove et al. 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Apium graveolens L. var. rapaceum *(Mill.) Gaudin*

Synonyms ▸ *Apium rapaceum* Mill.

Common Names ▸ celeriac, turnip rooted celery, root celery; *Arabic:* cherafes; *Chinese:* gen qin cai; *Dutch:* knolselderij; *French:* céleri rave, céleri tubéreux, ache-douce; *German:* Knollensellerie, Wurzelsellerie; *Italian:* sedano rapa; *Japanese:* mitsuba, seruiatku; *Malaysian:* selderi; *Portuguese:* aipo de raíz, aipo de cabeça; *Russian:* sel'derej korneplodnyj; *Spanish:* apio de bulbo, apio nabo, apio rábano

Usage ▸ spice; flavoring in salads, soups or vegetable dishes, food (vegetable)

Parts Used ▸ tuber; leaf: used dried for spice salt

Distribution ▸ mainly cultivated in C, E Europe, the Netherlands for its tuber

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Bendel 2002; Farrell 1985; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiva et al. 2002; Short 1979; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

Apium graveolens *L.* var. secalinum *Alef.*

Common Names ▸ Chinese celery, leaf celery, smallage, soup celery; *French:* céleri couper; *German:* Sellerie, Blattsellerie, Schnittsellerie; *Indonesian:* selederi; *Italian:* sedanino, sedano da erbucce, sedano da taglio; *Malaysian:* daun sop, selederi; *Philipino:* kintsay; *Russian:* sel'derej listovoj; *Spanish:* apio de cortar, apio pequeño; *Thai:* khen chaai; phak chee lom

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ leaf, tuber

Distribution ▸ only cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Bosabaldis 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fehr 1974; Habegger/Schnitzler 2000; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hutton 1998; Pino et al. 1997; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Short 1979; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999;

Apium involuncratum *Roxb. ex Flem.*

▸ *Trachyspermum roxburghianum (DC.) Craib*

Apium latifolium *Mill.*

▸ *Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nym. convar. radicosum (Alef.) Danert*

Apium maritinum *Salisb.*

▸ *Apium graveolens L.*

Apium petroselinum *L.*

▸ *Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nym. convar. radicosum (Alef.) Danert*

Apium rapaceum *Mill.*

▸ *Apium graveolens L.var. rapaceum (Mill.) Gaudin*

Apium tuberosum *Bernh. ex Rchb.*

▸ *Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Hoffm. convar. radicosum (Alef.) Danert*

Apium visnaga *(L.) Crantz*

▸ *Ammi visnaga (L.) Lam.*

A

AQUILARIA Lam. - Thymelaeaceae

Aquilaria agallocha *Roxb.*

Common Names ▸ agar wood, eagle wood; *Arabic:* oud kameira; *German:* Adlerholz
Usage ▸ condiment (ingredients of "**Rasel-Hanout**")
Parts Used ▸ fragrant wood
Distribution ▸ Orient, Morocco

Davidson 1999; Ding Hou 1964; Hepper 1992; Rätsch1998

Aquilaria khasiana *H. Hallier*

Common Names ▸ Khasi-eagle wood; *German:* Khasi-Adlerholz
Usage ▸ condiment (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ fragrant wood
Distribution ▸ India: Assam: Khasi mountains

Hepper 1992

Aquilaria malaccensis *Lam.*

Common Names ▸ Indian aloewood, Malacca eagle wood; *German:* Malacca-Adlerholz; *SE Asia:* alim, balok
Usage ▸ condiment (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ fragant wood
Distribution ▸ Myanmar to Malacca, Malaysia Arch.
Note ▸ The wood has an inferior quality. It is the aloe of the bible.

Burkill 1966; Ding Hou 1964; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Rätsch 1998; Wiersema/León 1999

ARACHIS L. - Peanut - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Arachis hypogaea *L.*

Common Names ▸ goober, ground nut, monkey nut, peanut; *Brazil (Portuguese):* amendoim mandobi, manobi; *Chinese:* chang slang kuo, fan tou, luo hua shoag, tu tou; *French:* arachide, cacahouète; *German* Erdnuss; *Hindi:* mung phali; *India:* mongphali; *Italian:* arachide; *Japanese:* yatcha-sei, jimami; *Korean:* tangkhong; *Mexico:* cacahuate; *Malaysian:* kachang china, kachang gori; *Pilipino:* batung-china, mani, *Portuguese:* amendoine; *Russian:* arachis, zeml anojorech; *Spanish:* avellana americana, cacahuete, maní
Usage ▸ spice (meat)
Parts Used ▸ nut (fatty oil)
Distribution ▸ origin tropical S America; only cultivated in temperate regions S America and Africa

Blancke 2000; Cheers 1998; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Menninger 1977; Neuwinger 1999; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Aralia quilfoylei *Cogn. et Marché*

Polyscias guilfoylei (Cogn. et Marché) Bailey

Archangelica officinalis *Hoffm*

Angelica archangelica L.

ARCHIDENDRON F. Muell. - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Archidendron fagifolium *(Blume ex Miq.) I. Nielson*

Synonyms ▸ *Pithecellobium angulatum* auct. non Benth., *Pithecellobium fagifolium* Blume ex Miq., *Pithecellobium mindanaense* Merr.
Common Names ▸ *Indonesian:* jengkolan, *Javanese:* jering goleng; *Pilipino:* kulikul, lalatan, tomanag
Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Thailand, Myanmar, Borneo, Java *(var. borneense Nielsen)*, Philippines *(var. Mindanaense [Merr.] Nielsen)*, Sumatra *(var. fagifolium)*

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999

Archidendron jiringa *(Jack) I. Nielsen*

Synonyms ▸ *Mimosa jiringa* Jack, *Pithecellobium jiringa* (Jack) Prain ex King, *Pithecellobium lobatum* Benth.
Common Names ▸ jering tamarind; *German:* Malayischer Affenohrring; *Indonesian:* jengkol, jering; *Malaysian:* jiring, djering; *Thai:* jawang nieng
Usage ▸ condiment, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ seed (cooked green and ripe)
Distribution ▸ India, Myanmar, Malaysia

Bois 1934; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

ARDISIA Sw. - Myrsinaceae

Ardisia boissierri *A. DC.*

Ardisia squamulosa Presl

Ardisia drupacea *(Blanco) Merr.*

Ardisia squamulosa Presl.

Ardisia humilis auct., *non Vahl*

Ardisia squamulosa Presl

Ardisia squamulosa *Presl*

Synonyms ▸ *Ardisia boissieri* A. DC., *Ardisia drupacea* (Blanco) Merr., *Ardisia humilis* auct., non Vahl.
Common Names ▸ spicy berry; *German:* Schuppige Spitzenblume; *Pilipino:* babagion, butau, tagpo
Usage ▸ flavoring (fish)
Parts Used ▸ flower, fruit (cooked)
Distribution ▸ endemic(?) Philippines

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hoppe 3, 1987; Oyen/Dung 1999

Arduina edulis *Spreng*

Carissa edulis Vahl

ARISTOLOCHIA L. - Aristolochiaceae

Aristolochia hastata *Nutt.*

Aristolochia serpentaria L.

Aristolochia officinalis *Nees*

Aristolochia serpentaria L.

Aristolochia serpentaria *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Aristolochia hastata* Nutt., *Aristolochia officinalis* Nees
Common Names ▸ Virginia serpentary, Virginia snakeroot; *German:* Virginische Schlangenwurzel; *India:* sarpmoola; *Russian:* zmejuyj koren
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring of liqueurs and bitter, e.g. angostura, boonekamp
Parts Used ▸ rhizom
Distribution ▸ N America: Florida, Virginia, cultivated in India

Charalambous 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

ARMENIACA Scopoli - Rosaceae

Armeniaca dasycarpa *(Ehrh.) Borkh.*

Synonyms ▸ *Armeniaca fusca* Turp. et Poit. ex Duhamel, *Prunus dasycarpa* Ehrh., *Prunus nigra* Desf.
Common Names ▸ black apricot, purple apricot; *German:* Rauhfrüchtige Marille, Schwarze Marille; *Russian:* abrikos tschernij, abrikos volosistoplodnyj
Usage ▸ spice, condiment

A

Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Asia: Iran Afghanistan, Kashmir, Europe: France to Ukraine, Transcaucasia, southern USA
Note ▸ The plant is a spontaneous hybrid of *Armeniaca vulgais* Lam. x *Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh.

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

Armeniaca fusca *Turp. et Poit. ex Duhamel*

› *Armeniaca dasycarpa (Ehrh.) Borkh.*

Armeniaca vulgaris *Lam. ex* **Prunus cerasifera** *Ehrh.*

› *Armeniaca dasycarpa (Ehrh.) Borkh.*

ARMORACIA Gaertn., B. Mey. et Schreb. - Horseradish - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

Armoracia lapathifolia *Gilib.*

› *Armaoracia rusticana P. Gaertn.*

Armoracia rusticana *Gaertn. et B. Mey. et Scherb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Armoracia lapathifolia* Gilib., *Cochlearia armoracia* Lam., *Nasturtium armoracia* (L.) Fries
Common Names ▸ horseradish; *Arabic:* feegel, fidgel; *Chinese:* la gen; *Dutch:* mierikswortel; *French:* cran, cranson, mérédic, raifort sauvage; *German:* Bauernsenf, Meerrettich, Mährrettich, Kren (in Austria, S Germany and Slavonic countries), Pfefferwurzel; *Italian:* barbaforte, cren, rafano rusticano; *Portuguese:* armorácia, rábano picanto, rábano rusticano, raiz forte; *Russian:* chren; *Slovakian:* chren; *Spanish:* rábano picante, rábano rustico, rábano silvestre
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ (rasped) fresh root
Distribution ▸ possible origin in E Europe, Russia, native in Europe, Caucasus, N America; widely cultivated in many countries

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bendel 2002; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Courter/Rhodes 1969; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Due et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Galacci 1989; Gilbert/Nursten 1972; Grob/Matile 1980; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hansen 1974; Herrmann 1997b; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kotow 1978; Kraxner et al. 1987; Lin et al. 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Newall et al. 1996; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1968; Rhodes et al. 1969; Rosengarten 1969; Sahasrabudhe/Mullin 1980; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Usher 1968; Weber 2002; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Winter/Hornborstel 1993; Wyk et al. 2004

Armoracia sisymbrioides *(DC.) N. Busch ex Ganesch.*

Common Names ▸ Russian wild horseradish; *German:* Wilder russischer Meerrettich; *Russian:* chren guljavnikovyi, chren lugovoi
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ SW and E Siberia to Sakhalin, also cultivated in gardens

Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Mansfeld 1986; Schultze-Motel 1986; Teuscher 2003

ARNICA L. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Arnica chamissonis *Less.*

Synonyms ▸ *Arnica foliosa* Nutt.
Common Names ▸ leafy leopardsbane; *German:* Amerikanische Arnika
Usage ▸ spice (flavoring) for liqueurs and bitters (Abtei, Aromatique, Kartaeser)
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ Alaska, Canada, USA: NW, SW, California, Rocky mountains, also cultivated in many countries

Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Willuhn 1985a; Willuhn/Leven 1991

Arnica foliosa *Nutt.*

Arnica chamissonis Less.

Arnica montana *L.*

Common Names ▸ European arnica, leopards bane; mountain arnica, mountain tobacco; *French:* arnica, fleur d'arnica, panacée des Montagnes; *German:* Arnika; Bergwohlverleih, Echte Arnika; *India:* arnica; *Italian:* arnica, fiore de arnica; *Russian:* arnica gornaja; *Spanish:* árnica de montaña, flor de árnica

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring for liqueurs and bitters; **product:** essential oil: arnica (flower) oil, celtic nard oil

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ Europe (Alps): Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France

Note ▸ In Austria, Germany and Switzerland the plant has been placed under nature protection.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 1, 1949; Crocilius 1956; Coiciu/Rasz (no year); Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Galambosi et al. 1998; Hager 4, 1992; Hahn/Mayer 1985; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Merfort/Wendisch 1988; Meyer/Berge 1991; Meyer-Chlond 1999; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Saukel 1984; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Willuhn 1981, 1983, 1991; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

ARONIA Medik. - chokeberry - Rosaceae

Aronia alnifolia *Nutt.*

Amelanchier alnifolia (Nutt.) Nutt.

Aronia melanocarpa *(Michx.) Elliot*

Common Names ▸ black chokeberry; *French:* aronica du noir; *German:* Apfelbeere; *Russian:* rjabina cernoplodnaja

Usage ▸ condiment, especially for sauces of venision,

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ E Canada, NE, NCE, SE USA; cultivated in E Europe, Germany

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hirvi/Honkanan 1985; Lehmann 1982, 1990; Oszmianski/Sapis 1988; Plocharski/Smolarz 1987; Rosa/Krugty 1987; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, e; Wilska-Jeszka et al. 1988

ARTABOTRYS R.Br. - Tail grape - Annonaceae

Artabatrys hexapetalus *(L.f.) Bhandri*

Synonyms ▸ *Artabotrys odoratissimus* R.Br. ex Ker-Gawl., *Artabotrys unicatus* (Lam.) Merr.

Common Names ▸ tail grape; *German:* Falscher Ylang-Ylang; *India:* madan mast, manoranjitan; *Sanskrit:* harachampala

Usage ▸ flavoring (tea); **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ S India, Sri Lanka

Burkill 1966; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Wealth of India 1, 1984

Artabotrys odoratissimus *R.Br. ex Ker-Gawl*

Artabotrys hexapetalus (L.f.) Bhandri

Artabotrys uncinatus *(Lam.) Merr.*

Artabotrys hexapetalus (L.f.) Bhandri

Artabotrys scytophyllus *(Diels) Cavaco et Kerandren*

Common Names ▸ tail grape; *German:* Lederblättrige Klimmtraube

Usage ▸ spice for sauces, flavoring (flower)

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ SE Asia; Madagascar also cultivated

A

Artanthe adunca *(L.) Miq.*

Piper aduncum L.

ARTEMISIA L. - Mugwort - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Artemisia abrotanum *L.*

Common Names ▸ lady's love, old man storenwood, southern (worm) wood; *Arabic:* chissum; *Dutch:* citroenkruid; *French:* abrotone, armoise, aurone, aurone des jardinsaurone mâle, citronelle aurone, ivrogne, garde robes; *German:* Eberraute, Eberreis, Gartenheil, Zitronenkraut; *Italian:* abrotano; *Portuguese:* abrotano; *Russian:* boshe; *Spanish:* abrótano macho, ajenjo común, boja

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring and in liqueur manufacture

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ S, SE Europe, W Asia, Siberia, also cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler, 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Neumerkel 2001; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Vostrowsky et al. 1984; Wiersema/León 1999; Wright 2000; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Artemisia absinthium *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Artemisia officinale* Brot., *Artemisia vulgare* Lam.

Common Names ▸ absinthe, common wormwood, mugwort, warmnot; *Arabic:* afsantin, eshbet mariam, mamitsa, shadjrat mariam, shi rumi; *Brazil (Portuguese):* absinthe losna; *Dutch:* absint-alsem; *French:* absinthe, grande absinthe, armoise absinthe; *German:* Absinth, Bitterer Beifuß, Wermut; *India:* vilayati afsantin; *Italian:* assenzio, assenzio Romano, assenzio maggiore; *Korean:* pukyakssuk; *Portuguese:* absinto, losna; *Russian:* polyn' gor'kaja, wermut; *Spanish:* absintio, ajenjo, ajenja mayor

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** vermuth bitters and absinthe liqueur and aperitifs

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ temperate Eurasia; N, NW Africa, adventive in N and S America, cultivated in the Mediterranean area, in the USA (Indiana, Michigan), Kashmir and S Siberia, also in C, S Mexico, Brazil, Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Alberts/Muller 2000; Ariño et al. 1999; Arnold 1989; Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Bielenberg 2002; Bois 1934; Böttchers/Günther 2002; Bornot 1968; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Chialva et al. 1983; Clair 1961; Coiciu (no year); Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Gebhardt 1977b; Giebelmann 2001; Gurim-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hese 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Hose 2002; Hutton 2002; Kennedy et al. 1993; Lachenmeier et al. 2004; Larkcom 1991; Neumerkel 2001; Nin et al. 1995; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Rätsch 1995; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schneider/Mielke 1978, 1979; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Staesche 1972; Stahl/Gerard 1982; Tateo/Riva 1991; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Ubillos 1989; Villamar et al. 1994; Vostrowsky et al. 1981; Wiersema/León 1999; Wright 2002; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Artemisia afra *Jacq. ex Willd.*

Common Names ▸ African wormwood, *Afrikaans:* wildeals; *French:* armoise d'Afrique; *German:* Afrikanischer Wermut

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** vermuth bitters

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ E Africa, from Ethiopia to S Africa

Wyk et al. 2004

Artemisia alba *Turra*

Synonyms ▸ *Artemisia camphorata* Vill.

Common Names ▸ camphor absinthe; *French:* armaise camphrée; *German:* Kampfer-Wermut; *Italian:* abrotano camforata

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ S ans S Central Europe, NW Africa

Note ▸ Cultivated in Germany in the 16th Century.

Berger 4, 1954; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Wright 2002

Artemisia arborescens *L.*

Common Names ▸ silver wormwood, tree wormwood; *Arabic:* shagaret mariam, shiba; *French:* absinthe arborscente; *German:* Baum-Wermut; *Cyprus:* genia ou gerru

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ N Africa, E Mediterranean Region cultivated in gardens

Bremness 2001; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wright 2002

Artemisia balchanorum *H. Krasch*

Synonyms ▸ *Serephidium balchanorum* (Krasch) Polj.

Common Names ▸ *German:* Zitronen-Wermut; *Russian:* polyn' balchanov, polyn' limmonaja

Usage ▸ spice, pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ Turkmenia; cultivated: Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Moldavia

Note ▸ Various cultivars are existing herbs.

Hager 3, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

Artemisia balsamita *Willd.*

Artemisia pontica L.

Artemisia camphorata *Vill.*

Artemisia alba Turra

Artemisia dracunculus *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Artemisia glauca* Pall.

Common Names ▸ tarragon, dragon sagewort, French tarragon; *Arabic:* tarkhun; *Chinese:* xai ye qing hao; *Dutch:* dragon, estragon; *French:* dragon, estragon; *German:* Bertram, Bertramskraut, Dragun-Wermut, Eierkraut, Estragon, Kaisersalat; *Italian:* dragone, dragoncello, estragone, herbe dragonne, targone; *Japanese:* esutoragon; *Portuguese:* estragão; *Russian:* draguntrawa, estragon, polyn' stragon, stragon, tarchun; *Spanish:* dragoncillo, estragón

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring for salads, cucumber, tomato conserves, soups etc., manufacture of tarragon vinegar

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ Europe, W, E Siberia, C Asia, W Himalayas, Mongolia, China, Alaska, Canada, USA; native in France, S Europe, Balcan; cultivated in many countries (garden)

Note ▸ f. *dracunculus* = German or French Estragon; f. *redowskii* hort = Russian dragon.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Burkill 1966; Cheers 1998; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Rascz (no year); Cotton et al. 1991; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Farrell 1985; Gebhardt 1977a; Guzman/Siemons 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hagmann/Knauss 1988; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Mackay/Kitto 1987; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Neumerkel 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Prakash 1990; Rosengarten 1969; Rosenthal 1954; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Satar 1986; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993 c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Thieme/Nguyen Thi Tam 1968 a, b; Tucker 1986; Tunman/Mann 1968; Ubillos 1989; Uhl 2000; Vostrowsky et al. 1981a, b; Wealth of India 1, 1948; Werker et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wright 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Artemisia genipi *Weber*

Common Names ▸ *French:* genépi noir; *German:* Schwarze Edelraute; *Italian:* genepi

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring for herb liqueurs

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ C Europe, S Europe especially Italy, SE Europe, SW Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Wiersema/León 1997; Wright 2002

A

Artemisia glacialis *L.*

Common Names ▸ glacier wormwood; *German:* Gletscher-Edelraute, Gletscher-Beifuß; *Italian:* genipi
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring for herb liqueurs
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe: Alps of France, N Italy, Switzerland

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hoppe 1949; Wright 2002

Artemisia glauca *Pall.*

→ *Artemisia dracunculus L.*

Artemisaia herba-alba *Asso*

Common Names ▸ white mugwort; *German:* Weißer Wermut
Usage ▸ spice (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Palestine, Israel, Arabia: desert regions
Note ▸ The plant is the wormwood of the bible.

Hepper 1992; Mabberly 1997; Rätsch 1998; Wright 2002

Artemisia indica *Willd.*

Synonyms ▸ *Artemisia vulgaris* L. var. *indica* (Willd.) Maxim.
Common Names ▸ Indian mugwort; *German:* Indischer Beifuß, Indisches Moxakraut
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S, E Asia: Himalayas, Maabmar, Sri Lanka, China, Korea, Taiwan, Indochina, Malaysia, Indonesia cultivated mainly in gardens

Hanelt 2001; Neumerkel 2001; Teuscher 2003; Wright 2002

Artemisia judaica *L.*

Common Names ▸ *French:* graines à vers, zédoire; *German:* Palästinenser Beifuß
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring for liqueurs
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ N Africa, Egypt, Arabia, Israel, cultivated E Mediterranean region

Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Ravid et al. 1994; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Artemisia lactiflora *Wall. ex DC.*

Common Names ▸ white mugwort; *French:* armoise à fleurs laiteuses; *German:* Weißer Chinabeifuß, Weißer Beifuß
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ herb, leaf
Distribution ▸ W China

Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002

Artemisia laxa *(Lam.) Fritzsch*

→ *Artemisia mutellina Vill.*

Artemisia ludoviciana *Nutt.*

Synonyms ▸ *Artemisia purshiana* Besser
Common Names ▸ cudweed, western mugwort, white sage; *German:* Mexikanischer Wermut, Silberraute, Weiße Raute; *Mexico:* estafiate
Usage ▸ spice, used like absinthe
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Alaska, W Canada; USA, Mexico, also cultivated

Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Hanelt 2001; Neumerkel 2001; Rätsch 1998; Tull 1999; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999

Artemisia maritima *L.*

Common Names ▸ sea wormwood; *French:* absinthe de mer, armoise maritime; *German:* Strandbeifuß; Meerbeifuß, Meerwermut; *Hindi:* kirmala, kirmani; *India:* gandha; *Korean:* santhoninssuk;

Sanskrit: cauhara, kitamari; *Spanish:* ajenjo marino

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** santonine

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ Europe: coasts from the Faroes to Scandinavia and the Baltics

Berger 4, 1954; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hoppe 1949; Jeffrey 1965; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Artemisia mexicana *Willd.*

Common Names ▸ Mexican mugwort; *German:* Mexikanischer Beifuß; *Guatamala:* tsin tsin; *Mexico:* estafiata, artamisa Méjico

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ SW USA to Mexico, also cultivated in Mexico

Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986

Artemisia mutellina *Vill.*

Synonyms ▸ *Artemisia laxa* (Lam.) Fritzsch, *Artemisia splendens* Willd. var. *splendens*, *Artemisia umbelliformis* Lam.

Common Names ▸ alpine wormwood, white genipi; *French:* genépi blanc; *German:* Echte Edelraute, Echter Alpenbeifuß; *Russian:* polyn' al'nijskaja

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring of liqueurs and other drinks

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ Alps and mountains of C Europe, cultivated in C and S Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Hanelt 2001; Hoppe 1949; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Rey/Slacanin 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/Zhukovsky 1975

Artemisia officinale *Brot.*

Artemisia absinthium L.

Artemisia ordosica *Krasch.*

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ N and NW China

Hanelt 2001; Rätsch 1998; Wright 2004

Artemisia pallens *Wall. ex DC.*

Common Names ▸ *India:* davana; *German:* Blasser Beifuß; *Russian:* polyn' blednejusschtschaja

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring for cake, pastries; **product:** essential oil (davana oil)

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ NE India, N Thailand

Charalambous 1994; Hanelt 2001; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Wealth of India 1, 1948; Wiersema/León 1999; Wright 2002

Artemisia pontica *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Artemisia balsamita* Willd.

Common Names ▸ Roman wormwood, small absinth; *French:* absinthe romaine, petite absinthe; *German:* Pontischer Beifuß, Pontischer Wermut, Römischer Beifuß; *Russian:* polyn' pontijskaja, polyn'rumskaja, alekcandrijskaja polyn', tschernomorskaja polyn'

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ S, E and Europe to W Siberia, C Asia, Kazakhstan and NW China; cultivated in France, Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, S Canada and USA

Note ▸ The plant is used like *Artemisia absinthium* L.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Rätsch 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Usher 1974; Wiersema/León 1999

A

Artemisia princeps *Pamp.*

Common Names ▸ Japanese mugwort, ticed bub; *German:* Japanischer Beifuß
Usage ▸ flavoring, and coloring of rice cakes
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Japan

Davidson 1999; Larkcom 1991; Small 1997; Umano et al. 2000

Artemisia procera *Willd.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Rispen-Beifuß, *Russian:* polyn' metel'tschataja
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ former Tatarian SSR

Berger 4, 1954; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977

Artemisia purshiana *Besser*

→ *Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt.*

Artemisia splendens *Willd.* var. splendens

→ *Artemisia mutellina Vill.*

Artemisia umbelliformis *Lam.*

→ *Artemisia mutellina Vill.*

Artemisia vallesiaca *All.*

Common Names ▸ alpine wormwood, mountain wormwood, Valais wormwood; *French:* armoise du Valais, pityouda absinthe; *German:* Beng-Genipopp, Walliser Beifuß, Walliser Genipp, Walliser Wermut
Usage ▸ flavoring for liqueurs; **product** of santonine
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Europe: N Italy, SE France, Switzerland



Artemisia vulgaris, flowering

Hanelt 2001; Hoppe 1949; Schultze-Motel 1986

Artemisia verlotiorum *Lamotte*

Common Names ▸ Kamshatka wormwood; *German:* Kamtschatka Beifuß
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Japan, Kamtschatka, native in EC Europe

Carnat et al. 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002

Artemisia vulgare *Lam.*

→ *Artemisia absinthium L.*

Artemisia vulgaris *L.*

Common Names ▸ mugwort, motherwort, sagebrush, Sailor's tobacco, wormwood; *Chinese:* ai hao,

bei ai, bai hao, xi ye ai; *French:* armoise commune, couronne de Saint Jean; *German:* Gemeiner Beifuß, Gewürz-Beifuß, Gänsekraut, Wilder Wermut; *Hindi:* dauna, nagdauna; *India:* nilum, nagadamani, titipati; *Italian* amarella; *Japanese:* yomogi, nishi-yomogo, moxa; *Pilipino:* damong Maria, erbaka, tinisas; *Portuguese:* artemísia; *Russian:* polyn'obyknovennaja, prostaja polyn', tschernobyl'nik; *Sanskrit:* damanaka, tapodhana; *Spanish:* artemisia, hierba de San Juan; *Vietnamese:* ngai diep, nha ngai, qua su

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ Europe, N, C Asia, adventive in America and Australia; cultivated in W and C Europe, Asia and elsewhere, e.g., in the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, China and Brazil

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1955; Berger 2, 1950; Berger 4, 1954; Burkill 1966; Cheers 1998; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Dürbeck 1996; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Gebhardt 1977c; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 1956, 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Jerkovic et al. 2003; Larkcom 1991; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Michaelis et al. 1982; Nano et al. 1976; Neumerkel 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Villamar et al. 1994; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wright 2002; Wörner et al. 1991c; Wyk et al. 2004: Zeven/de Wet 1982

ARTOCARPUS J.R. Forst. et Forst. - Breadfruit - Moraceae

Artocarpus lakoochus *Roxb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Artocarpus yunnanensis* Hu

Common Names ▸ monkey, monkey jack, *German:* Lakoocha; *India:* barhal, lakooch, lakeichi; *Malaysian:* tampang, *Thai:* lokhat, mahád

Usage ▸ condiment, compound for some curry mixtures

Parts Used ▸ male inflorescense

Distribution ▸ tropical S Asia: India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, S China, Thailand, Malaysia, also cultivated

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Thomas 1960; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Artocarpus yunnanensis *Hu.*

Articarpus lakoochus Roxb.

ASARUM L. - Aristolochiaceae

Asarum canadense *L.*

Common Names ▸ wild ginger; *German:* Kanadische Haselwurz

Usage ▸ spice (of the native Americans)

Parts Used ▸ rhizom

Distribution ▸ Canada, USA

Note ▸ The rhizome has a flavor and taste of ginger.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Rätsch 1998; Small 1997

Asarum europaeum *L.*

Common Names ▸ asarabacca, European wild ginger; *French:* asaret d'Europe, cabaret, oreille d'home; *German:* Braune Haselwurz, Gewöhnliche Haselwurz, Hasenpfeffer; *Italian:* asaro baccaro; *Russian:* kopyten'europeyckij; *Spanish:* ásarocomún, ásaro de Europa

Usage ▸ spice (very rarely)

Parts Used ▸ rhizom

Distribution ▸ S Europe: Iberia, W Sibera, native in C Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001

Asperula odorata *L.*

Galium odoratum (L.) Scop.

A

ASPLENIUM L. – Nest Fern - Aspleniaceae

Asplenium acrobryum *Christ*

Common Names ▸ New Guinea salt fern; *German:* New Guinea Salzfarn
Usage ▸ condiment, spice
Parts Used ▸ plant ash
Distribution ▸ In inland New Guinea
Note ▸ A source of salt.

Croft/Leach 1985

Aster helenium *Scop.*

→ *Inula helenium L.*

Aster officinalis *All.*

→ *Inula helenium L.*

ASYSTASIA Bl. - Acanthaceae

Asystasia coromandeliana *Wight ex Nees*

→ *Astysia gangetica (L.) T. Anders*

Asystasia gangetica *(L.) T. Anderson*

Synonyms ▸ *Asystasia coromandeliana* Wight ex Nees, *Justicia gangetica* L.
Common Names ▸ ganges river asystasia, asystasia, Chinese violt; *Congo:* ondoko, ondo; *Pilipino:* asistania zambo angenita
Usage ▸ pot-herb (in India)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India, Orissa, W Bengal; also cultivated, tropical Africa, tropical America cultivated as a medicinal plant
Note ▸ In Kenya, Tanzania and W Africa grown as a traditional leaf vegetable.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Wiersema/León 1999

Asystasia neesiana *Nees*

Synonyms ▸ *Asystasiella neesiana* Lindau
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India: NE region

Arora/Pandey 1996

Asystasiella neesiana *Lindau*

→ *Asystasia neesiana Nees*

Atalandia hindsii *Oliv. (Champ.)*

→ *Fortunella hindsii (Champ. ex Benth.) Swingle*

Atalantia polyandra *Ridl.*

→ *Fortunella polyandra (Ridl.) Tanaka*

Athamantha chinensis *Lour.*

→ *Cnidium monnerieri (L.) Cuss. ex Juss.*

ATHEROSPERMA Lab. - Monimiaceae

Atherosperma moschatum *Lab.*

Common Names ▸ plum nutmeg; *German:* Pflaumenmuskat
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ seed (bark)
Distribution ▸ Australia, Tasmania

Hoppe 1949; Mabberly 1997; Teuscher 2003

Athroandra atrovirens *(Pax) Pax et Hoffm.*

→ *Erythrococca atrovierens (Pax) Prain*

ATRIPLEX L. - Orach, Saltbush - Chenopodiaceae

Atriplex canescens *(Pursh) Nutt.*

Synonyms ▸ *Atriplex nuttallii* S. Wats., *A. occidentalis* Dietr.; *Calligonum canescens* Pursh, *Obione canescens* (Pursh) Moq.

Common Names ▸ hoary salt bush, fourwing salt bush, shad scale, wing scale; *German:* Salzmelde; *Mexico:* chamere, chamizo, laza, nocuana

Usage ▸ condiment; **product:** plant ash

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ W America to Mexico

Note ▸ The plant salt is a substitute for normal salt.

Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968

Atriplex loccidentalis *Dietr.*

→ *Atriplex canescens (Pursh) Nutt.*

Atriplex nuttallii *S. Wats.*

→ *Atriplex canescens (Pursh) Nutt.*

AVERRHOA L. - Oxalidaceae

Averrhoa bilimbi *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Averrhoa obtusangula* Stokes, *Blimbigum teres* Rumph.

Common Names ▸ bilimbi, cucumber tree, tree sorrel; *Brazil (Portuguese):* lunao de caiena; *Chinese:* san nien; *French:* zibeline, bilimbi; *German:* Bilimbi, Gurkenbaum; *India:* bilim, bilimbi, bimblee, tamarang; *Indonesian:* belimbing wuluh; *Malaysian:* belimbing asam; *Pilipino:* balambing, camias kalanias, kilingiba; *Portuguese:* limão de caiena; *Spanish:* bilimbí, grosella China, mimbro, vinagrillo; *Thai:* taling pling;

Usage ▸ spice (cooked) for pickles and sambals or fish curries, relish

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ origin unknown; widely cultivated in the tropics, specially in India and Malaysia

Blancke 2000; Burkill 4, 1997; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lück 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Averrhoa obtusangula *Stokes*

→ *Averrhoa bilimbi L.*

B

Baccharoides anthelmintica *(L.) Moench*

Vernonia anthelmintica (L.) Willd.

BACKHOUSIA Hook et Harvey - Myrtaceae

Backhousia citriodora *F. v. Muell.*

Common Names ▸ Australian lemon myrtle, citron backhousia, citron myrtle, lemon scented myrtle, scrub myrtle, native myrtle, sweet verbene myrtle; *French:* myrte citronée; *German:* Australische Zitronenmyrte; *Italian:* mirto dal ptofumi di limone; *Portuguese:* limón myrto; *Spanish:* limon myrto

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil and citral

Parts Used ▸ leaf, fresh and dried as pot-herb and as adjunct in food

Distribution ▸ Australia: Queensland, cultivated since 1990.

Note ▸ The oil resembles lemon grass oil.

Arctander 1960; Groom 1997; Hayes/Markovic 2002; Oyen/Dung 1999; Uphof 1968; Wilkinson et al. 2003

Badianifera officinarum *Kuntze*

Illicium verum Hook. f.

BALANITES Delile - Balanitaceae (Zygophyllaceae)

Balanites aegyptiaca *(L.) Del.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ximenia aegyptica* L.

Common Names ▸ desert date, Egyptian balsam, Egyptan myrobalane, soap berry; *Arabic:* balah harara, betu, heglig, teborak zachun; *French:* balanites, dattier du désert, myrobalan d'Egypt; *German:* Ägyptischer Zahnbaum, Zachunbaum; *Hindi:* hingan; *Sanskrit:* ingudi

Usage ▸ spice for souce, seasoning

Parts Used ▸ leaf, shoot

Distribution ▸ Palestine, Arabia, tropical Africa: Ethiopia and Angola; cultivated in Egypt

Ayensu 1978; Burkill 1, 1985; Cufodontis 1957; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Terra 1967; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 1, 1948; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zeven/Zhukovsky 1975

Ballota suaveolens *L.*

Hyptis suaveolens L.

Balsamita major *Desf.*

Tanacetum balsamite L.

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Balsamodendron gileadense *Kunth*

Commiphora opobalsam (L.) Engl.

BARBAREA R.Br. - Barbara herb - Brassicacea (Cruciferae)

Barbarea praecox *(R.Br.) Dul.*

Barbarea verna (Mill.) Aschers.

Barbarea verna *(Mill.) Aschers.*

Synonyms ▸ *Barbarea praecox* (R.Br.) Dul., *Erysimum vernum* Mill.

Common Names ▸ American cress, early yellow rocket, Bello-Isle cress, land cress, upland Cress; *French:* cresson de terre, roquette des jardins; *German:* Barbarakraut, Frühe Winterkresse; *Italian:* barbarea; *Spanish:* oruga del jardin

Usage ▸ pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ fresh herb

Distribution ▸ W, SW Europe: France, England, also cultivated

Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Koschtschejew 1990; Loch 1993; Mansfeld 1962; Schnelle 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Barbarea vulgaris *R.Br.*

Synonyms ▸ *Erysimum barbarea* L., *Sisymbrium barbarea* (L.) Cr.

Common Names ▸ bitter cress, common winter cress, rocket or upland cress, winter cress, yellow rocket; *French:* barbarée herbe, cresson de jardin, herbe de Sainte Barbe; herbe aux charpentiers; *German:* Barbenkraut, Gewöhnliches Barbarakraut, Winterkresse; *Italian:* barbarea, erba Santa Barbara; *Portuguese:* agrião de horta; *Russian:* surepiza, surepka obyknowennaja; *Spanish:* berrillo, berro, mastuerzo, hierba de Santa Bárbara

Usage ▸ pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ fresh herb

Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Levante, Caucasus, Iran, W and E Siberia, Himalayas, Tibet, Mongolia, China: Sinkiang; Tunesia, Algeria; naturalized in S Africa, N America, Australia, New Zealand

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Koschtschenjew 1990; Körber-Grohne 1989; Loch 1993; Lück 2004; Rust 2003; Schnelle 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Senatore et al. 2000; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

BAROSMA Willd. - Rutaceae

Barosma betulina *(Bergius) Bartl. et Wendl.f.*

Synonyms ▸ *Agathosma betulina* Pillans

Common Names ▸ buchu, round-leaf buchu (S Africa); *French:* buc hu; *German:* Birkenblättriger Bukkostrauch, Bucco; *Italian:* buchu

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ S Africa; also cultivated

Note ▸ In Tunesia the leaves are used for the prepartion of brandy and the leaves oil in America for flavoring baked goods, sweets and spices. In 1821 the drug was introduced into England.

Berger 2, 1950; Hager 4, 1992; Hiller/Melzig; Hoppe 1949; Morton 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Barosma crenulata *(L.) Hook.*

Synonyms ▸ *Agathosma crenulata* Pillans; *Diosma odorata* (Wendl.) DC.

Common Names ▸ oval buchu; short buchu, buch (S Africa); *German:* Gekerbtblättriger Bukkostrauch

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ S Africa; also cultivated

Note ▸ The leaves and the essential oil are utilized like those of *Barosma betulina* (Bergius) Bartl. et Wendl.

Berger 2, 1950; Fuchs et al. 2001; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig; Morton 1976; Rust 2003; chultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

Barosma serratifolia *(Curtis) Willd.*

Synonyms ▸ *Agathosma serratifolia* (Curtis) Spreeth, *Barosma serratifolia* Roem. et Schult.
Common Names ▸ long buchu, buchu; *German:* Gesägtblättriger Bukkostrauch
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Africa, also cultivated
Note ▸ The leaves and the oil are utilized like those of *Barosma betulina* (Bergius) Bartl. et Wendl.

Berger 2, 1950; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Rust 2003; Sánchez-Monge/Parellada 1981; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968

Barosma serratifolia *Roem. et Schult.*

Barosma serratifolia (Curtis) Willd.

BARRINGTONIA J.R. Forst. et G. Forst. - Lecythidaceae

Barringtonia scortechninii *King*

Common Names ▸ *Malaysian:* putat gajah, putat hutan, putat tuba; *Borneo:* tempalang, langsat burung
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Thailand, Malaysia, Borneo, Sumatra
Note ▸ Bark and pounded seeds are used as a fish poison.

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Uphof 1968

Barosma serratifolia *Roem. et Schult.*

Barosma serratifolia (Curtis) Willd.

Baryosma tonga *Gaertn.*

Dipteryx odorata (Aubl. Willd.

BASELLA L. - Basellaceae

Basella alba *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Basella rubra* L.
Common Names ▸ Indian or Ceylon spinach, Malabar nightshade; *Chinese:* chuan ts'ai, lo-kuei; *French:* épinard de Malabar, frède de Angola, baselle; *German:* Indischer Spinat, Malabar Spinat; *Hindi:* poi; lalbachlu; *Indonesian:* gendola; *India:* poi; *Korean:* rakkyu; *Portuguese:* bacela espinaca blanca, espinaca de Malabar; *Russian:* malabarskij schpinat; *Spanish:* espinaca de Ceilán
Usage ▸ pot-herb (in India)
Parts Used ▸ tender stem, leaf
Distribution ▸ E S India, Sri Lanka; Africa, native in the Neotropics

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bendel 2002; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

Basella rubra *L.*

Basella alba L.

BASILICUM Moench - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Basilicum citratum *Rumph*

Ocimum basilicum L.

Basilicum polystachon *(L.) Moench*

Synonyms ▸ *Moschosma polystachon* (L.) Benth.
Common Names ▸ African curry powder, polystachyous basilicum; *Chinese:* xiao guan xun; *German:* Vielähriger Basilikum

Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Ghana, Nigeria

Burkill 3, 1995; Dalziel 1957; Irvine 1948

BASSIA All. - Chenopodiaceae

Bassia scoparia *(L.) A.J. Scott*

Synonyms ▸ *Kochia scoparia* (L.) Schrader
Common Names ▸ summer cypres, burning bush, belvedere; *Chinese:* sao chou tsao, ti fu; *German:* Sommer-Zypresse; *Japanese:* hôki-gi
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ W, E Siberia, Mongolia, China: Sinkiang, Japan; N Africa, cultivated in China and Japan

Erhardt et al 2002; Rätsch 1998; Zeven/de Wet 1982

BAUHINIA L. - Caesalpiniaceae (Leguminosae)

Bauhinia malabarica *Roxb.*

Common Names ▸ Malabar-Bauhinia, Malabar orchid; *German:* Malabar-Bauhinie; *India:* amli, kattra, sehara, shadloo; *Pilipino:* alibangbang, balibamban
Usage ▸ flavoring meat and fish *(Philippines)*
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Asia, especially the Philippines

Uphof 1968

Bauhinia purpurea *L.*

Common Names ▸ orchid tree, butterfly tree, camel's foot tree purple, Bauhinia; *German:* Purpurne Bauhinie, Schmetterlings-Bauhinie; *Hindi:* kachnar, keolar, khairwal; *Indonesian:* bunga kupu-kupu; *Japanese:* murasaki soshin ka; *Malaysian:* tapak kud; *Pilipino:* alibangbang; *Sri Lanka:* kolar; *Thai:* chong kho; *Vietnamese:* móng bò hoa tíma
Usage ▸ pot-herb, condiment, admixture curries or pickles
Parts Used ▸ flowers, floral bud
Distribution ▸ India, China, Myanmar, rarely cultivated

Arora/Pandey 1996; Burkill 3, 1994; Cheers 1998; Chopra et al. 1956; Dastur 1954; Engel/Phummai 2000; Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Storrs 1997; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 1, 1948; Zeven/de Wet 1982

BEGONIA L. - Begonia - Begoniaceae

Begonia tuberosa *Lam.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Knollenbegonie
Usage ▸ as sorrel, also cooked with fish and in sauce (of the Moluccas)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Molluccas; worldwide cultivated in numerous hybrids

Cheers 1998; Uphof 1968

BEILSCHMIEDIA Nees - Lauraceae

Beilschmiedia madagascariensis *(Baill.) Kosterm.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Madagaskar-Beilschmiedie
Usage ▸ spice (limited)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Madagascar, S Africa

Burkill 3, 1995; Neuwinger 1999

Beilschmiedia mannii *(Meisn.) Benth. et Hook f.*

Synonyms ▸ *Tylostemon mannii* Staph.

Common Names ▸ cedar, spicy cedar; *Nigerian:* gbako nisa
Usage ▸ flavoring (for rice)
Parts Used ▸ flower, leaf
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone

Adegoke et al. 1968; Burkill 3, 1995; Dalziel 1957

Benzoin aestivale *(L.) Nees*

Lindera benzoin (L.) Bl.

Bergora koenigii *L.*

Murraya koenigii (L.) Spreng.

BETONICA L. - Betony - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Betonica officinalis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Stachys officinalis* (L.) Trevis.
Common Names ▸ betony, Bishop's word, woody betony; *Chinese:* yao shui su; *French:* bétoine, bétoine officinale; *German:* Echter Ziest, Flohblume, Gemeine Betonie, Heilziest; *Italian:* betonica; *Russian:* bukwiza lekarstwennaja; *Spanish:* betónica oficiale
Usage ▸ spice (very rarely)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, C Asia, NW Africa

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 2, 1950; Berger 4, 1954; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melzig 2000; Hoppe 1949; Jeker et al. 1989; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Wyk et al. 2004

BIDENS L. - Bur-Marigold - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Bidens bipinnata *L.*

Common Names ▸ black jack, marygold, Spanish needles, sweet hearts; *Chinese:* gui zhan cao; *German:* Fiederblättriger Zweizahn
Usage ▸ pot-herb (in India)
Parts Used ▸ fleshy shoot
Distribution ▸ India, USA: California; S, C Europe; worldwide weed, propable origin the Neotropics and Subtropics

Arora/Pandey 1996; Erhardt et al 2000; Wiersema/León 1999

BIFORA Hoffm. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Bifora radians *M. Bieb.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Strahlen-Hohlsame; *Russian:* dwojtschatka
Usage ▸ spice (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ S, C Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Iran; Germany: Thuringia

Dudtschenk et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993; Rothmaler 1987

BIXA L. - Bixaceae

Bixa orellana *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Bixa urucurana* Willd.; *Orellana americana* L.
Common Names ▸ an(n)atto, atsuete, chiote tree, lipstick tree; *Brazil (Portuguese):* açafroa, açafroeira-da-terra, urucu, urucum; *French:* rocouyer; *German:* Achote, Achiote, An(n)otta, Baja, Orleansamen, Roucon-Samen, Rukusamen; *Hindi:* latkan, rangamali, sedri, thidin; *Indonesian:* kesumba, kes-



Bixa orellana, flowering and fruiting

umba keling, pacar keling; *Malaysian:* jarak belanda, kesumba; *Pilipino:* atsuete, chuete, annato; *Russian:* biksa; *Spanish:* achiote, bija, bixa; *Thai:* kham-ngo, kham saet

Usage ▸ spice, dye stuff

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ Amazonia, Mexico, C America, West Indies, trop S America; native in tropical Africa, tropical Asia, Australia: Queensland

Aedo et al. 2001; Anderson Simon et al. 1997; Baer 1977; Bahl et al. 1971; Barnicoat 1950; Bhalkar/Dubash 1983; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Farrell 1985; Galindo-Cuspinera et al. 2002; Dastur 1954; Degnan et al. 1991; Duke et al. 2003; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Ferrão 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Ingram/Francis 1969; Jondiko/Pattenden 1989; Lewington 1990; Magiatis et al. 1999; Morris/Mackley 1999; Mors et al. 2002; Ohler 1968; Preston/Rickard 1980; Rath et al. 1990; Satyanarayana et al. 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Scotter et al. 1998; Seidemann 1993c; Shuhama et al. 2003; Srinivasulu/Mahapatra 1982, 1989; Srivastava et al. 1999; Strorrs 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamara et al. 1994; Warren 1998; Wealth of India 2B, 1988; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Bixa urucurana *Willd.*

Bixa orellana L.

BLIGHIA Koenig - Sapindaceae

Blighia welwitscha *(Hiern.) Radlk.*

Common Names ▸ *Cameroon:* onkom, toko; *Nigerian:* nofua, ukpe

Usage ▸ flavoring (for soups in Liberia)

Parts Used ▸ young leaves

Distribution ▸ W Africa: Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone

Burkill 5, 2000; Irvine 1961; Uphof 1968

Blimbigum teres *Rumph.*

Averrhoa bilimbi L.

BLUMEA DC. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Blumea chinensis *DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Blumea riparia* DC., *Conyza riparia* Bl.

Common Names ▸ tombak-tombak, djonge areuj

Usage ▸ flavoring

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ SE Asia, Malaysia, Indonesia

Note ▸ The succulent leaves have a mustard taste.

Uphof 1968

Blumea lanceolaria *(Roxb.) Druce*

Synonyms ▸ *Blumea myriocephala* DC.

Common Names ▸ lanceolated buffalo ear; *German:* Lanzettliche Blumée, Lanzettliches Büffelohr; *Indonesian:* xu ong song, xang song

Usage ▸ spice for fish, condiment

Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India, Himalayas, S China, Myanmar, Taiwan, Malaysia, Philippines, cultivated in Vietnam and Malaccas

Bois 1934; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Tucker 1986; WHO 1990

Blumea myriocephala *DC.*

Blumea lanceolaria (Roxb.) Druce

Blumea riparia *DC.*

Blumea chinensis DC.

BOERHAVIA L. - Nyctaginaceae

Boerhavia erecta *L.*

Common Names ▸ erect boerhavia, erect spiderling, hogweed; *German:* Aufrechte Boerhavie
Usage ▸ pot-herb (sporadically)
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ C and N Mexico, Caribbean, Meso-America

Burkill 4, 1997; Diarra 1977; Wiersema/León 1999

BOESENBERGIA KUNTZE - Zingiberaceae

Boesenbergia pandurata *(Roxb.) Schlechter*

Boesenbergia rotunda (L.) Mansf.

Boesenbergia rotunda *(L.) Mansf.*

Synonyms ▸ *Boesenbergia pandurata* (Roxb.) Schlechter, *Curcuma rotunda* L., *Kaempferia ovata* Rosc., *Kaempferia pandurata* Roxb., *Zingiber xanthorrhizum* Moon, *Gastrochilus pandurata* (Roxb.) Ridley
Common Names ▸ galingale, Chinese key, lesser ginger, tropical crocus; *Chinese:* soh shi; *French:* petits doigts; *German:* Runde Gewürzlilie, Fingerwurzel; *India:* chekkur, *Indonesian/Javanese:* temu kunchi; *Malaysian:* tamoe koentji, toemae kontji, temu kunchi; *Thai:* kae-aen, kra chai, wan-phraa-thit, krachai; *Vietnamese:* ngai num kho, bong nga truat, cu ngai
Usage ▸ spice, condiment; often also leaves and sprouts
Parts Used ▸ rhizome and root
Distribution ▸ Indian, Sri Lanka, SE Asia: Thailand, Malaysia, Indochina, China, probably native to Java and Sumatra
Note ▸ The taste is mild like galanga.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Herklots 1972; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Janranet al. 2001; Larsen et al. 1999; Lemmens/Bunyapraphatsara 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sirirugsa 1992; Täufel et al. 1993; Wong 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982



Boesenbergia rotunda, flowering

Boldus boldus (Mol.) *Lyons*

Peumus boldus Molina

BORAGO L. - Borage - Boraginaceae

Borago laxiflora *Poir.*

Borago pygmaea (DC.) Chater ex Greuter

Borago officinalis *L.* ◘

Common Names ▸ borage, talewort; *Arabic:* bou shenaf, bousassal, harsha; *Chinese:* bo li qu; *Dutch:* bernagie, borago; *French:* bourrache (officinale), bourroche; *German:* Bor(r)etsch, Blauhimmelstern, Borgelkraut, Gurkenkraut, Wohlgemut; *Italian:* bor(r)agine, borrana, buglossa vera; *Russian:* buratschnik, buratschnik lekarstwennyj; *Spanish:* borracha, borraja

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ leaf, flores

Distribution ▸ Europe: Spain, France, Germany, Cyprus; Syria, Iran, Libya; native in C and E Europe, Turkey

Bärtels 1997; Beaubaire/Simon 1987; Berger 1, 1949; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hager 2001; Heeger 1956; Heron et al. 1995; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Marini 1989; Newall et al. 1996; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Borago pymaea *(DC.) Chater et Greuter*

Synonyms ▸ *Borago laxiflora* Poir.

Common Names ▸ dwarf borage; *German:* Ausdauernder Boretsch, Zwerg-Boretsch

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ Corsica, Sardinia



◘ **Borago officinalis:** a **flowering,** b **separate flower**

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992

BORONIA Sm. - Rutaceae

Boronia megastigma *Nees ex Bart.*

Common Names ▸ boronia, Melbourne boronia, scented boronia, brown boronia; *German:* Großnarbige Boronie, Duftende Korallenraute

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring (rarely); **product:** essential oil (oil of Boronia)

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ W Australia; near Melbourne also cultivated

Bourton 1968; Bussell et al. 1995; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1998; Davies/Menary 1984; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Morton 1976; Porsch 1906; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974

BOSWELLIA Roxb. ex Colebr. - Burseraceae

Boswellia sacra *Flueck*

Common Names ▸ frankincense, bible frankincense, olibanum tree; *French:* arbre à encens; *German:* Weihrauch-Baum; *Italian:* incensi; *Spanish:* incienso
Usage ▸ flavoring, used in baking goods, candies, gelatines, ice creams, puddings and soft drinks
Parts Used ▸ resin
Distribution ▸ Egypt, Somalia, S Arabia

Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Rätsch 1998h; Wyk et al. 2004

Boussingaultia cordeifolia *Ten.*

Anredera cordifolia (Ten.) van Steenis

BRASSICA L. - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

Brassica cernua *(Thunb.) Forb. et Hemsl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Sinapis cernua* Thunb.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Chinesischer Senf, Japanischer Senf
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ China, also cultivated

Hager 4, 1992; Heeger 1956; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Staesche 1972

Brassica carinata *A. Br.*

Common Names ▸ Abessinian mustard; *German:* Abessinischer Senf
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Ethiopia

Small 1997; Uphof 1968

Brassica eruca *L*

Eruca sativa Mill.

Brassica hirta *Moench*

Sinapis alba L.

Brassica integrifolia *(West) Rupr.*

Brassica juncea (L.) Czern.

Brassica juncea *(L.) Czern.*

Synonyms ▸ *Brassica integrifolia* (West) Rupr., *Sinapis juncea* L.
Common Names ▸ brown mustard, Chinese mustard, Indian mustard, leaf mustard, mustard green Sarepta mustard; *Chinese:* jie cai; *Dutch:* mosterd; *French:* moutarde à feuilles, moutarde de Chine, moutarde de Sarepte; *German:* Chinesischer Senf, Indischer Senf, Russischer Senf, Rutenkohl, Sareptasenf; *Hindi:* mohari, rai, rajika, rayan, sarson, sarsva; *Indonesian:* sesawi; *Italian:* senape indiana; *Korean:* kat; *Russian:* russkaja gortschiza, gortschiza sareptskaja, sisaja gortschiza; *Sanskrit:* asuri, rajika; *Spanish:* mostaza de Indias, repollo chino; *Vietnamese:* rau cai
Usage ▸ spice, condiment; **product:** mustard
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ E, W Siberia, N China, Mongolia, C Asia, native in Spain, Bulgaria, Romania, Russia, Turkey, Caucasus, Iran, Afghanistan, India
Note ▸ In Guinea the leaves are used as pot-herb and in Zaire for pepper condiment.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Burkill 1, 1985; Cheers 1998; Dalziel 1957; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Farrell 1985; Fournier/Vangheesdaele 1980; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hermey/Ludi 1994; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Leung 1991; Mazza 1998; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Neuwinger 1999; Norman 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pursglove 1968; Rong Tsao et al. 2002; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shankaranarayana et al. 1972; Siemonesma/Piluek 1993; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986;

Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Vaugham/Gordon 1973; Vaugham/Hemingway 1959; Zeven/de Wet 1982

B

Brassica juncea (L.) ssp. integrifolia O. Schulz

Common Names ▸ *Chin:* gaai choy; *German:* Indischer Senf
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ N America; Asia: China

Davidson 1999

Brassica nigra (L.) Koch

Synonyms ▸ *Sinapis nigra* L.
Common Names ▸ black mustard, true mustard; *Arabic:* lisban, khardal; *Brazil (Portuguese):* mostarda preta; *Dutch:* swarte mosterd; *French:* moutarde noire, sénevé noire; *German:* Brauner, Senf, Französischer Senf, Roter Senf, Schwarzer Senf, Senfkohl; *Hindi:* benarasi rai; *Italian:* senape vera, senavra; *Pilipino:* mustasa; *Russian:* gortschiza tschernaja, nastojastschaja gortschiza, ranzusskaja gortschiza; *Slovenian:* horčica; *Spanish:* mostaza negra; *Turkish:* chordal
Usage ▸ spice, condiment; **product:** essential oil (mustard oil)
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Asia minor: Iran; wild in the Mediterrean region, throughout C Europe, Middle East; cultivated in many countries, mainly in the garden
Note ▸ Soiling or falsification with 1. charlock, field mustard; *French:* moutarde sauvage, sanve, sénevé; *German:* Ackersenf; *Russian:* gortschiza polewaja, (*Sinapis arvensis* L.) 2. cabbage, rape; *French:* chou navet *German:* Raps; *Russian:* repa (*Brassica napus* L.) and 3. field rape, winter turnip rape; *German:* Rüben; *Russian:* turneps (*Brassica rapa* L.)

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Cheers 1998; Clair 1961; Craze 2002; Coiciu (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Fleischhauer 2003; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Leung 1991; Mazza 1998; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1968; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shankaranarayana et al. 1971; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Zeven/et Wet 1982

Brindonia Indica Thouars

› *Garcinia indica (Thouars) Choisy*

BROSIMUM O. Sw. Cow tree, milk tree – Moraceae

Brosimum gaudichaudii Trec.

Common Names ▸ mama cadela
Usage ▸ flavoring of tobacco
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ S America: Brazil

Kumar 2001

BRUCEA Mill. - Simaroubaceae

Brucea antidysenterica Lam.

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ W Africa: W Cameroon, in Ethiopia also cultivated
Note ▸ The bark is a substitute for angustura bark and one of the constituents of "Angostura Bitter".

Burkill 5, 2000

BUNIUM L. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Bunium aromaticum L.

› *Trachyspermum ammi (L.) Sprague*

Bunium bulbocastanum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Apium bulbocastanum* Caruel, *Bunium bulbosum* Dulac, *Bunium majus* Vill., *Bunium majus* S.F. Gray, *Carum bulbocastanum* Koch, *Carvi bulbocastanum* Bub., *Pimpinella bulbocastanum* Jessen

Common Names ▸ earth chestnut, great earthnut or pignut; *French:* chateigne de terre, cumin tubéreux, dardilon, gernotte, moinson, noix de terre, terre-noix; *German:* Knollenkümmel, Erdeichel, Erdkastanie, *Italian:* bulbocastano, castagne di terra, terra noce; *Russian:* schischnik, schischetschnik

Usage ▸ spice (rarely)

Parts Used ▸ fruit, seed

Distribution ▸ SW Europe: Iberia, France, C Europe, Slovenia, native in Denmark

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Bunium bulbosum *Dulac*

Bunium bulbocastanum L.

Bunum carvi *Bieb.*

Carum carvi L.

Bunium majus *S.F. Gray*

Bunium bulbocastanum L

Bunium majus *Vill.*

Bunium bulbacastanum L.

Bunium copticum *Spreng.*

Trachyspermum ammi (L.) Sprague

Bunium persicum *(Boiss.) Fedch.*

Common Names ▸ black caraway, black cumin, black zira; *German:* Persischer Kreuzkümmel, Schwarzer Kreuzkümmel; *India:* siah zeera; *Persian:* zireh siyah

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India

Dhar/Dhar 2000; Foroumadi et al. 2002; Hanelt 2000; Mansfeld 1986; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003

Buphthalmum oleraceum *Lour.*

Eupatorium chinense L.

BURASAIA Thouars - Menispermaceae

Burasaia madagascariensis *DC.*

Common names ▸ *Madagascar:* ambora, amborasaha, odiandro, borasahr

Usage ▸ a source of an aromatic bitter used principally for the production of beer

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Madagascar

Uphof 1968

Bursa pastoris *Weber*

Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik.

C

Cacalia porophyllum *L.*

Porophyllum ruderale (Jacq.) Cass.

CAKILE Mill. – Sea Rocket - Brassicaceae (Crucuferae)

Cakile edentula *(Bigel.) Hook.*

Common Names ▸ American sea rocket; *German:* Amerikanischer Meersenf
Usage ▸ pot-herb, for salads
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ along beaches of N America

Uphof 1968

Cakile maritima *Scop.*

Common Names ▸ sea rocket; *French:* caquillier, roquette de mer; *German:* Europäischer Meersenf, Meersenf; *Russian:* gortschiza morskaja
Usage ▸ pot-herb, for salads
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ coasts of Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, native in N America, Australia

Aichele/Schwegler 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999; Teubner 2001

CALAMINTHA Mill. - Calamint - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Calamintha acinos *(Clairv.) Man.*

Acinos arvensis (Lam.) Dandy

Calamintha albiflora *Van.*

Nepeta cataria L.

Calamintha arvensis *Lam.*

Acinos arvensis (Lam.) Dandy

Calamintha clinopodium *Benth.*

Clinopodium vulgare L.

Calamintha cretica *Benth.*

Synonyms ▸ safüreja cretica *(L.) Brig.*
Common Names ▸ dwarf calamint; *Dutch:* bergsteentijm; *German:* Kreta-Bergminze
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Crete

Jahn/Schönfelder 1995; Türland et al. 1993

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C

Calamintha grandiflora *(L.) Moench*

Synonyms ▸ *Melissa grandiflora* L., *Satureja grandiflora* (L.) Scheele, *Thymus grandiflorus* (L.) Scop.

Common Names ▸ showy calamint, showy savory, large flowered calamint; *French:* calament à grande fleur, sarriette à grandes fleurs; *German:* Großblütige Bergminze, Großblütiger Steinquendel; *Italian:* mentuccio montana; *Russian:* duschevik krupnocvetkovyj

Usage ▸ spice (flavoring); **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ SW, W Europe: Iberia, France, Romania, Crimea, Caucasus, Anatolia, NW Iran

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Başer/Özek 1993c; Carnat et al. 1991b; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Small 1997; Soulélès/Argyriadou 1990; Soulélès et al. 1991; Wiersema/León 1999

Calamintha hederacea *(L.) Scop.*

Glechoma hederaceae L.

Calamintha menthifolia *Host*

Synonyms ▸ *Calamintha sylvatica* Bromf., *Satureja calamintha* (L.) Scheele, *Thymus calamintha* Scop.

Common Names ▸ calamint; *French:* sariette népéta; *German:* Waldbergminze, Aufsteigende Bergminze, Wald-Steinquendel; *Italian:* mentuccio maggiore, calamenta, nepitella; *Russian:* duschevik mjatolistnyj

Usage ▸ spice (flavoring); **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ W, S and S C Europe, Turkey, Crimea, Caucasus, Syria, N Iran, NW, Africa, Algeria

Başer/Özek 1993; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Giannetto et al. 1979; Hanelt 2001; Hanlidou et al. 1991; Hidalgo et al. 2002; Romeo et al. 1980; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986

Calamintha nepeta *(L.) Savi*

Synonyms ▸ *Calamintha nepetoides Jord., Calamintha officinalis* Moench, *Calamintha parviflora* Lam., *Melissa calamintha* L., *Melissa nepeta* L.

Common Names ▸ common calamint, lesser calamint; *French:* calament, menthe de montagne, sarriette népéta, *German:* Echte Bergminze, Drüsige Bergminze, Echter Steinquendel, Katzen-Bergthymian, Waldbergminze; *Italian:* calaminta; mentuccio comune; *Russian:* duschevik kotovnikovyj; *Spanish:* calamento

Usage ▸ spice (flavoring), mint-like, especially in Tuscany and Turkey

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ S, W and C Europe: SE England, Crimea, Caucasus, W Anatolia, native N America, cultivated in Europe and N America

Ahmed et al. 1975; Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Cheers 1998; Dagab et al. 1983a, b; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Fraternale et al. 2001; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kyong Hi Tcha et al. 1976; Mikus et al. 1997; Pagni et al. 1990; Pooter et al. 1987; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Soulélès/Shammas 1985; Soulélès et al. 1987; Trucker 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

Calamintha nepeta *(L.) Savi* ssp. nepeta

Common Names ▸ lesser calamint; *French:* menthe de montagne; *German:* Kleinblütige Katzenminze

Usage ▸ flavoring

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ E Europe, Turkey, Caucasus

Erhardt et al. 2002

Calamintha nepetoides *Jord.*

Calamintha nepeta (L.) Savi

Calamintha officinalis *Moench*

Calamintha nepeta (L.) Savi

Calamintha parviflora *Lam.*

Calamintha nepeta (L.) Savi

Calamintha sylvatica *Bromf.*

Calamintha menthifolia Host

CALENDULA L. - Marigold - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Calendula officinalis *L.*

Common Names ▸ pot marigold, marigold flower, calendula, ruddles; *Arabic:* ajamir, djoúmaira; *Chinese:* chin chan hua, jin zhan ju; *French:* fleur de souci (des jardins), souci officinal, fleur de tous les mois; *German:* Goldblume, Ringelblume, Ringelrose, Sonnenwende; *Italian:* calendola, calta, fior d'ogni, fiorrancio dei gardine; *Japanese:* tô kin sen ka; *Korean:* kŭmjanhwa; *Russian:* nogotki; *Spanish:* caléndula, flor de merte, maravilla

Usage ▸ spice (rarely); **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ Europe: Iberia, France, C Europe, Hungary, Romania, W Russia, Crime, Caucasus, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, NW Africa

Note ▸ Floral leaves used as falsification of saffron.

Bärtels 1997; Berger 1, 1949; Bois 1934; Bomme 1989; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al 1989; Gracza 1987; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Heisig /Wichtl 1990; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Isaac 1992, 1994; Janssens/Vernooij 2001; Masterova et al. 1991; Meyer 2000; Ochoa/Aloso 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schmidt 1993; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Willuhn 1987; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Calligonum canescens *Pursh*

Atriplex canescens (Pursh) Nutt.

Callopsima amplexifolium *Mart.*

Deianira nervosa Cham. et Schlecht.

CALTHA L. - Rananculaceae

Caltha cornuta *Schott, Nyman et Kotschy*

Caltha palustris L.

Caltha palustris *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Caltha cornuta* Schott, Nyman et Kotschy

Common Names ▸ kingcup, marsh marigold, mayblob, meadow bright; *Brazil (Portuguese):* cabudula; *Chinese:* ma ti ye; *French:* caltha des marais, populage, souci d'eau; *German:* Butterblume, Dotterblume, Sumpfdotterblume; *Italian:* calta palustre, farferugine; *Russian:* kalushniza bolotnaja; *Spanish:* calta, hierba centella;

Usage ▸ condiment, substitute for capers

Parts Used ▸ flower-puds

Distribution ▸ Europe, Caucasian region, W, E Siberia, E Amur, Sachalin, Kamschatka, C Asia, Mongolia, China, Japan, Alaska, Canada, NC, NE, NCW, NW and SE USA

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 1, 1949; Cheers 1998; Czygan 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

CALYCANTHUS L. - Spicebush - Calycanthaceae

Calycanthus floridus *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Calycanthus glaucus* Willd., *Calycanthus sterilis* Walter

Common Names ▸ Carolina allspice; *French:* arbre aux anémones; *German:* Echter Gewürzstrauch, Nelkenpfeffer



Calycanthus floridus, flowering

Usage ▸ spice by the Indians of N America
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ USA: Florida, Virginia
Note ▸ Formerly the Indians used the flowers as a substitute for cinnamom and cloves.

Cheers 1998; Collin/Halim 1971; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Uphof 1968

Calycanthus glaucus *Willd.*

→ *Calycanthus floridus L.*

Calycanthus sterilis *Walter*

→ *Calycanthus floridus L.*

CALYPTRANTHES Sw. - Myrtaceae

Calyptranthes aromatica *St. Hill.*

Common Names ▸ Brazil pimento; *Brazil (Portuguese):* craveiro-da-terra; *German:* Brasilpiment
Usage ▸ spice, similar allspice or cloves; condiment (bark)
Parts Used ▸ fruit, bark
Distribution ▸ S America: Brazil

Mors et al. 2000; Overdieck 1989; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

Calyptranthes schiedeana *Berg.*

Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Mexico

Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

Calyptranthes variabilis *Berg*

Common Names ▸ *Brazil (Portuguese):* craveiro-do campo, cravo-do-campo
Usage ▸ flavoring (locally)
Parts Used ▸ plant
Distribution ▸ Brazil: Minas Gerais to Rio Grande

Mors et al. 2000

Camara vulgaris *Benth.*

→ *Lantana camara L.*

Canagium odoratum *(Lam.) King*

→ *Cananga odorata (Lam.) Hook.f. et Thomps.*

CANANGA (DC.) Hook.f. et Thomson - Annonaceae

Cananga fruticosum *Craib.*

→ *Cananga odorota (DC.) Hook.f. et Thomas*

Cananga odorata *(DC.) Hook.f. et Thomps.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cananga fruticosum* Craib., *Canagium odoratum* (Lam.) Baill., *Uvaria odorata* Lam.
Common Names ▸ cananga, ilang-ilang; *Brazil (Portuguese):* cananga, ilanga; *French:* canang odorant, ylang-ylang; *German:* Ilang-Ilang, Ylang-Ylang;

Indonesian: kananga; *Malaysian:* chenanga, kenaga, nyaix; *Myanmar:* sagasein

Usage ▸ flavoring (of confectionary goods and the like, and also coconut oil); **product:** essential oil (*Annonae aetheroleum*, oil of ylang-ylang, German: Cangaöl)

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ SE Asia: Malaysia, Philippines, N Australia, Pacific Islands, in tropical regions cultivated, e.g. Seychelles, Kenya, Angola, Tanzania

Anon. 2001; Bournot 1968; Burkill 1966; Charalambous 1944; Dastur 1951; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Hunnius 1993; Lawrence 1999; Randriamiharisoa 1983; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Teisseire/Galfre 1974; Uphof 1968; Wealthof India 2, 1950; Zeven/de Wet 1982

CANARIUM L. - Chinese olive - Burseraceae

Canarium schweinfurthii *Engl.*

Common Names ▸ African elemi, incense tree, Papo Canary tree; *Cameroon:* abé, abel, bele, mbili, toumba; *French:* elemier d'Afrique; *Ghana:* bedi wunue

Usage ▸ condiment

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: Senegal to E Africa, Ethiopa, Angola, Zimbabwe

Burkill 1, 1965; Facciola 1990; Irvin 1961; Neuwinger 1998; Sawadogo et al. 1985; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

CANAVALIA DC. - Jack bean - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Canavalia maritima *(Aubl.) Thou.*

Synonyms ▸ *Canavalia rosea* (Sw.) DC.

Common Names ▸ seaside sword bean, seaside jack bean; *French:* pois bord de mer, pois maritime; *German:* Meeres-Jackbohne, Schwertbohne; *Portuguese:* feijão, feijão bravo

Usage ▸ flavoring

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ India, Malaysia, Mexico Gulf, West Indies, W Africa

Burkill 3, 1995; Hanelt 2001; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Canavalia rosea *(Sw.) DC.*

→ *Canavalia maritima (Aubl.) Thou*

CANELLA P. Browne - Canellaceae (Winteranaceae)

Canella alba *Murr.*

→ *Canella winterana (L.) Gaertn.*

Canella winterana *(L.) Gaertn.*

Synonyms ▸ *Canella alba* Murr., *Winterana canella* L.

Common Names ▸ white caneel, white cinnamon, wild caneel, wild cinnamon; *French:* canella blanche; *German:* Kaneelinde, Weißer Kaneel, Weißer Zimt

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring liqueur and tobacco

Parts Used ▸ bark

Distribution ▸ West Indies, USA: S Florida

Note ▸ The bark is used as cinnamon.

Bois 1934; Brockmann 1979; Brown 1994; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 20001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; McNavy Wood 2003; Rätsch 1992; Seidemann 1993c; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wolters 1994; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

CANNA L. - Canna Lily - Cannaceae

Canna coccinea *Mill.*

→ *Canna indica L*



Canella winterana, flowering

Canna edulis *Ker-Gawl.*

Canna indica L.

Canna indica *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Canna coccinea* Mill., *Canna edulis* Ker-Gawl., Canna lutea Mill., *Canna ovatus* Moench, *Canna patens* (Ait.) Rosc.

Common Names ▸ edible canna, Indian canna, Indean bread shot, Indian shot, African turmeric, Queensland Arrowroot, wild tapioca; *Brazil (Portuguese):* achira; *Chinese:* mei ren jiao ger, yang di li; *Dutch:* eetbar bloemriet, Indisch bloemriet; *French:* balisier comestible, balisierou faux-sucrier, canna d'Inde; *German:* Indisches or Westindisches Arrowroot (starch); Indisches Blumenohr; *Italian:* canna commestibile canna dolce, canna d'India; *Japanese:* kanna dandoku, shokuyô kanna; *Malaysian:* kenyong, pisang sebiak, sebeh, ubi gereda, zemba; *Pilipino:* bendera Española, kolintaso, tikas tikas; *Portuguese:* canna comestível, canadaíndia, birú manso, merú; *Russian:* kanna indijkaja; *Spanish:* achera, achira, caña comestible, caña de las Indias

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ rhizome

Distribution ▸ S America: Venezuela, Chile, Columbia, Brazil, West Indies, C America, native in USA, SE Asia, also cultivated in India, Philippines, tropical Africa: Sierra Leone, Gabon

Note ▸ In the literature *Canna edulis* Ker.-Gawl. treated as separate species the starch of the tubers is the Queensland arrowroot.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Mansfeld 1962; Mors et al. 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

Canna lutea *Mill*

Canna indica L.

Canna ovatus *Moench*

Canna indica L.

Canna patens *Rosc.*

Canna indica L.

CAPPARIS L. - Caper - Capparaceae

Capparis aegyptica *Lam.*

Capparis spinosa L.

Capparis aphylla *Roth.*

Capparis decidua Edgew.

Capparis atlantica *Inocencio, D. Rivera, Obón and Alcaraz*

Common Names ▸ *Arabic:* kabar, quabar, lassaf, shafellah
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ floral bud
Distribution ▸ Morocco

Rivera et al. et al. 2003

Capparis cartilaginea *Decne.*

Capparis inermis Forssk.

Capparis cordifolia *Lam.* **ssp. cordifolia**

Synonyms ▸ *Capparis mariana* DC.
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ floral bud
Distribution ▸ Solomon Islands, Archipelago of Tuamotu, Cook Island, Fiji Island, Hawaii, Islands of Nauru, Rurutu; Philippines, Marianas

Rivera et al. 2003

Capparis cynophallophora *L.*

Capparis flexuosa L.

Capparis decidua *(Forssk.) Edgew.*

Synonyms ▸ *Capparis aphylla* Roth.
Common Names ▸ siwak; *French:* câprier sans feuilles; *Hindi:* kair, ker, delha, kurrel
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ floral bud, fruit
Distribution ▸ Morocco, W Africa: Mauritiana, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan
Note ▸ Cultivated for the edible fruits.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Burkill 1, 1985; Fageria et al. 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sushila 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wealth of India 2, 1950

Capparis flexuosa *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Capparis cynophallophora* L., *Morisonia flexuosa* L.
Common Names ▸ bay-leaved caper, caper tree; *German:* Jamaika Kaper; *Mexico:* xpayumak, pan y agua, burro, palo de burro
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ floral bud
Distribution ▸ West India, Mexico to southern USA
Note ▸ Cultivated for the edible fruits. The flavor of the fruits is horse radish.

Hanelt 2001; Sánchez-Monge/Parellada 1981; Uphof 1968

Capparis florantesii *DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Capparis ovata* Desf.
Common Names ▸ *Arabic:* khabbar, soukoum
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ floral bud
Distribution ▸ N Africa: Algeria, Morocco, Chad

Rivera et al. 2003

Capparis inermis *Forssk.*

Synonyms ▸ *Capparis cartilaginea* Decne.
Common Names ▸ *Arabic:* lassaf, lattssaf; *India:* karat
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ floral bud
Distribution ▸ Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kenya, Yemen, India

Rivera et al. 2003

Capparis herbacea *Willd.*

Synonyms ▸ *Capparis ovata* Desf. var. *herbacea* (Willd.) Zohary
Common Names ▸ *Armenian:* aggenko (fruit); *Russian:* kapersi; *Turkish:* keber
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ floral bud, fruit

Distribution ▸ Turkey, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaidschan, Turkmenistan

Rivera et al. 2003

Capparis mariana *DC.*

→ *Capparis cordifolia Lam. ssp. cordifolia*

Capparis napaulensis *DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Capparis himalayensis* Jafri
Common Names ▸ *German:* Nepal-Kaper, Himalaya-Kaper; *India:* kabra, karil; *Pakistan:* kakri, kander, kabra
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ floral bud, fruit
Distribution ▸ India, Pakistan

Rivera et al. 2003

Capparis himalayensis *Jafri*

→ *Capparis napaulensis DC.*

Capparis ovata *M. Bieb.*

→ *Capparis spinosa L.*

Capparis obovata *Royle*

Common Names ▸ *India:* kabar, kabara; *Pakistan:* khwarg, pahinro kirap, panetro khafkhader
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ floral bud, unripe and ripe fruit
Distribution ▸ India, Pakistan

Rivera et al. 2003;

Capparis orientalis *Duhamel*

Common Names ▸ Eastern caper, oriental caper, *German:* Orientalische Kaper
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ floral bud
Distribution ▸ Mediterranean region: Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal, Turkey and Morocco

Inocencio et al. 2000, 2002; Özcan 1999; Özcan/Akgül 1998

Capparis ovata *Desf.*

→ *Capparis fontanesii DC.*

Capparis rupestris *Sibth et Sm.*

→ *Capparis spinosa L.*

Capparis sicula *Duhamel* ssp. sicula

Common Names ▸ Sicili caper; *German:* Sizilianische Kaper; *Turkish:* kapari, kebere çiçegi (flower)
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ floral-bud, unripe fruit
Distribution ▸ Atlantic coasts of Europe and N Africa to the Mediterranean coasts, especially Sicily, Morocco; also cultivated

Inocencio et al. 2000, 2002; Rivera et al. 2003

Capparis spinosa *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Capparis aegyptica* Lam., *Capparis ovata* M. Bieb., *Capparis rupestris* Sibth et Sm.
Common Names ▸ caper, common caper, spineless caper; *Arabic:* habbar, kabar, kalvari, lasafa; *Chinese:* ci shan gan; *Dutch:* kapper boom; *French:* câprier (commun); *German:* Kaper, Echte Kaper; *Hindi/India:* basari, bauri, kabbar, kebir, kakadani, kabra; *Italian:* càppero, càparo; *Portuguese:* alcaparra, alcaparreira; *Russian:* kaperzy; *Slovenian:* kapary; *Spanish:* alcaparna, acaparrón, tápana *Turkish:* kebéré
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ floral bud unripened fruit, caper berries; *French:* cornichons de câprier, *German:* Kapernfrucht, Kaperngurke
Distribution ▸ Mediterranean region to Caucasus, Turkestan, W Himalayas, also cultivated
Note ▸ Trade sorts: I. quality: 'Nonpareilles', 'Surfines',



Capparis spinosa, flowering

'Capucines'; II quality: 'Capotes', 'Fines', 'Hors calibres'. The name of the great Italian trade sort: 'Capperoni'. The fruit (French: cornichons de câprier, cucunci) are also used. The plant of *Capparis flexuosa* L. is considered as the wild progenitor of the domesticated species. The name of unripened fruits is 'Cornichons de câprier', used in pickles.

Akgül 1996; Alvarruiz et al. 1990; Al-Said et al. 1988; Arora/Padney 1996; Barbera 1991; Bärtelös 1997; Berger 1, 1949; Bois 1934; Calis et al. 2002; Castro/Nosti 1987; Cheers 1998; Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Gerhardt 1979; Giuffrida et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hondelmann 2002; Inocencio et al. 2000, 2002; Kjaer/Thomsen 1963; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Neuwinger 1999; Özcan/Akgül 1995, 1998; 2000, 2001; Pascual et al. 2003; Rodrigo et al. 1992; Sánchez et al. 1992; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Vega/Ramos 1987; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zohary 1960

Capparis spinosa *L.* var. inermis *Turra*

Common Names ▸ caper spurge, spineless caper
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ floral bud
Distribution ▸ S Europe: Italy (Tuscany), N Africa

Capparis spinosa *L.* var. mariana

Common Names ▸ Mariana caper; *German:* Mariannen-Kaper
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ floral bud
Distribution ▸ Mediterranean regions

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999

Capparis spinosa *L.* ssp. rupestris *(Sm.) Nyman*

Common Names ▸ *French:* câprier; *German:* Dornenloser Kapernstrauch; *Italian:* capparo, cappari, chiappara; *Portuguese:* alcoparras, alcaparreira; *Spanish:* tàpara, alcaparra (flower buds), gorrinets (fruits)
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ floral bud
Distribution ▸ Mediterranean regions, N Africa; N India

Erhardt et al. 2002; Rivera et al. 2003

CAPSELLA Medik. – Shepherd's Purses - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

Capsella bursa-pastoris *(L.) Medik.*

Synonyms ▸ *Bursa pastors* Weber, *Thlaspi bursa-pastoris* L.
Common Names ▸ capsell, farmer mustard, case weed, mother heart, shepherd's purse, paniquesillo, toy wort; *Chinese:* chi tsai, ji cai; *French:* bourse à pasteur, capselle, capselle à pasteur; *German:* Bauernsenf, Gemeines Hirtentäschel, Herzkraut, Täschel, Taschenkraut; *Italian* borsacchina, borsa del pastore; *Korean:* naeng-i; *Portuguese:* bolsade-pastor, erra do bompastor; *Russian:* pastuschija sumka; *Spanish:* bolsa de pastor, zurrón de pastor; *Vietnamese:* co tam giac, dinh lich, te thai
Usage ▸ spice for soups and stews (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ pods, young leaves
Distribution ▸ Europe, origin Mediterranean area(?), today spread worldwide, except tropical areas; cultivated in China
Note ▸ The green pods have a peppery taste; different cultivars exist.

Dhar/Dhar 2000; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hoppe 1949; Kos-

chtschejew 1990; Loch 1993; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Tull 1999; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

C

CAPSICUM L. - Chillis, Paprika, Bird's Eye Chilli, Pepper - Solanaceae

Alkämper 1972; Andrews 1985, 1998; D'Arcy/Eshbaugh 1974; Bois 1934; Davidson 1999; Ernö 1985; Ferrão 1992; Ferrari/Aillaud 1971; Forster/Cordell 1992; Gordon-Smith 1996; Govindarajan 1985, 1986; Govindaraja et al. 1988; Govindarajan/Sathyanarayan 1990; Hager 4, 1992; Heiser/Pickersgill 1969; Heiser/Smith 1953; Herrmann 1999; Jurenitsch et al. 1979; Long-Solis 1986; Maga 1975; Newall et al. 1996; Oberdieck 1988; Palevitch/Craker 1995; Peter 2001; Rabinowitsch/Brewster 1999; Raunert 1939; Schönfelder 2001; Schratz/Rangoonwala 1966; Seidemann 1997a; Shin et al. 2001; Somos 1981; Somos/Kundt 1984; Terpó 1966; Teuner et al. 1993; Vaupel 2002 a, b; Zoschke 1997;

Capsicum annuum *L.* var. annuum

Common Names ▸ bell pepper, capsicum pepper, Cayenne pepper, cherry pepper, Chile pepper, chile (pepper), cone pepper, green capsicum, green pepper, paprika, red pepper, sweet pepper, Pandrón-pepper; *Arabic:* filfil ahmar; *Chinese:* la chiao; *Dutch* spaanse peper; *French:* piment doux, poivre de Cayenne, poivre d'Espagne, poivre rouge; *German:* Beißbeere, Einjährige Paprika, Cayenne Pfeffer, Spanischer or Ungarischer Pfeffer, Türkischer Pfeffer, Schotenpfeffer; *Italian:* peperone; *Hindi:* lalmica; *Indonesian:* cabe besar, lombok besar; *Japanese:* hsiug ya-li chiao; *Korean:* kochu; *Malaysian:* lada besar; *Portuguese:* pimento; *Russian:* perez strukovyj; *Sanskrit:* kutavira, raktamarica, suédois; *Slovenian:* ročná paprika; *Spanish:* ají, chile, guindilla, pimiento; *Thai:* pulang sili

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ only cultivated form; Mexico; tropical America

Note ▸ This is the most widely spread and highly cultivated of all *Capsicum* species; probably first domesticated in Mexico. The very hot, peppery varieties, with high capsaicin content, are used as spices and seasoning; also in medicine. Fruits with small capsaicin con- tent are used as vegetables, cooked or raw. They are subdivided into the following sorts:

cerasiforme-group: cherry pepper; *German:* Zier-Paprika

conioides-group: cone pepper; *German:* cone pepper

fasciculatum-group: red cone pepper; *German:* Büschel-Paprika

grossum-group: bell pepper, pimento, sweet pepper; *German:* Gemüse- or Süßer Pfeffer

longum group: Cayenne pepper, Chili (pepper); *German:* Cayennepfeffer, Peperoni.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Alberts/Muller 2000; Ananda Nayaki/Natarajan 2000; Bärtels 1997; Bendel 2002; Berger 3, 1952; Berta 2000; Bois 1934; Burkill 5, 2000; Buttery et al. 1969; Cheers 1998; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Craze 2002; Csiktusnádi et al. 2000; Dalby 2000; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Estrada et al. 2000; Farrell 1985; Forgacs et al. 1996; Gnayfeed et al. 2001; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Jansen 1981; Jurenitsch et al. 1979; Kirschbaum-Titze et al. 2002; Kobata et al. 1998; Krstic et al. 2001; Leung 1991; Lunig et al. 1995; Maoka et al. 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Molnár et al. 2000; Morais et al. 2001; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Oruña-Conda et al. 1996; Perucka/Oleszek 2000; Peter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pursglove 1968; Rosengarten 1969; Rubio et al. 2002; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sekiwalijima et al. 2001; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Simioan et al. 2004; Small 1997; Soo Hyun et al. 1997; Staesche 1972; Surk et al. 1996; Täufel et al. 1993; Terpó 1966; Teuscher 2003; Tindall 1983; Tucker 1986; Tull 1999; Villalón et al. 1994; Villamar et al. 1994; Wolters 1996; Yayeh Zewdie/Bosland 2000; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Capsicum annuum *L.* var. glabriusculum *(Desf.) C.B. Heiser et Pickersgill*

Synonyms ▸ *Capsicum minimum* Mill., *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *minimum* (Mill.) Heiser, *Capsicum hispidum* Dunal var. *glabriusculum* Dunal

Common Names ▸ American bird pepper, bird pepper; *German:* Vogelpfeffer; *India:* gach mirichi, lalmirichi, marcha, marichiphalam, perangimulik; *Japanese:* kôreigus, tô gara shi; *Pilipino:* sili; *Russian:* ptitschii perez, melkij perez, stolowij perez; *Spanish:* ají, chilipiquin, chiltepe, chiltepin

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ wild form; cultivated: Mexico, USA, Caribbean, Meso-America, W, S America

Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schultze-Motel 1986; Terpó 1966; Tucker 1986

Capsicum annuum *L.* var. minimum *(Mill.) Heiser*

Capsicum annuum L. var. glabriusculum (Dunal.) C.B. Heiser et Pickersgill

Capsicum baccatum *L.* var. baccatum

Synonyms ▸ *Capsicum microcarpum* Cav.
Common Names ▸ Peruvian pepper; *Spanish:* locoto
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ wild form; S America: Peru, Bolivia, S Brazil, Paraguay, N Argentina

Eshbaugh W.H. 1970; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Terpó 1966; Tucker 1986; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Capsicum baccatum *L.* var. pendulum *(Willd.) Eshbaugh*

Synonyms ▸ *Capsicum pendulum* Willd.
Common Names ▸ Brown's pepper, Peruvian pepper; *French:* piment chien; *German:* Peruanischer Pfeffer; *Spanish:* ají, escabeche, piris, uchu (*Peruvian*)
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ only cultivated, mostly in S America, also in C America, USA, Hawai, India, Japan, S Europe
Note ▸ Archaeological findings in the late precaramic (ca. 2500 BC) from Peru.

Dalby 2000; Eshbough 1970; Hanelt 2001; Jurenitsch et al. 1979; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pruthi 1976; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Terpó 1966; Tucker 1986

Capsicum cardenasii *C.B. Heiser et P.G. Sm*

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ W, S America

Hager 4, 1992; Terpó 1966; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Capsicum chinense *Jacq.*

Synonyms ▸ *Capsicum luteum* Lam.
Common Names ▸ bonnet pepper, Chinese pepper, datil pepper, Habañero (pepper), piri-piri pepper, scotch bonnet, squash pepper, tabasco pepper, yellow squash pepper; *Brazil (Portuguese):* piri-piri; *German:* Chinesische Paprika, Habanero, Tabasco-Pfeffer; *Spanish:* rocotillo
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ W, S Amazonas: Brazil; cultivated; wild forms unknown; widely cultivated in the Neotropics
Note ▸ Archaeological remains from Peru suggest domestication 10,000 years ago.

Burkill 5, 2000; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Jurenitsch et al. 1979; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Smith/Heiser 1957; Terpó 1966; Tucker 1986; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Capsicum fastigiatum *Bl.*

Capsicum frutescens L.

Capsicum frutescens *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Capsicum fastigiatum* Bl., *Capsicum minimum* Roxb.,
Common Names ▸ Cayenne pepper, hot pepper, bird pepper, red chilli, spur pepper, tabasco (pepper); *Arabic:* schatta; *Dutch:* chili peper, spaanse peper; *French:* poivre de Cayenne, piment de cayenne, piment oiseau, poivre rouge; *German:* Cayennepfeffer, Chayenne, Chili(s), Tabasco (Pfeffer), Vogelpfeffer; *Indonesian:* cabe, cili, cili rawit, lombok; *Italian:* capsico, diavoletto; *Malaysian:* lada, cili, cili padi; *Portuguese:* pimenta malagueta; *Russian:* perez struzkovij; *Slovenian:* paprika čili; *Spanish:* ají, chile, fruto de cápsico, guindilla, pimienta de Cayena, pimienta picante; *Thai:* phrik kheefa
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ tropical America: S Mexico to Costa Rica; India to Polynesia, worldwide in tropical and subtropical regions

Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Burkill 5, 2000; Cheers 1998; Craze 2002; Cserháti et al. 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Howard et al. 1994; Leung 1991; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Pursglove 1968; Rosengarten 1969; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Terpó 1966; Tindall 1983; Tucker 1986; Usher 1968; Villalón et al. 1994; Villamar et al. 1994; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Capsicum guatemalense *Bitter*

→ *Capsicum pubescens Ruiz et Pav.*

Capsicum hispidum *Dunal* **var. glabriusculum** *Dunal*

→ *Capsicum annuum L. var. glabriusculum (Dunal) C.B. Heiser et Pickersgill*

Capsicum luteum *Lam.*

→ *Capsicum chinense Jacq.*

Capsicum microcarpum *Cav.*

→ *Capsicum baccatum L. var. baccatum*

Capsicum minimum *Mill.*

→ *Capsicum annuum L. var. glabriusculum (Dunal) C.B. Heiser et Pickersgill*

Capsicum minimum *Roxb.*

→ *Capsicum frutescens L.*

Capsicum pendulum *Willd.*

→ *Capsicum baccatum L. var. pendulum (Willd.) Eshbaugh*

Capsicum pubescens *Ruiz et Pav.*

Synonyms ▸ *Capsicum guatemalense* Bitter

Common Names ▸ apple chilli, chilli manzana; *Dutch:* paprika; *German:* Filziger Paprika, Apfel-Chili, Baum-Chili; *Indonesian:* cabe bendot, cabe gondol; *Javanese:* cabe dieng; *Spanish:* chamburoto, chile japonés, chile manzana, escabeche, lacoto, siete caldos, rocoto (Peru)

Usage ▸ spice (used like *Capsicum annum* L. var. *annuum*)

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ not wild; cultivated from Mexico to S Bolivia, especially in the Andes (Bolivia, Peru, Columbia)

Note ▸ Probable origin in Bolivia; the fruits are said to be of mild to strong pungency.

Almela et al 1991; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heiser/Smith 1953; Pruthi 1976; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Terpó 1966; Tucker 1986; Wilkins 1992; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zimmermann/Schieberle 2000

CARDAMINE L. - Bitter Cress - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

Cardamine parviflora *L.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Kleinblütiges Wiesenschaumkraut

Usage ▸ pot-herb (rarely)

Parts Used ▸ young herb

Distribution ▸ Europe, native in Algeria

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

Cardamine pratensis *L.*

Common Names ▸ cuckoo flower, lady's smock, bitter cress, meadow cress, spinks; *Dutch:* pinksterbloem; *French:* cardamine des prés, cresson élégant, cressonnette, cresson des prés; *German:* Wiesenkresse, Wiesenschaumkraut; *Italian:* cardamino dei prati, billeri, crescione dei prati, violo da pesci; *Portuguese:* agrião dos prados, cardamina dos prados; *Russian:* lugowoj kress, polewaja

gortschiza, serdetschnik, smojanka; *Spanish:* cardamina, berros de prado; mastuerzo de prado

Usage ▸ pot-herb, substitute of water cress

Parts Used ▸ young fresh herb

Distribution ▸ Europe, British Isles, W, E Siberia, Kamchatka, W Tibet, Korea, Alaska, Canada, NE USA

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Heger 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Koschtschejew 1990; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Stobert 1978; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968

Cardamine resedifolia *L.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Resedablättriges Schaumkraut

Usage ▸ pot-herb (rarely)

Parts Used ▸ young herb

Distribution ▸ Europe, Caucasus, Iran, W, E Siberia, Amur, Mongolia, Tibet, E Asia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

Cardamine trifolia *L.*

Common Names ▸ trifoliate bitter cress; *French:* cardamine à trois feuilles; *German:* Dreiblättrige Zahnwurz, Kleeblättriges Schaumkraut

Usage ▸ pot-herb (rarely)

Parts Used ▸ young herb

Distribution ▸ EC Europe, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

Cardaminum nasturtium *Moench*

▸ *Nasturtium officinale R. Br.*

Cardamomum dealbatum *Kuntze*

▸ *Amomum maximum Roxb.*

Cardamomum officinale *Salisb.*

▸ *Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton*

Cardamomum subulatum *Kuntze*

▸ *Amomum subulatum Roxb.*

CARDARIA L. - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

Cardaria draba *(L.) Desv.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lepidium draba* L.

Common Names ▸ hoary cress, whitetop; *French:* cardaire, passerage drave; *German:* Pfeilkresse, Türkenkresse, *Russian:* chrinnizja krupkowidna

Usage ▸ spice, condiment

Parts Used ▸ leaf, pungent seed

Distribution ▸ N Africa: Egypt, temperate Asia, India, E, SE and SW Europe, widely native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003; Upof 1968

CARDIOSPERMUM L. - Sapindaceae

Cardiospermum halicacabum *L.*

Common Names ▸ ballon vine, heart pea, heart-leaved pea, heart seed, winter cherry; *Chinese:* jia hu gua; *French:* pois de coeur; *German:* Ballonpflanze, Ballonrebe, Herzerbse, Herzsame; *India:* bodha, indravalli, laftaf, malmai, paravati padi, uzina; *Japanese:* papaia, manjui; *Malaysian:* peria bulan, uban kayu; *Pilipino:* patul parolan, bangkolon

Usage ▸ pot-herb (in India)

Parts Used ▸ young leaf

Distribution ▸ USA: Florida, SE tropical America, tropical Africa, India, also cultivated

Arora/Pandey 1996; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hager 4, 1992; v. Koenen 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Wiersoma/León 1999

C

Carduus marianus *L.*

Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn.

Carduus tinctorius *(L.) Falk.*

Carthamus tinctorius L.

CARICA L. - Papaya, Pawpaw - Caricaceae

Carica papaya *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Papaya communis* Noronha, *Papaya vulgaris* DC.

Common Names ▸ papaya, paw-paw, melone tree; *Arabic:* fafy, pawpaw; *Chinese:* fan kua, jia hu gua, shu kua, wan shou guo; *French:* arbre de melon, melon de tropiques, papayer; *German:* Melonenbaum, Papaya; *Hindi:* papita; *India:* papeeta; *Indonesian:* pepaya; *Italian:* carica, papaia, papaja; *Japanese:* papaia, manjui; *Malaysian:* betek, betik, papaya; *Mexico:* melón zapote; *Pilipino:* papaya; *Portuguese:* mamoeiro (plant), mamão (fruit); *Russian:* papjja, dunnoe; *Sanskrit:* erandakarkati; *Spanish:* higo de mastuero, lechosa, mamón, papayo, papayero, fruta bomba; *Swahili:* mpapai; *Thai:* malakaw; *Vietnamese:* du du xan

Usage ▸ spice, source and **product** of chymopapin and papain

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ native likely Mexico, C America, West Indies, E Andes

Note ▸ The seeds are used instead of black pepper, sporadically as falsification.

Aedo et al. 2001; Aké Assi/Guinko 1991; Bendel 2002; Bhattacharjee et al. 2003; Blancke 2000; Cheers 1998; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Leung 1991; Lindner 1971; Meisenbacher 1998; Morris/Mackley 1999; Mors et al. 2000; Paradkar et al. 2001; Pschrymbel 1998; Pursglove 1968; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1994b, 1998/2000; Sharma 2003; Storrs 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tschirch 1892; Uphof 1968; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Villamar et al. 1994; Wolters 1994; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeen/de Wet 1982

CARISSA L. - Apocynaceae

Carissa edulis *Vahl*

Synonyms ▸ *Arduina edulis* (Vahl) Spreng., *Carissa pubescens* A. DC.,

Common Names ▸ carandas plum, Egyptian carissa; *Chinese:* tian jia hu ci; *French:* arbre à cire, carisse; *German:* Essbare Wachsbaumwurzel, Karandapflaume; *Spanish:* ciruela de Natal; *Uganda:* muyonza

Usage ▸ spice, condiment, flavoring for bitters

Parts Used ▸ root

Distribution ▸ S Arabia, tropical Africa, India, Indochina

Note ▸ The fruit pulp is used to produce juice and jam.

Ayensu 1978; Bose 1985; Burkill 1, 1985; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; v. Koenen 1996; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Thompson 1976; Wiersema/León 1999

Carissa pubescens *DC.*

Carissa edulis Vahl

CARTHAMUS L. - Safflower - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Carthamus glaber *Burm.*

Carthamus tinctorius L.

Carthamus tinctorius *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Carduus tinctorius* (L.) Falk., *Carthamnus glaber* Burm.

Common Names ▸ dyer's saffron, false saffron, safflower, saffron thistle; *Arabic:* asfar, shawrina, gurdum; *Chinese:* hong hua, hong lan hua, hong hua cai;



Carissa edulis, flowering

French: carthame, carthame de teinturiers, safre, safranon, safran bâtard; *German:* Färberdistel, Saflor, Bastardsafran, Falscher Safran, Touristen-Safran; *India:* kusum, kusumba, kushumba; *Italian:* cartamo, zaffrone; *Japanese:* benibana, kûkwa; *Korean:* itkkot; *Portuguese:* açafrão bastardo; *Russian:* saflor krasil'nyj; *Slovenian:* požlt farbiarsky; *Spanish:* alazor, azafrán bastardo, azafrán canario, azafran del pais, cártamo, Spanish saffron

Usage ▸ spice, exchange for saffron; dry fruits to put into chutneys, dye stuff; **product:** greasy oil of saffron (fruit)

Parts Used ▸ flower, fruit

Distribution ▸ probable origin W Asia; widely cultivated in N Africa, China, India, and the USA

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 1, 1949; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Burkill 1, 1985; Cheers 1998; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Craze 2002; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 1961, 1963; 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Hyun-Jung Kim et al. 2000; Kazuma et al. 2000; Knowles 1955, 1958; Körber-Grohne 1989; Lewington 1990; Melchior/Kastner 1974; NICPBP 1987; Pruthi 1976; Pursglove 1968; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 2000; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Smith 1996; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 2. 1950; Weiss 1971; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Carthartocarpus fistula *Pers.*

Cassia fistula L.

CARUM L. - Caraway - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Carum anisum *(L.) Baill.*

Pimpinella anisum L.

Carum aromaticum *Druce*

Trachyspermum ammi (L.) sprague

Carum bulbocastanum *Koch*

Bunium bulbocastanum L.

Carum carvi *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Carum velenovskyi* Rohlena

Common Names ▸ (common) caraway; *Arabic:* karauya; *Chinese:* fang feng, se lu zi, shan-chu-tsai, yuan sui, zang hui xiang; *French:* anis des vosges, carvi, cumin de prés; *German:* (Echter) Kümmel, Brotkümmel, Feldkümmel, Wiesenkümmel, Carbe, Karbensamen; *Hindi:* syahjira; *India:* siyah jira, siah seerah; *Italian:* cumino dei prati; cumino tedesco, karawiya; *Korean:* kharum; *Portuguese:* alcarávia; *Russian:* tmin, timon, tmin obyknowennyj; *Sanskrit:* krsnajiraka; *Slovenian:* rasca; *Spanish:* alcaravea, carvi, comino de prado, hinojo de prade; *Turkish:* frenk kimionou

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil (caraway oil) and for production of alcoholic beverages, e.g. "Allasch"

Parts Used ▸ fruits

Distribution ▸ N Africa, temperate Asia, India, Europe, widely cultivated in temperate regions

Note ▸ In Germany used with anise, coriander and fennel fruits are sold as "bread spice".

Ahro et al. 2001; Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Baysal/Starmans 1999; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Bournot 1968; Bouwmeester et al. 1995; Bremness 2001; Cabizza et al. 2001; Cheers 1998; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Fleischhauer 2003; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Krüger/Zeiger 1993; Matsumura et al. 2002; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Partanen et al. 2002; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Salveson/Svendsen 1976; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sedlakova et al. 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Wüstenfeld/-Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Carum copticum *(L.) Benth.*

→ *Trachyspermum ammi (L.) Sprague*

Carum involuncratum *(Roxb.) Baill.*

→ *Trachyspermum roxborghianum (DC.) Craib.*

Carum petroselinum *Benth. et Hook.*

→ *Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nym.*

Carum roxburghianum *Benth.*

→ *Trachyspermum roxburghianum (DC.) Craib.*

Carum velenovskyi *Rohlena*

→ *Carum carvi L.*

Carvi bulbocastanum *Bub.*

→ *Bunium bulbocastanum L.*

Caryophyllata officinalis *Moench*

→ *Geum urbanum L.*

Caryophyllata urbana *Scop.*

→ *Geum urbanum L.*

Caryophyllus aromaticus *L.*

→ *Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr. et L.M. Perry*

CASSIA L - Shower Tree - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Cassia fistula *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cathartocarpus fistula* Pers.

Common Names ▸ golden shower, Indian laburnum, pudding pipe tree, purging cassia, purging fistula; *Brazil (Portuguese):* canafistule, tapira coiana; *Chinese:* guo mai long lang, huai hua ching; *French:* bâton casse, canéficier, casse fistuleuse; *German:* Röhrenkassia, Indischer Goldregen; *Hindi:* amaltas, jagaruwa, sinara, sundali; *Indonesian:* bereksa, kasia sena, tengguli, trangguli; *Japanese:* nanban saikachi; *Javanese:* keyok, klohor; *Malaysian*: bereksa, rajah kayu, tĕngguli, kasia sena; *Mexico:* canafistula, canapistola; *Pilipino:* caña pistula; *Sanskrit:* arabadha, suvarnaka; *Spanish:* canafístula; *Thai:* khuun, kun, raja pruk

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ possible origin tropical Asia (India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia), widely cultivated and native in the Tropics.

Note ▸ Dadawa kalva, a local spice preparation in northern Nigeria, obtained from carob bean.

Berger 3, 1952; Cheers 1998; Dashak et al. 2001; Dastur 1954; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kottegoda 1994; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Storrs 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Warren 1998; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Yueh-Hsing Kuo et al. 2002; Zewen/de Wet 1982

Cassia obtusifolia *L.*

Senna obtusifolia (L.) Irwin et Barneby

CASSINE L. - Celastraceae

Cassine crocea *(Thunn.) Kuntze*

Synonyms ▸ *Crocoxylon croceum* (Thunb.) N. Robson
Common Names ▸ small-leaved saffron, saffron cassine; *German:* Schmalblättiger Safran; *S Africa:* fynblaar-saffraan
Usage ▸ spice (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ Southern Africa

Quattrocchi 1999

Cassine metabelica *(Loes) Steedman*

Synonyms ▸ *Elaeodendron metabelica* Loes
Common Names ▸ *German:* Cassineholz
Usage ▸ spice for meat (at barbecue)
Parts Used ▸ wood
Distribution ▸ Southern Africa: Kalahari
Note ▸ Barbecue (meat) with the wood give a spicy aroma.

Neuwinger 1999; Quattrocchi 1999

Cassumunar roxburghii *Colla*

Zingiber cassumunar Roxb.

Cathartocarpus fistula *Pers.*

Cassia fistula L.

CECROPIA Loeffl. - Snake Wood - Cecropiaceae (Moraceae)

Cecropia asperrima *Pitt.*

Cecropia peltata L.

Cecropia peltata *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cecropia asperrima* Pitt.
Common Names ▸ Congo pump, trumpet tree, pop-a-gun, snake wood; *Brazil (Portuguese):* ambaúba, embaúba, abaiba, imbaúba; *French:* bois cannon, tranpetier; *German:* Karibischer Ameisenbaum, Kanonenbaum, Trompetenbaum; *Portuguese:* ambaitinga, imbaúba; *Spanish:* changrarro, guarumo, yagrumo
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ young pods
Distribution ▸ C America, West Indies, tropical S America

Erhardt et al 2002; Rätsch 1998; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

CEDRONELLA Moench - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Cedronella canariensis *(L.) Webb et Berth.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cedronella triphylla* Moench,
Common Names ▸ balm of Giliad, canary balm; *French:* baume de galaad; *German:* Balsamstrauch; *Portuguese:* hortelã de burro, meutastro; *Spanish:* thé des Canaries
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Canary Islands, Azores, Madeira.
Note ▸ The plant is very frost-sensitive.

Bremness 2001; Carreiras et al. 1987; Cheers 1998; Engel et al. 1991; Erhardt et al 2002; López-García et al. 1991, 1992

Cedronella japonoca *Hassk.*

→ *Agastache rugosa (Fisch. et C.A. Mey.) Kuntze*

Cedronella mexicana *(Kunth) Benth.*

→ *Agastache mexicana (Kunth) Lint et Epling*

Cedronella triphylla *Moench*

→ *Cedronella canariensis (L.) Webb et Berth.*

Celastrus senegalensis *Lam.*

→ *Maytenus senegalensis (Lam.) Exell*

Cellus edodes *(Berk.) Ito et Imai*

→ *Lentinus edodes (Berk.) Sing.*

CELOSIA L. - Cockscomb, Woolflower - Amaranthaceae

Celosia argentea *L.* var. cristata *(L.) Kuntze*

Synonyms ▸ *Celosia cristata* L., *Celosia splendens* Schum. et Thonn.
Common Names ▸ cockscomb, red fox, red spinach; *Arabic:* katifa orf el-deek; *Chinese:* ji guan hua, qing xiang zi, quimg hsiang, ye chi kuan; *French:* crête de coq, célosie; *German:* Silber-Brandschopf, Silber-Hahnenkamm; *Hindi:* lal murghka, kokan, pile murghka, sufaid murga, sarwari, silara; *Indonesian:* borotyo. jenggar ayam; *Italian:* cresta di gallo; *Japanese:* no-geito, keitó; *Malaysian:* balung ayam; *Portuguese:* crista de galo; *Spanish:* cresta de gallo
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Asia: India, Sri Lanka

Burkill 1985; Erhardt et al. 2001; Kays/Dias 1995; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Celosia cristata *L.*

→ *Celosia argentea L. var. cristata (L.) Kuntze*

Celosia isertii *C.C. Townsand*

Synonyms ▸ *Celosia laxa* Dalziel
Common Names ▸ cockscomb; *French:* célosie, crête de coq; *German:* Brandschopf, Hahnenkamm; *Russian:* petuschij predeschok
Usage ▸ flavoring for sauces and soups, pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ W Africa: from Senegal, the Gambia to Nigeria, Angola, Cameroon, Gabon, Zambia

Burkill 1, 1985; Irvine 1956

Celosia laxa *Dalziel*

→ *Celosia isertii C.C. Townsand*

Celosia splendens *Schum. et Thonn.*

→ *Celosia argentea L. var. cristata (L.) Kuntze*

Celosia trigyna *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Celosia triloba* E. Meyer ex Meisn.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Dreigriffeliger Hahnenkamm; *S Africa:* hanekam, isihlaza
Usage ▸ flavoring (sauces, soups), seasoning
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Senegal, the Gambia, Nigeria, Upper Volta, Sierra Leone, Madacascar, Arabia; also cultivated in Africa

Burkill 1, 1985; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Celosia triloba *E. Meyer ex Meisn.*

→ *Celosia trigyna L.*

CELTIS L. - Nettle tree - Ulmaceae

Celtis intigrifolia *Lam.*

Common Names ▸ African false elm, African nettle tree; *French:* micocoulier, micocoulier africain, micocoulier d'Afrique; *German:* Afrikanischer or Ganzblättriger Zürgelbaum
Usage ▸ pot-herb in soups and sauces
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ W Africa: the Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Arabia

Dalziel 1937; Erhardt et al. 2002; Irvin 1948; Mabberly 1997; Usher 1974

Centaurea benedicta *(L.) L.*

Cnicus benedictus L.

CENTAURIUM Hill. - Centaury - Gentianaceae

Centaurium erythraea *Rafn.*

Synonyms ▸ *Centaurium minus* (L.) Pers., *Centaurium umbellatum* Gilib., *Erythraea centaurum* (L.) Pers.
Common Names ▸ common centaury, centaury, feverwort, pink centaury; *French:* erythrée, petite centaurée, herbe à mille florins; *German:* Centorelle, Magenkraut, Echtes Tausendgüldenkraut, Kopfiges Tausendgüldenkraut, Sanktoriakraut; *Italian:* biondella, caccia febbre, centaurea minore; *Russian:* solototycjatschnik malyj; *Spanish* centaurea menor
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ N Africa, temperate Europe to W Asia
Note ▸ The herb is used for seasoning brandy in Hungary; often wild plants are used.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Aquino et al. 1985; Bellarita et al. 1974; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Charalambous 1994; Clair 1961;



Centaurum erythrea, flowering

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Kaouadji/Mariotte 1986; Länger 1990; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schimmer/Mauthner 1994; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; van der Sluis/Labadie 1978; Turova et al. 1987; Valentão et al. 2001; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

Centaurium minus *(L.) Pers.*

Centaurium erythreae Rafn.

Centaurium umbellatum *Gilib.*

Centeurium erythreaea Rafn.

Cepa prolifera *Moench*

Allium x proliferum (Moench) Schrad. ex Willd.

Cepa victoralis *Moench*

Allium victoralis L.

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CERASTIUM L. - Mouse Ear - Caryophyllaceae

Cerastium semidecandrum *L.*

Common Names ▸ mouse-ear chickweed; *German:* Sand-Hornkraut
Usage ▸ pot-herb (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, Cyprus, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Uphof 1968

Cerasus laurocerasus *(L.) Loisel*

Prunus laurocerasus L.

Cerasus mahaleb *(L.) Mill.*

Prunus mahaleb L.

CERATONIA L. – Carob - Caesalpiniaceae (Fabaceae)

Ceratonia coriacea *Salisb.*

Ceratonia siliqua L.

Ceratonia inermis *Stokes*

Ceratonia siliqua L.

Ceratonia siliqua *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ceratonia coriaceae* Salisb., *Ceratonia inermis* Stokes





Ceratonia siliqua: a **flowering,** b **fruits**

Common Names ▸ carob, locust bean, St. John's bread; *Arabic:* charrûb, chiruub, klarroub, nubti; *Chi-*

nese: jiao dou shu, huai shu; *Dutch:* karobbe, karube, St. Jansbrood; *French:* carobier, caroube, carouge; *German:* Johannisbrot, Judasbaum, Karobe; *Italian:* carrubio, pane di santo Giovanni; *Malaysian:* gēlenggang; kěchil, *Portuguese:* alfarrobeira; *Russian:* roshkoboe, judino derevo; *Spanish:* algarrobo, caroba, garrofa; *Thai:* chum het tai

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ SE and SW Europe: Iberia, France, N Africa, W Asia, widely cultivated and native. The area of origin is presumably the E Mediterranean region or the Arab Peninsula

Anon. 1993; Avallone et al. 1997; Bärtels 1997; Berger 3, 1952; Cheers 1998; Coit 1951; Davidson 1999; Davis 1970; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Grainger /Winer 1980; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hills 1980; Hoppe 1949; Koebnick/Zunft 2004; Lewington 1990; Lück 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Winer 1980; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

CERCIS L. - Red Bud - Caesalpiniaceae (Fabaceae)

Cercis florida *Salisb.*

› *Cercis siliquastrum L.*

Cercis siliquastrum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cercis florida* Salisb.

Common Names ▸ Judas tree, love tree, red bud, St. John's bread; *Arabic:* argûân, khazrîq, zamzariq; *French:* arbre de Judée, gainier; *German:* (Gewöhnlicher) Judasbaum, Wildes Johannisbrot; *Italian:* albero di Giuda, chiantanella, tregano; *Japanese:* seiyo hanazuo; *Portuguese:* olaia; *Russian:* bagrjannik, judino derevo; *Turkish:* arcuan

Usage ▸ spice: substitute for capers.

Parts Used ▸ flower bud

Distribution ▸ Mediterranean region, S Europe to Iran, N Africa, often cultivated

Bärtels 1997; Cheers 1998; Coit 1951; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Zeven/de Wet 1982

CEROPEGIA L. - Asclepiadaceae

Ceropegia acuminata *Roxb.*

› *Ceropegia bulbosa Roxb.*

Ceropegia bulbosa *Roxb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ceropegia acuminata* Roxb., *Ceropegia lushii* Graham

Common Names ▸ *German:* Knollen-Leuchterblume; *Hindi:* khapparkadu; *India* patal tumbari

Usage ▸ pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ herb, leaf

Distribution ▸ C, W India

Arora/Padney 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Wealth of India 2, 1950, 3 1992

Ceropegia hirsuta *Wight et Arn.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ceropegia hispida* Blatter et McCann.

Common Names ▸ *German:* Borstige Leuchterblume, Rauhhaarige Leuchterblume

Usage ▸ pot-herb (in Indian deserts)

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ India: Deccan Peninsula

Arora/Pandey 1996

Ceropegia hispida *Blatter et MacCann.*

› *Ceropegia hirsuta Wight et Arn.*

Ceropegia lushii *Graham*

› *Ceropegia bulbosa Roxb.*

CHAEROPHYLLUM L. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Chaerophyllum aromaticum *L.*

Common Names ▸ chervil, spice cow; *French:* cerfeuil des fous; *German:* Aromatischer Kälberkropf, Gewürz-Kälberkropf
Usage ▸ flavoring (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ leaf, seed
Distribution ▸ C Europe to E Europe
Note ▸ The leaves and seeds have a carrot-parsley taste.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992

Chaerophyllum aureum *L.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Gold-Kälberkropf
Usage ▸ flavoring (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ C Europe to E Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran
Note ▸ The leaves have a characteristic parsley aroma.

Aichele/Schwängler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002

Chaerophyllum bulbosum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Chaerophyllum caucasicum* (Hoffm.) Schischk.
Common Names ▸ bulbous chervil, garden chervil, parsnip chervil, turnip rooted chervil; *German:* Kerbelrübe, Knollenkerbel, Knolliger Kälberkropf
Usage ▸ flavoring (rarely)
Usage ▸ root
Distribution ▸ C, E Europe, Turkey, Iran, Caucasus Altai, Cult in C and SE Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Loch 1993; Manfeld 1986; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

Chaerophyllum byzantinum *Boiss.*

Common Names ▸ Byzantinischer Kälberkropf
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ SE parts of Balkan Peninsula to NW Anatolia
Note ▸ Occasionally cultivated as a spice plant by Turks in Germany (Hessen).

Hanelt 2001

Chaerophyllum caucasicum *(Hoffm.) Schischk.*

› *Chaerophyllium bulbosum L.*

Chalcas koenigii *Kurz*

› *Murraya koenigii (L.) Spr.*

Chalcas paniculata *L.*

› *Murraya paniculata (L.) Jack*

Chamaedrys marum *Moench*

› *Teucrium marum L.*

Chamaedrys officinalis *Moench*

› *Teucrium chamaedrys L.*

Chavica peepuloides *Miq.*

› *Piper peepuloides (A. Dietr.) Roxb.*

Chavica sarmentosa *(Roxb. ex Hunter) Miq.*

› *Piper sarmentosum Roxb. ex Hunter*

CHAMAEMELUM Mill. - Chamomile - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Chamaemelum nobile *(L.) All.*

Synonyms ▸ *Anthemis nobilis* L.

Common Names ▸ flowerhead, garden chamomile, noble chamomile, Roman chamomile; *Brazil (Portuguese):* camomila nobre, camomila verdadeira, camomila odoranta, macela dourada; *French:* camomille romain; *German:* Römische Kamille; *Italian:* camomilla romana; *Russian:* rimskaja romaschka; *Spanish:* camomila de jardin, manzanilla fina, manzanilla romana

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil (Roman chamomile oil) for liqueurs

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ Canary Islands, N Africa, N, SW Europe, formerly Soviet Union, widely native and cultivated

Bärtels 1997; Bicchi/Frattini 1987; Bremness 2001; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Isaac 1993; Lewington 1990; Newall et al. 1996; Opdyke 1974b; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Korzmann1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1096; Seidemann 1993c; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Ubillos 1989; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Chavica retrofracta *(Vahl) Miq.*

Piper retrofractum Vahl

Chavica sarmentosa *(Roxb. ex Hunter) Miq.*

Piper sarmentosa Roxb. ex Hunter

CHENOPODIUM L. - Goosefoot - Chenopodiaceae

Chenopodium album *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Chenopodium candidans* Lam., *Chenopodiumn viride* L.,

Common Names ▸ blue weed, goose foot, lamb's quarters, pigweed; *Chinese:* hsien, hui t'iao, *French:* ansérine blanche; *German:* Weißer Gänsefuß, Weiße Melde; *Hindi:* bethu sag; *Japanese:* shiro akoza; *Portuguese:* anserina branca; *Russian:* mar belaja, mar obyknowennaja; *Spanish:* cenizo blanco

Usage ▸ pot-herb (rarely)

Parts Used ▸ leaf, young tops

Distribution ▸ Europe, cosmopolitical

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Schnelle 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Uphof 1968

Chenopodium ambrosioides *L.*

Common Names ▸ American epazote, goosefoot, Jerusalem or Mexican tea, wormseed; *Arabic:* lajouma, natna, sianama; *Dutch:* wormdrijvende ganzevoet; *French:* ambroisie du Mexique, ansérine, ambroisine, herbe à vers, thé du Mexique, *German:* Ambrose, Epazote, Kartäusertee, Wohlriechender Gänsefuß, Mexikanischer Tee, Mexikanisches Traubenkraut, Lima-Tee; *Italian:* ambrosia, chenopodio ambrosioide, tè del Méssico; *Korean:* yaknŭngjaengi; *Portuguese:* ambrósia do México; anserine vermifuge, ervate Santa Maria; mar'ambrosiewidnaja; *Spanish:* apazote, aposote, epazote, paico, pazote, hierba hormi uera, té de Méjico; *Vietnamese:* co hoi, dau giun, kinh gioi dat, rau nuoi dai

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring, condiment; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf and herb

Distribution ▸ cosmopolitica, probable origin Neotropics, widespread in tropical and subtropical America, ruderal in Brazil, W Africa: Sierra Leone, Ghana, Niger; native S Europe

Note ▸ This polymorphus species has the two cultivated racea: var. *ambrosioides* and var. *anthelminticum*.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Bauer/Silva 1973; Berger 4, 1954; Bornot 1968; Burkill 1, 1985; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; v. Koenen 1996; Mors et al. 2000; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Rätsch 1992; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Tull 1999; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; WHO Manila 1990; Wolters 1996; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

C

Chenopodium bonus-henricus *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Chenopodium esculentus* Salisb.
Common Names ▸ allgood, good king Henry; *French:* bon Henri, épinard sauvage, toute-bonne; *German:* Guter Heinrich; *Italian:* buona Enrico, colubrina, tuttabuona
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ native to the temperate Old World; spread throughout Europe and Siberia

Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2001; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Zeven /de Wet 1982

Chenopodium botrys *L.*

Common Names ▸ Jerusalem oak, feather geranium, slimy anserine herb; *French:* herbe à printemps, piment botris; *German:* Bertholdskraut, Klebriger Gänsefuß, Traubenkraut; *Italian:* botri; *Portuguese:* ambródia dos boticas; *Russian:* mar duschistaja; *Spanish:* biengranada
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ temperate Asia, India, Himalayas, C Asia introduced to C Europe, S Europe native elsewhere in temperate regions, Turkey, Cyprus, S Africa, Australia, S, N America and locally native
Note ▸ The herb is an important spice for the S America Indians for meat, fish and vegetables.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 4, 1954; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Chenopodium candidans *Lam.*

▸ *Chenopodium album L.*

Chenopodium capitatum *(L.) Asch.*

Common Names ▸ strawberry blight; *German:* Kopfiger Gänsefuß, Kopfiger Erdbeerspinat
Usage ▸ pot-herb



Chenepodium bonus-henricus, flowering

Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Eurasia, variously cultivated in Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Mansfeld 1962; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997

Chenopodium esculentus *Salisb.*

▸ *Chenopodium bonus-henricus L.*

Chenopodium viride *L.*

▸ *Chenopodium album L.*

CHIMAPHILA Pursh - Prince's Pine - Pyrolaceae

Chimaphila umbellata *(L.) Barton*

Synonyms ▸ pirola umbellata L.
Common Names ▸ prince's pine; *German:* Doldiges Winterlieb, Nabelkraut, Walddolde
Usage ▸ spice for beer: substitute for hops (locally)
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, W Siberia, Sakhalin, Amur, Japan, N. America: Canada, C America: Mexico

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melziger 1997; Rätsch 1998; Wiersema/León 1997

CHLORANTHUS Sw. - Chloranthaceae

Chloranthus inconspicuus *Sw.*

Chloranthus spicatus (Thunb.) Makino

Chloranthus indicus *Wight*

Chloranthus spicathus (Thunb.) Makino

Chloranthus obtusifolius *Miq.*

Chloranthus spicathus (Thunb.) Makino

Chloranthus spicatus *(Thunb.) Makino*

Synonyms ▸ *Chloranthus inconspicuus* Sw., *Chloranthus indicus* Wight, *Chloranthus obtusifolius* Miq., *Nigrina spicifera* Lam.
Common Names ▸ pearl orchid flower, chulan, cha ran; *Chinese:* zhu lem, zu lan hua; *German:* Chloranthusblüten, Perlen-Orchidee; *Indonesian:* barlen; *Japanese:* charan; *Thai:* niam om, foi faa, raam; *Vietnamese:* hoa soi
Usage ▸ spice (sporadically), flavoring for tea
Parts Used ▸ flower, leaf
Distribution ▸ wild in China; cultivated in E Asia: S China, Vietnam, Japan, Malaysia, Java and Sumatra.

Arctander 1960; Burkill 1966; Hanelt 2001; Heyne 1953; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Chlorocodon whitei *Hook.f.*

Mondia whitei (Hook.f.) Skeels

CHRYSANTHEMUM L. - Chrysanthemum - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Chrysanthemum balsamite *L.*

Tanacetum balsamite L.

Chrysanthemum coronarium *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Xanthophthalmum coronarium* (L.) Trehane
Common Names ▸ crown daisy, cooking chrysanthmum, garland chrysanthemum, garland, garland daisy; *Chinese:* penghao, t'ung hao; *French:* chrysanthème a couronne; *German:* Goldblume, Kronen-Wucherblume; *Italian:* crisantemo, fior d'oro; *Japanese:* kikunori kiku-na, shungiku; *Russian:* chrizantema uventschannaja; *Sanskrit:* chandramallika
Usage ▸ condiment, pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf, germinated seedlings
Distribution ▸ S Europe, Italy, Turkey, Israel, N Africa, cultivated in numerous countries, especially in China and Japan
Note ▸ In Japan leaves of various *Chrysanthemum* species are used to produced the seasoning "Shungiku".

Ahmed et al. 1999; Alvarez-Castellanos et al. 2001; Bois 1934; Chuda et al. 1996, 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989 El-Masry et al. 1984; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Flamini et al. 2003; Hepper 1992; Sanz et al. 1990; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sulas/Caredda 1997; Takenaka et al. 2000; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum *L.*

Leucanthemum vulgare Lam.

Chrysanthemum majus *(Desf.) Aschers.*

Tanacetum balsamite L.

Chrysanthemum vulgare *(L.) Bernh.*

Tanacetum vulgare L.

CHYTRANTHUS Hook.f. - Sapindaceae

Chytranthus cauliflorus *(Hutch et Dalg.) Wickens*

Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Liberia

Burkill 5, 2000

Chytranthus talbotii *(Bak.f.) Keay*

Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ fruit pulp
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Gabon

Burkill 5, 2000

Cicuta amomum *Crantz*

Sison amomum L.

Cienskowskia aethiopica *Schweinf.*

Siphonochilus aethiopicus (Schweinf.) B.L. Burtt.

CINCHONA L. - Quinine - Rubiaceae

Cinchona calisaya *Wedd.*

Cinchona officinalis L.

Cinchona cordifolia *Mutis*

Cinchona pubescens Vahl.

Cinchona glabra *Ruiz*

Cinchona officinalis L.

Cinchona grandifolia *Mut.*

Cinchona pubescens Vahl 'succirubra'

Cinchona hirsuta *Ruiz et Pav.*

Cinchona pubescens Vahl

Cinchona lancifolia *Mut.*

Cinchona officinalis L.

Cinchona ledgrerana *Moens et Trim.*

Cinchona officinalis L.

Cinchona nitida *Ruiz et Pav.*

Cinchona officinalis L.

Cinchona officinalis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cinchona calisaya* Wedd., *Cinchona glabra* Ruiz, *Cinchona lancifolia* Mut., *Cinchona ledgreriana* Moens et Trim.; *Cinchona nitida* Ruiz et Pav.

Common Names ▸ chinabark, Peruvian bark, yellow cinchona, ledger bark, yellow bark, quinine tree; *Bolivia:* calisaya, calisaya blanca, calisaya morala; quina amarilla; *Ecuador:* cascarilla del rey, quina negra; *French:* quinquina (jaune); *German:* Calisya Chinarinde, Gelbe Chinarinde, Echte Königschinarinde; *Hindi:* kunain; *Italian:* corteccia di China; *Japanese:* aka kina no ki; *Peru:* cascarilla crespilla, cascarilla de la lomas, cascarilla verde; *Portuguese:* quina amarela; *Russian:* chinnaja kora, hinnos; *Sanskrit:* kunayana; *Spanish:* árbol dela quina, quina, quinquina
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring (for soft drinks as a bitter, principally for tonic water)
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ W S America, also cultivated

Berger 1, 1949; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Ferrão 1992; Flückiger 1883; Gorkom 1869; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hermann 2001a, b; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hobhouse 2000; Lewington 1990; Ochse et al. 1961; Plotkin 1994; Pursglove 1968; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Tschirch 1892; Turora et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Westermann 1909; Wolters 1994; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Cinchona pubescens *Vahl*

Synonyms ▸ *Cinchona cordifolia* Mutis; *Cinchona hirsuta* Ruiz et Pav.,
Common Names ▸ quinine, red cinchona, red Peruvian, red bark, Jesuit bark; *Chinese:* chin chi lo, jin ji le; *French:* quinquina rouge, écorce de quinquina; *German:* Fieberrinde, Rote Chinarinde; *Italian:* china rossa, corteccia di china; *Portuguese:* quina do Amazonas; *Spanish:* cascarilla, cinchona, corteza de quina
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ C America, tropical S America, Costa Rica to Bolivia, India, Java, also cultivated

Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Ferrão 1992; Flückiger 1883; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hermann 2001a, b; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1968; Rätsch 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wolters 1994; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Cinchona pubescens *Vahl* 'succiruba'

Synonyms ▸ *Cinchona grandifolia* Mut.; *Cinchona succirubra* Pav. ex Klotzsch
Common Names ▸ red cinchona; *German:* Rote Chinarinde; *Spanish:* cascarilla amarga, cascarilla gallingo
Usage ▸ spice (flavoring)
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Meso-America, C, NS and WS America, tropical S America, cultivated

Berger 1, 1949; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Lewington 1990

Cinchona succirubra *Pav. ex Klotzsch*

› *Cinchona pubescens Vahl 'succiruba'*

CINERARIA L. - Cineraria - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Cineraria lyrata *L.*

Common Names ▸ African marigold, wild parsley; *French:* cinéraire d'Afrique; *German:* Afrikanische Ringelblume, Wilde Petersilie; *S Africa:* geelblom, boerelusern
Usage ▸ pot-herb (locally, very sporadically)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Africa

Wiersema/León 1999

CINNAMODENDRON Endl. - Canellaceae

Cinnamodendron corticosum *Miers*

Common Names ▸ false Winter's bark, kinnamon; *German:* Falsche Winterrinde
Usage ▸ spice (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ West India

Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

CINNAMOMUM Schaeff. - Cinnamon - Lauraceae

C

Cinnamomum aromaticum *Nees*

Synonyms ▸ *Cinnamomum cassia* Nees ex Bl., *Laurus cassia* L., *Laurus cinnamomum* Andr.,

Common Names ▸ cassia, Chinese cinnamon, Chinese cassia, cassia vera (strictly speaking); *Chinese:* gui zhi, mo kuei, rou gui; *Dutch:* kassie; *French:* casse, canelle casse, canelle de Chine (plante), canelle fausse, canéfice, canellier de Chine; casse ligneuse; *German:* Kaneel, Kassia, Chinesische Zimtrinde, Holzkassia, Holzzimt, Kanton-Zimt, Mutterzimt, Zimtkassia; *Indonesian:* kayu manis cina; *Italian:* canella cinese; *Japanese:* kashia-keihi; *Malaysian:* kayu manis; *Portuguese:* cássia; *Russian:* kitajskaja oritscha, koritschnik kitajskij; *Slovenian:* kasia; *Spanish:* canelo de la China, canelero chino, cassia lignea; *Thai:* ob cheuy; *Vietnamese:* que, may que

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil (leaves: *Folia malabathri*); chewing pan

Parts Used ▸ bark

Distribution ▸ China: Kwangsi

Berger 1, 1949; Boivert/Hubert 2000; Bournot 1968; Bozan et al. 2003; Brown 1956; Clair 1961; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Jiroretz et al. 2000; Karig 1975; Kojoma et al. 2002; Lallemand et al. 2000; Landry 1985; Leung 1991; Liu/Ou 1969; Lockwood 1979; Maistre 1964; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Norman 1991; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Rosengarten 1969; Rothe/Korzmann 1997; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seaforth 1962; Seidemann 1961, 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Way 1985; WHO 1990; Wijesekera 1978; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Cinnamomum assamicum *S.C. Nath et A. Baruah*

Common Names ▸ Assam cinnamom; *German:* Assam-Zimt

Usage ▸ fragrant, preservative (rarely)

Parts Used ▸ bark, leaf

Distribution ▸ NE India

Baruah/Nath 2001

Cinnamomum bejolghata *(Buch.-Ham.) Sweet*

Common Names ▸ cinnamon tree; *Thai:* op choei; *Vietnamese:* qué lá trà

Usage ▸ spice, fragrant

Parts Used ▸ bark, leaf

Distribution ▸ Thailand, Vietnam

Engel/Phummai 2000; Oyen/Dung 1999

Cinnamomum burmanii *(Nees) Bl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cinnamomum burmanii* (Nees et T. Nees) Nees ex Bl., *Lauris burmanii* Nees, *Laurus dulcis* Roxb.

Common Names ▸ Batavia cinnamon, cassia, Chinese cinnamon, false cinnamon, Indonesian cassia, Padang cassia, Batavia cassia, Korintje or Korinjii cassia; *French:* canelle, canelle d'Indonésie, canelle de Batavia, canelle de Padang, canelle de Timor; *German:* Chinesischer Zimt, Padang-Zimt, Fagot-Zimt, Batavia-Kassie, Holzzimt, Indonesischer Zimt, Korintji Kassie; *Indonesian:* kaya manis; *Pilipino:* kalingag, kami; *Russian:* kitajckaja koriza; *Thai:* suramarit

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ bark, leaf

Distribution ▸ Malaysia, Thailand

Bois 1934; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Jiroretz et al. 2000; Kojoma et al. 2002; Lallemand et al. 2000; Lindner 1951; Lück 2000; Maistre 1964; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pruthi 1976; Sangat-Roemantyo 1990; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Cinnamomum cambodianum *Hance*

Common Names ▸ tep pirou; Cambodia cinnamon; *German:* Kambodscha-Zimt
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Cambodia

Uphof 1968

Cinnamomum cassia *Bl.*

Cinnamomum aromaticum Nees

Cinnamomum culilaban *(L.) J.S. Presl*

Cinnamomum culilawan (L.) Klosterm.

Cinnamomum culilawan *(Roxb.) J.S. Presl*

Cinnamomum culilawan (L.) Klosterm.

Cinnamomum culilawana *Bl.*

Common Names ▸ Culilawan cassia; *German:* Kuliwan-Zimt, Lavang-Zimt
Usage ▸ flavoring (locally), bud, substitute for clove bud; **product:** essential oil (Culilawan oil) in cake and perfumery
Parts Used ▸ bark, bud
Distribution ▸ China, Moluccas, Amboyana
Note ▸ Substitute vor clove bud (*Syzygium aromaticum* [L.] Merr et L.M. Perry).

Bois 1934; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Peter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

Cinnamomum culilawana *(L.) Klosterm.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cinnamomum culilaban* (L.) J.S. Presl, *Cinnamomum culilawan* (Roxb.). J.S. Presl, *Laurus culitlawan* L.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Culilawan-Zimt, Lavangrinde, Cortex Caryophylloides ruber; *Indonesian:* kaya teja, kulitlawang, salakat
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Indonesia, cultivated also in Malaysia and India
Note ▸ The bark smells of cloves, the wood bark has a fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.) flavor and has been used as a substitute for sassafras bark (*Sassafras albidium* [Nutt.] Nees.

Berger 1, 1949; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lallemand et al. 2000; Peter 2001; Staesche 1972; Uphof 1968

Cinnamomum deschampsii *Gamble*

Common Names ▸ *Malaysian:* kayu manis
Usage ▸ spice (flavoring)
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Malakka, Malaysia (Penang), cultivated in Singapore
Note ▸ Substitute for Ceylon cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Bl.).

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

Cinnamomum eucalytoides *T. Nees*

Cinnamomum iners Reinw. ex Bl.

Cinnamomum impressinervium *Meissner*

Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Sikkim Himalayas, China
Note ▸ Substitute for, or adultant of *Cinnamom zeylanicum* Bl.

Burkill 1966; Oyen/Dung 1999

Cinnamomum iners *Reinw. ex Bl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cinnamomum eucalyptoides* T. Nees, *Cinnamomum nitidum* Bl., *Cinnamomum paraneuron* Miq.
Common Names ▸ wild cinnamon (of Japan); *German:* Wilder (japanischer) Zimt; *Malaysian:* kayu manis hutan, lelang, mědang kěmangi, teja
Usage ▸ flavoring (locally)
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ SE Asia, Indonesia, Philippines, also cultivated

Burkill 1985; Hanelt 2001; Lallemand et al. 2000; Morton 1976; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Schultze-Motel 1986; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968;

Cinnamomum japonicum *Siebold*

Common Names ▸ Japanese cinnamon; *German:* Japanischer Zimt
Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ China, Japan

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Liu/Ou 1969

Cinnamomum loureirii *Nees*

Synonyms ▸ *Cinnamomum obtussifolium* (Roxb.) Nees var. *loureiri* Nees ex Watt
Common Names ▸ Saïgon cinnamon, Saïgoncassia, Vietnamese cassia *French:* canelle de Saïgon, canelle de Cochinchine, canelle de Viêtnam; *German:* Annamzimt, Saïgon-Zimt, Tonkin-Zimt, Vietnam-Zimt; *Spanish:* canela de Saïgón; *Thai:* op choei
Usage ▸ spice (flavoring)
Parts Used ▸ bark, flower
Distribution ▸ Indochina, Japan, China, S Vietnam, Java

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hoppe 1949; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lallemand et al. 2000; Liu/Ou 1969; Maistre 1964; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Staesche 1972; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

Cinnamomum massoia *Schew.*

› *Cryptocaria aromaticum (Becc.) Kosterm.*

Cinnamomum micranthum *(Hayata) Hayata*

Common Names ▸ Taiwan cinnamon; *German:* Taiwanischer Zimt
Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Taiwan

Erhardt et al. 2002; Liu/Ou 1969

Cinnamomum mindanaense *Elmer*

Common Names ▸ mindanao cinnamon; *German:* Mindanao-Zimt
Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Philippines
Note ▸ Substitute for Ceylon cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Bl.).

Lawrence/Hogg 1974; Seidemann 1997b; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974

Cinnamomum nitidum *Bl.*

› *Cinnamomum iners Reinw. ex Bl.*

Cinnamomum obtusifolium *Nees*

Common Names ▸ Bengali cinnamon; *French:* canelle du Bengale; *German:* Annam-Zimt, Saïgon-Zimt
Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ bark, flower
Distribution ▸ E Himalayas, Vietnam, Myanmar, Assam
Note ▸ Substitute for Ceylon cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Bl.)

Hager 4, 1992; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

Cinnamomum obtusifolium *(Roxb.) Nees* var. loureiri *Nees ex Watt*

Cinnamomum loureirii Nees

Cinnamomum olivera *Bailey*

Common Names ▸ Australian cinnamon, black sassafras, Oliver's bark; *French:* canelle l'Australie; *German:* Australischer Zimt; *Japanese:* nikkai
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Australia: Queensland
Note ▸ Substitute for Ceylon cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Bl.)

Karig 1975; Peter 2001; Rätsch 1998; Uphof 1968

Cinnamomum paraneuron *Miq.*

Cinnamomum iners Reinw. ex Bl.

Cinnamomum parthenoxylon *Meisn.*

Usage ▸ spice (locally); **product:** essential oil (bark and leaf)
Parts Used ▸ bark, leaf
Distribution ▸ N India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Malaysia

Baruah/Nath 2000; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974

Cinnamomum philippinense *(Merr.) C.E. Chang*

Common Names ▸ Philippine cinnamon; *French:* canelle de les Philippines; *German:* Philippinischer Zimt
Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Philippines

Lallemand et al. 2000; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003

Cinnamomum porrectum *(Roxb.) Kosterm.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cinnamomum parthenoxylon* (Jack) Nees, *Laurus porrecta* Roxb.
Common Names ▸ *Chinese:* zong guan, zong hai, mai zong
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ China, Myanmar, Malaysia, in S China cultivated in the garden

Hanelt 2001; Yu et al. 1985; Zeven/Zhukovsky 1975

Cinnamomum puberulum *Ridley*

Common Names ▸ *Malaysian:* teja, medang kemangi
Usage ▸ spice, e.g. to flavor curries (locally)
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Malaysian Peninsula

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999

Cinnamomum rhynchophyllum *Miq.*

Common Names ▸ *Indonesian:* kayu lawang, kayu salangan, modang sanggar; *Malaysian:* teja
Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Malaysia Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo
Note ▸ The bark smells like cloves and nutmeg.

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999

Cinnamom sintok *Bl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cinnamomum camphoratum* Bl.
Common Names ▸ Java cassia; *German:* Java-Holzzimt; *Javanese:* sintok
Usage ▸ flavoring (locally)
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Indonesia: Java, Sumatra

Backer/Bakhuizen van den Brink 1963; Peter 2001; Sangat-Roemantyo 1990; Uphof 1968

C

Cinnamomum tamala *(Buch.-Ham.) Nees et Eberm.*

Common Names ▸ Indian cassia lignea, Indian bark, Malabathri bark; *French:* canelle d'Inde; *German:* Malabarzimt, Indischer Holzzimt; *Hindi:* tejpat; *Russian:* Malabarskaja koriiza

Usage ▸ spice (locally), condiment

Parts Used ▸ leaf, bark

Distribution ▸ India, Malaysia

Note ▸ The leaves are substitute for bay leaves (*Laurus nobilis* L.).

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Dalby 2000; Dastur 1954; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Ilyas 1976; Kumar 2003; Lallemand et al. 2000; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Cinnamomum verum *J. Presl*

Cinnamomum zeylanicum Bl.

Cinnamomum zeylanicum *Bl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cinnamomum verum* J. Presl, *Laurus cinnamomum* L.

Common Names ▸ Cinnamon, Ceylon cinnamon, Indian cassia, Sri Lanka cinnamon, true cinnamon; *Arabic:* irfa, qurfa; *Chinese:* jou-kwei; *Dutch:* kaneel; *French:* canelle, canellier, canelle de Ceylan; *German:* Ceylon-Zimt, Echter Zimt, Kaneel, Kanehl, Seychellen-Zimt; *Hindi:* dal-chini, darcini; *Italian:* canella, cannella di Ceylon; *Malaysian:* kayu manis; *Mexico:* guiña castilla, cicanaga latyaga, guiña xtilla ticanaca; *Pilipino:* cinnamon canela; *Portuguese:* canela, caneleira em ceilão; *Russian:* zejsonskaja koriza; *Sanskrit:* durasita, tvak; *Slovenian:* škorica; *Spanish:* canela, canela de Ceilán

Usage ▸ spice (flavoring, (bark); **product:** essential oils (leaves)

Parts Used ▸ bark, leaf

Distribution ▸ Sri Lanka, S West Indies; widely cultivated in the Tropics: Indonesia Java, Brazil, Martinique, Jamaica, Madagascar

Berger 1, 1949; Bicking 1986; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Bournot 1968; Brown 1955; Cheers 1998; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Domrös 1973; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Ferrão 1992; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Jayaprakasha et al. 2003; Jiroretz et al. 2000, 2001; Karig 1975; Kojoma et al. 2002; Krützfeld 2002; Lallemand et al. 2000; Lewington 1990; Liu/Ou 1969; Mallavarapu et al. 1995; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris Mackley 1999; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Nath et al. 1996a; Newall et al. 1996; Norman 1991; Parain 1986; Peter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Poole/Poole 1994; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1968; Raina et al. 2001; Rau 1994; Rosengarten 1969; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schneider 1988; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Vaupel 2002b; Villamar et al. 1994; Wijesekera 1978; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982


a


b

Cinnamomum zeylanicum: a **flowering,** b **dry bark**

CISSUS L. - Grape Ivy - Vitaceae

Cissus arborea *Forrsk.*

Salvadora persica L.

Cissus quadrangularis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Vitis quadrangularis* Wall.
Common Names ▸ edible stemmed vine; *French:* vigne de Bakel, cissus de Galam, *German:* Vierkantige Klimme; *India:* vajra valli, cannalam paranta, harjora, hadsandhi
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ young shoot
Distribution ▸ Arabia, Ethiopia, tropical Africa, S Africa: Natal; Madagascar, Iraq, India, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Malaysian Archipelago
Note ▸ The young shoots are a curry ingredient in India and Malaysia.

Ambasta 1986; Burkill 5, 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; v. Koenen 1996; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 2, 1988

CITRUS L. - Lemon, Lime, Orange - Rutaceae

Davis/Albrigo 1994; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Klock 1998, 2001; Klock/Klock 2002; Mazza 1998; Ochse et al. 1961; Ramón-Laca 2003; Saunt 2000; Schirarend/Heilmeyer 1996; Shi et al. 2002; Steiner/Hochhausen 1952

Citrus amblycarpa *(Hassk.) Ochse*

Synonyms ▸ *Citrus limonellus* Hassk. var. *amblycarpa* Hassk., *Citrus nobilis* Lour. var. *amblycarpa* (Hassk.) Ochse et de Vries
Common Names ▸ *Indonesian:* jeruk limau, jeruk limu, jeruk sambal
Usage ▸ juice: condiment (e.g. sambal, soto and bahmie)
leaf: substitute for the leaves of *Citrus hystrix* DC., also to perfume washing water
Parts Used ▸ juice of immature fruits; leaf
Distribution ▸ cultivated in Indonesia (Java)

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999

Citrus aurantiifolia *(Christm. et Panz.) Swingle*

Synonyms ▸ *Citrus javanica* Bl., *Citrus lima* Lunan, *Citrus notissima* Blanco, *Limonia acidissima* Houtt., *Limonia aurantiifolia* Christm. et Panz.
Common Names ▸ Adams apple, key lime, lime, limon, Mexican lime, sour lime, Persian lime, West Indian lime; *Chinese:* suan ning mêng, limau nipis; *Dutch:* limmetje; *French:* limettier, limette acide, citron vert; *German:* Saure Limette, Limone, Limonelle; *Hindi:* kaghzi mimboo; *India:* erumichinarakam, nimma, limbe; *Indonesian:* jeruk niois; *Italian:* limette; *Javanese:* dějrook pětjěl; *Malaysian:* limau amkian, limau kapas; *Mexico:* guela castilla, guela lima, guela xtilla; *Pilipino:* dayap; *Portuguese:* lima, limão, lima ácida; *Spanish*: lima, limero, limón ceuti; *Thai:* magrood, manao; *Vietnamese:* cam
Usage ▸ spice (peel), flavoring (juice); **product**: essential oil (peel)
Parts Used ▸ peel, juice
Distribution ▸ widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical, probable origin tropical Asia
Note ▸ The unripe peel is termed Curacao peel.

Ayensu 1978; Bärtels 1997; Bovill/Reeve 2003; Bournot 1968; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1998; Chisholm et al. 2003; Davidson 1999; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Engel/Phummai 2000; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kumar 2001; Minh Tu et al. 2002; Pursglove 1968; Robards et al. 1997; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1086; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Venkateshwarlu/Selvaraj 2000; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Villamar et al. 1994; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Citrus aurantium *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Citrus bigaradia* Loisel; *Citrus vulgaris* Risso
Common Names ▸ bigarade, bitter orange, Seville orange, orange (American) (ssp. *amara* (L.), English: sour orange); *Arabic:* arenddj, narenddj; *Brazil (Portuguese):* laranja da terra; *Chinese:* suan-chêng, zhishi; *Dutch:* oranjeappel; *French:* bigardier, d'orange amère; *German:* Bigarde, Bitter-orange,

Pomeranze; *India:* khatta, nebu, limu, nibu, dantaharshana; *Italian:* arancio amaro, arancia fiori, arancia forte, meolangolo; *Japanese:* dai-dai, ka busu, kaisei to; *Korean:* kwanggyulnamu; *Portuguese:* laranjeira azêda; *Russian:* apelcin kuslyj, pomeranez; *Spanish:* naranjo agrio, naranjo amargo, toronja, flor de azahar

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring (juice); **product**: essential oil (peel): Bigarad(i) oil

Parts Used ▸ flower, peel, juice

Distribution ▸: widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions; Indochina

Bärtels 1997; Berger 1, 1949; 3, 1952; Boelens 1991; Boelens et al. 1989; Bournot 1968; Cheers 1998; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Kirbaslar et al. 2001; Kirbaslar/Kirbaslar 2003; Kumar 2001; Lewington 1990; Lin Zheng-kui et al. 1986; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Minh Tu et al. 2002; Mondello et al. 2003; Oyen/Dung 1999; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1968: Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wagner et al. 1975; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Citrus aurantium *L.* **ssp. bergamia** *(Risso et Poit) Wight et Arn. ex Engl.*

Common Names ▸ curassao peel; *German:* Jacmalschalen, Curassaoschalen

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ peel of unripened fruits

Distribution ▸ cultivated in tropical regions

Hoppe 1949; Kumar 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Wüstenfeld/Haeseler 1964

Citrus aurantium *L.* **var. curassaviensis**

Citrus aurantium L. (note)

Citrus aurantium *L.* **var. myrtifolium** *(Raf.) Ker-Gawl.*

Citrus myrtifolia Raf.

Citrus aurantium *L.* **var. sinensis** *L.*

Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck

Citrus bergamia *Risso et Poit.*

Synonyms ▸ *Citrus aurantium* L. ssp. *bergamia* (Risso et Poit.) Wight et Arn. ex Engl.

Common Names ▸ bergamot, bergamot orange; *Dutch:* bergamot; *French:* bergamot(t)e, bergamotier; *German:* Bergamotte, Bergamot-Orange; *Indonesian:* bergamet; *Italian:* bergamotto (albero); *Portuguese:* (baranjeira) bergamota; *Russian:* bergamot (plod); *Spanish:* bergamota

Usage ▸ **product:** essential oil (bergamot oil)

Parts Used ▸ peel of ripe fruits

Distribution ▸ S Italy, cultivated in Turkey

Baser et al. 1995; Bendel 2002; Bournot 1968; Casabianca 1994; Charalambous 1994; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 3, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Huang et al. 1990; Kirbaslar et al. 2000; Kumar 2001; Lewington 1990; Mazza 1986; Mondello et al. 2003; Mosandl/Juchelka 1997; Oyen/Dung 1999; Poiana et al. 1994; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Spinelli 1951; Uphof 1968; Verzera et al. 2000, 2003

Citrus bigaradia *Loisel*

Citrus aurantium L.

Citrus cedra *Link*

Citrus medica L.

Citrus crassa *Hassk.*

Citrus medica L.

Citrus deliciosa *Tenore*

Citrus reticulata Blanco

Citrus fragrans *Salisb.*

→ *Citrus medica L.*

Citrus hystrix *DC.*

Common Names ▸ Indian lemon, kaffir lime, leech lime, makrut lime, Mauritius papeda; *Chinese:* eabuyao; *French:* citron combara, combavas; *German:* Indisches Zitronenblatt, Kaffir-Limette, Langdorniger Orangenbaum; *Indonesian:* daoen djeroek poeroet; daun jeruk purut; *Malaysian:* limau purut; *Pilipino:* amontau, cabuyau; *Russian:* lajm, limetta; *Thai:* bai ma-krut; *Vietnamese:* la chanch

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ leaf, fruit

Distribution ▸ India, S China, Indonesia, Sumatra, Philippines, sporadically cultivated in Mediterranean region

Bendel 2002; Davidson 1999; Dugo/de Giacomo 2002; Kumar 2003; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Murakami et al. 1995; Norman 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Strauß 1969; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Citrus japonica *Thunb.*

→ *Fortunelle japonica (Thunb.) Swingle*

Citrus javanica *Bl.*

→ *Citrus aurantiifolia (Christm. ex Panz.) Swingle*

Citrus junos *Sieb. ex Tanaka*

Common Names ▸ *Japanese:* yuzu

Usage ▸ flavoring

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ cultivated in China and Japan

Wiersema/León 1999

Citrus latifolia *Tanaka*

Common Names ▸ limon, Persian lime, Tahiti lime, lime, bear's lime, sour lime; *French:* limettier, limette acide, Perse limette, Mexican limette, citron vert; *German:* Breitblättige Limette, Persische Limette

Usage ▸ spice (peel), flavoring (juice) **product:** essential oil (peel)

Parts Used ▸ fruit (juice), peel

Distribution ▸ Tahiti; widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions: S America: Brazil, Mexiko, The Argentine; USA: Florida; Europe: Spain

Note ▸ The fruits are larger than the fruits of the Mexican or key lime (→*Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm. et Panz.) Swingle

Bovill/Reeve 2003; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

Citrus lima *Lunan*

→ *Citrus aurantiifolia (Christm. et Panz.) Swingle*

Citrus limon *(L.) Burm.f.*

Synonyms ▸ *Citrus limonum* Risso

Common Names ▸ lemon, limum; *Arabic:* laimun, loom; *Brazil (Portuguese):* limão galego; *Chinese:* li mung, ning mêng; *Dutch:* citroen; *French:* citron, citronnier, limonier; *German:* Zitrone, Limone; *Hindi*: jambiri, nimbu; *India:* bijapura, idalimbu; *Italian:* citreno, limone; *Japanese:* remon; *Portuguese:* limão, limoeiro azedo; *Russian:* limona; *Sanskrit:* jambira; *Spanish:* limón, limonero

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil (peel)

Parts Used ▸ peel, fruit

Distribution ▸ widely cult in tropical and subtropical regions

Bärtels 1977; Bendel 2002; Boise 1934; Bose 1985; Bournot 1968; Braunsdorf et al. 1993; Chamblee et al 1991; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Dugo 1994; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Dugo et al. 1995; Hager 3, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Ikeda et al. 1962; Juchelka 1997; Kumar 2001; Lawrence 1982; Lewington 1990; Lund/Bryan 1976; MacHale/Sheridan 1988; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Miyake et al. 1997, 1999; Mondello et al. 2003; Philipp/Isengard 1995; Pino et al. 1993; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Risch/Herrmann 1988; Robards et al. 1997;

Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sfikas 1994; Sharma 2003; Sheppard/Boyd 1970; Shiva et al. 2002; Staesche 1972; Staley/Vannier 1957; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Verzera et al. 2001; Villamar et al. 1994; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Citrus limonellus *Hassk.* **var. amyblycarpa** *Hassk.*

→ *Citrus amblycarpa (Hassk.) Ochse*

Citrus limonum *Risso*

→ *Citrus limon (L.) Burm.f.*

Citrus madurensis *Lour.*

→ *Fortunella japonica (Thunb.) Swingle*

Citrus margarita *Lour.*

→ *Fortunelle margarita (Lour.) Swingle*

Citrus medica *L.* ◘

Synonyms ▸ *Citrus cedra* Link. *Citrus crassa* Hassk, *Citrus fragrans* Salisb., *Citrus odorota* Roussel

Common Names ▸ cedrat, citron, citron peel, succade; *Arabic:* gares; *Chinese:* kou-yüan, hsiang yuan, xiang; *Dutch:* cedraat, sukade; *French:* cédrat, cédratier; citron de Medie; *German:* Zedratzitrone, Zitronat, Zitronatzitrone, Zedernfrucht; *Hindi:* bara nimbu, bijaura, turanj; *India:* gilam, mahalunga, mahaphala, kadaranarathai; *Italian:* cedro (frutto), cedrato; *Japanese:* musan ô maru Bushukan; *Javanese:* djerool bodong; *Malaysian:* limau susu; *Mexico:* bihuii nayi xtilla, pehuij nayi castillo; *Portuguese:* cidra, cidreira; *Russian:* zitron; *Spanish:* cidra, cidro, poncil; *Thai:* som mu'

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ fruit peel

Distribution ▸ only cultivated in Italy, Greece, Corsica, USA (California), Brazil; possible origin in India



◘ **Citrus medica, half candied fruit**

Note ▸ The etrog citron (*Citrus medica* L. var. *ethrog* Engl.) is used by Jews at the Feast of Tabernacles.

Bärtels 1997; Bendel 2002; Berger 1, 1949; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Camperi et al. 2002; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kumar 2001, 2003; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pursglove 1968; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiva et al. 2002; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; euscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Citrus medica *L.* **var. ethrog** *Engl.*

→ *Citrus medica L.*

Citrus medica *L.* **var. sarcodactylis** *(Noot.) Swingle*

Synonyms ▸ *Citrus sarcodactylis* Noot.

Common Names ▸ 'Buddah's hand, finger citron; *Chinese:* fo shou kan, shu kann; *French:* main de Bouddha, sacrodactyle, cédrat digité, *German:* Gefingerte

Zitrone, Finger-Zitrone; *Indonesian:* phât tu; *Malaysian:* jěruk tangan, limau jari

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ fruit peel

Distribution ▸ cultivated E, S Asia

Note ▸ The citron did not reach China until the 4th Century A.D. When it did, a freak form developed in which the fruit was separated into five (or more) lobes like the fingers of the hand. The fruit was not suitable unless fresh.

Davidson 1999; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Mazza 1998; Schirarend/Heilmeyer 1996; Schultze-Motel 1986

Citrus medica ssp. limonum *Hook.*

→ *Citrus limon Burm.*

Citrus myrtifolia *Raf.*

Synonyms ▸ *Citrus aurantium* L. var. *myrtifolium* (Raf.) Ker-Gawl.

Common Names ▸ myrtle leaf orange; *French:* chinois; *German:* Duftorange, Myrtenblättrige Pomeranze; *Italian:* chinotto; *Spanish:* naranja mirtifolia

Usage ▸ flavoring

Parts Used ▸ flower, fruit peel

Distribution ▸ ?China

Facciola 1990; Klock 2001;

Citrus nobilis *Lour.* **var. amblycarpa** *(Hassk.) Ochse et De Vries.*

→ *Citrus amblycarpa (Hassk.) Ochse*

Citrus notissima *Blanco*

→ *Citrus aurantiifolia (Christm. ex Panz.) Swingle*

Citrus odorota *Roussel*

→ *Citrus medica L.*

Citrus reticulata *Blanco*

Synonyms ▸ *Citrus deliciosa* Tenore, *Citrus tangarine* hort. ex Tan.

Common Names ▸ clementine, santara orange, Swato orange, tangerine; *Chinese:* chen pi, chü, jui-sheng-nu, kan chü; *French:* tangarine; *German:* Mandarine, Tangarine; *Hindi:* santara; *Japanese:* ponkan; *Javanese:* djeroek garoet; *Pilipino:* narangita; *Portuguese:* tangarine; *Vietnamese:* may cam chia, quit, quat thuc

Usage ▸ flavoring, in candy and soft drinks; **product:** essential oil (from peel)

Parts Used ▸ peeled fruit

Distribution ▸ SE Asia, cultivated worldwide in tropical countries.

Note ▸ The tangerine fruit has a sweet, fresh quality.

Chisholm 2003; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Freeburg et al 1994; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Zeven de Wet 1982

Citrus sarcodactylis *Noot.*

→ *Citrus medica L. var. sarcodactylis (Noot.) Swingle*

Citrus sinensis *(L.) Osbeck*

Synonyms ▸ *Citrus aurantium* L. var. *sinensis* L.

Common Names ▸ orange, blood orange, navel orange, sweet orange, Valencia orange; *Arabic:* bordguene; *Chinese:* cheng, tian-cheng; *Dutch:* zoete djeroek; *French:* orange (douce), oranger doux, pomme d'orange; *German:* Apfelsine, Blutorange, Nabelorange, (süße) Orange; *Hindi:* musambi, narangi; *India:* battavinarinja, kittile, sathagudi; *Italian:* arancio dolce, orangio dolce; *Korean:* kamkyulnamu, langgyulnamu; *Mexico:* yaga naraxo; *Portuguese:* laranja doce, laranjeira; *Russian:* apel'sina (plod); *Spanish:* naranja (dulce); *Vietnamese:* cáy cam

Usage ▸ spice (peel), flavoring; **product**: essential oil (peel, flowers; neroli oil, sweet orange oil)

Parts Used ▸ fruit, peel, flower

Distribution ▸ widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions, probable origin SE Asia

Bärtels 1997; Bendel 2002; Bournot 1968; Camperi et al. 2002;

Cheers 1998; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Dugo 1995; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Kumar 2001; Lewington 1990; Lund et al. 1972; Matthews 1987; Minh Tu et al. 2002; Mondello et al. 2003; Moyler/Stephens 1992; Pino et al. 1992b; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1968; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; chultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Villamar et al. 1994; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Citrus trifolia *Thunb.*

› *Poncirus trifiliata (L.) Raf.*

Citrus trifoliata *L.*

› *Poncirus trifoliata (L.) Raf.*

Citrus vulgaris *Risso*

› *Citrus aurantium L.*

CLAOXYLON A. Juss. - Euphorbiaceae

Claoxylon indicum *(Reinw. ex Bl.) Hassk.*

Synonyms ▸ *Claoxylon polot* Merr., *Erythrochilus indicus* Reinw. ex Bl.
Common Names ▸ *Cambodian:* chhe:tô:ch; *Indonesian:* bleketupuk, talingkup, katerbik; *Malaysian:* lampin budak, laping pudak, sitampu; *Thai:* kha ka ai, khang namphung, ngun phung khao
Usage ▸ spice (for sauces)
Parts Used ▸ young leaf
Distribution ▸ India, throughout continental SE Asia and S China, Malaysia, Indonesia

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Uphof 1968

Claoxylon polot *Merr.*

› *Claoxylon indicum (Reinw. ex Bl.) Hassk.*

CLAUSENA Burm. - Rutaceae

Clausena anisata *Hook. ex Benth.*

Synonyms ▸ *Clausena inaequalis* (DC.) Benth.
Common Names ▸ horsewood, clausena; *German:* Anis-Clausenie, Anisblätter; *Kenya:* mutasia, siunya
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ native in tropical W Africa, naturalized in Java, Philippines, Indian Ocean Islands; cultivated in Indonesia

Ayensu 1978; Gundidza et al. 1994; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Molino 1993, 2000; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Westphal/Jansen 1989; Wiersema León 1999

Clausena anisum-olens *(Blanco) Merr.*

Synonyms ▸ *Clausena laxiflora* Quis et Mer.; *Clausena sanki* (Perr.) Molino; *Cookia anisumolens* Blanco
Common Names ▸ *Pilipino:* anis, kayumanis, danglais
Usage ▸ condiment, flavoring cigarettes; **product:** essential oil, substitute for anise oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Endemic to the Philippines and Borneo; all over the archipelago also cultivated, in China, Taiwan, Vietnam and Indonesia sporadically cultivated in gardens.
Note ▸ The essential oils are used for the preparation the Philippines drink 'Anisado'.

Hanelt 2001; Molino 1993, 1995; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

Clausena excavata *Burm.f.*

Synonyms ▸ *Clausena punctata* Wight et Arb.
Common Names ▸ pink lime-berry, Hollywood clausena; *Chinese:* shan huang pi; *Hindi:* agnijal, *Javanese:* bagal tikus, *Malaysian:* sěmeru, pokok cherek, pokok kěmantu; *Thai:* fia fan, *Vietnamese:* giôi, tikusan

Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India, China, lower Himalayan ranges and in NE hills, E Asia, Indochina, Malaysia
Note ▸ The leaves used like *Murraya koenigii (L.) Spreng. leaves.*

Arora/Pandey 1996; Burkill 1960; Hanelt 2001; Wealth of India 2, 1950; Wiersema/León 1999

Clausena inaequalis *(DC.) Benth.*

Clausena anisata Hook. ex Benth.

Clausena indica *Oliv.*

Common Names ▸ Indian clausena; *German:* Indische Clausenie
Usage ▸ flavoring curries
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India: W Ghats

Arora/Pandey 1996; Wiersema/León 1999

Clausena lansium *(Lour.) Skeels*

Synonyms ▸ *Clausena wampi* (Blanco) Oliv.
Common Names ▸ Chinese wampee, wampi; *Chinese:* huang pi gua, wong pei, womg pa, wong poi; *French:* vampi; *German:* Clausenieblätter; *Korean:* hwangphinamu; *Malaysian:* wampee, wampi, wampoi: *Pilipino:* huampit, uampi galumpi; *Thai:* som ma fai; *Vietnamese:* hong bi
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S China, Indochina, widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical Asia: Philippines, Vietnam; Australia, Hawaii, Cuba
Note ▸ The essential oil is a substitute for anise oil. The name of the fruit is wampi or wampee.

Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1068; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Westphal/Jansen 1989; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Clausena laxiflora *Quis et Merr.*

Clausena anisum-olens (Blanco) Merr.

Clausena punctata *Wight et Arn.*

Clausena excavata Burm.f.

Clausena sanki *(Perr.) Molino*

Clausena anisum-olens (Blanco) Merr.

Clausena wampi *(Blanco) Oliv.*

Clausena lansium (Lour.) Skeels

Claytonia perfoliata *Donn*

Montia perfoliata (Donn) Howell

CLEOME L. - Spider Flower - Capparaceae

Cleome gynandra *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cleome pentaphylla* (L.) DC., *Gynandropsis gynandra* (L.) Briq., *Gynandropis pentaphylla* (L.) DC.
Common Names ▸ African mustard, African spider flower, bastard mustard, cat's whiskers, kaffir caggage, spider herb, spider wisp; *Arabic:* abu qaru; *Chinese:* bai hua cai; *French:* feuilles caya, mozambé, mouzambe; *German:* Afrikanische Spinnenpflanze, Bastardsenf, Katzenschnurbart, Massarubee, Senfkaper; *India:* hulul, hurhur, karaila; *Japanese:* fû-chô-sô; *Malaysian:* manam; *Pilipino:* apuy-apuyan, balabalanoyan, tantandok, kulaya; *Portuguese:* mussambé cor de rosa, mussambé de cinco folhas; *Spanish:* caya mouzambi, volatín, volantincillo; *Thai:* phak sian; *West Indies:* massarubee
Usage ▸ spice, condiment (in Gabun), pot-herb (in India)
Parts Used ▸ leaf, seed, seed capsule

Distribution ▸ tropical Africa, tropical Asia: India, China, Indochina; native in tropical America
Note ▸ Ground as mustard.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Burkill 1, 1985; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; v. Koenen 1996; Oome/Grubben 1978; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Cleome monophylla *L.*

Common Names ▸ single-leave cleome, spindlepod; *German:* Einblättrige Spinnenpflanze
Usage ▸ pot-herb (by the Santals)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Senegal, Nigeria; tropical Asia, especially India

Burkill 1, 1985; Irvine 1952; Uphof 1968

Cleome pentaphylla *(L.) DC.*

→ *Cleome gynandra L.*

CLINOPODIUM L. - Calamint - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Clinopodium vulgare *L.* ssp. vulgare

Synonyms ▸ *Calamintha clinopodium* Benth., *Melissa clinopodium* Benth., *Melissa vulgare* Trev.
Common Names ▸ cushion calamint, dog mint, basil weed, wild basil; *French:* calamint commun, clinopode; *German:* Wilder Basililkum, Wilde Melisse, Wirbeldost, Gewöhnliche Clinopode
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe, Caucasus, W, E Siberia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Small 1997; Uphof 1968

CNICUS L. - Blessed Thistle - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Cnicus benedictus *L.*

Synonyms ▸ Centaurea benedicta (L.) L.
Common Names ▸ blessed thistle, holy thistle; *French:* chardon bénit; *German:* Benediktenkraut, Bitterdistel, Kardobenediktenkraut; *Italian:* cardo santo, cnicus; *Portuguese:* cardo bento; *Russian:* benedikt aptetschnyj, kardobenedikt; boltschez blagocloblennyj; *Spanish:* cardo bendito, cardo santo
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring for liqueur and spirits
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ S and SW Europe, Caucasus, Iran, C, W Asia, Afghanistan, S Russia, Romania, N Africa

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 3, 1952; Berger 4, 1954; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schneider/Lachner 1987; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Ulubelen/Berkan 1977; Uphof 1968; Vanhaelen-Fastré 1973, 1974; Vanhaelen-Fastré/Vanhaelen 1974; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

CNIDIUM Cuss. ex Juss. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Cnidium confertum *Moench.*

→ *Cnidium monnieri (L.) Cuss. ex Juss.*

Cnidium monnieri *(L.) Cuss. ex Juss.*

Synonyms ▸ *Athamantha chinensis* Lour., *Cnidium confertum* Moench., *Selinum monnieri* L.
Common Names ▸ *Chinese:* she ch'uang tzu, giêng sàng, ta hui hsiang ts'ao, xà sàng; *French:* cnide, ivêche de Chine; *German:* Monnier's Brenndolde; *Japanese:* oka-zeri
Usage ▸ spice, condiment (in Vietnam)
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ E Asia: E Siberia, Mongolia, Korea; in S

Europe the plant grows wild; cultivated in the former Soviet Union, China, N Vietnam and Laos

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

COCCINIA Wight et Arn. - Cucurbitaceae

Coccinia cordifolia *Cogn.*

Synonyms ▸ *Coccinia grandis* (L.) Voigt, *Coccinia indica* Wight et Arn.
Common Names ▸ ivy gourd; *Chinese:* hong gua; *German:* Indische Scharlachranke; *Hindi:* kundri, telacucha; *Malaysian:* kabare kindi, pepasan; *Thai:* tam lung;
Usage ▸ pot-herb (pensinsular India)
Parts Used ▸ tender shoots
Distribution ▸ tropical Asia, tropical Africa, Australia, native in tropical America

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Coccinia grandis *(L.) Voigt*

› *Coccinia cordifolia Cogn.*

Coccinia indica *Wight et Arn.*

› *Coccinia cordifolia Cogn.*

COCHLEARIA L. - Scurvygrass - Brassicacea (Cruciferae)

Cochlearia armoracia *Lam.*

› *Armoracia rustican Gaertn. et B. Mey. et Scherb.*

Cochlearia danica *L.*

Common Names ▸ Danish scurvy grass; *German:* Dänisches Löffelkraut
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe, especially Iberian coasts

Erhardt et al. 2001; Small 1997

Cochlearia officinalis *L.*

Common Names ▸ (common) scurvy grass, scorbute grass, spoonwort; *Brazil (Portuguese):* cochleária; *French:* cochléaire, cranson, herbe à la cuiller, herbe aux cuillers, herbe aux scorbut, raifort officinal; *German:* Bitterkresse, Echtes Löffelkraut, Löffelkresse, Scharbockskraut, Skorbutkraut; *Italian:* coclearia, erba cocchiara; *Russian:* gor'kij kress, loschetschnik, warucha, morskoj calat; *Spanish:* coclearia, hierba de las cucharas
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe, Siberia, Kamchatka, N Japan, sporadically cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Vanhaelen-Fastre 1973; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Cochlearia wasabi *Sieb.*

› *Wasabia japonica (Miq.) Matsum.*

CODIAEUM A. Juss. - Croton - Euphorbiaceae

Codiaeum variegatum *(L.) Bl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Croton variegatum* L.
Common Names ▸ Bombay laurel; *German:* Indischer Lorbeer, Indischer Wunderstrauch; *Japanese:* henyô-boku; *Malaysian:* puding mas; *Thai:* kohson

Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ young leaf
Distribution ▸ Moluccas, India, also cultivated in the tropics
Note ▸ The plant contains toxic and allergy-producing compounds (Phorbolesters?).

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Storrs 1997; Teuscher 2003; Wealth of India 2, 1950

COELOCARYON Warb. - Myristicaceae

Coelocaryon sphaerocarpum *Fouilloy*

Common Names ▸ Wild nutmeg; *German:* Wilder Muskat
Usage ▸ substitute for nutmeg (locally)
Parts Used ▸ seed, aril
Distribution ▸ Africa: Cameroon
Note ▸ The arils and seeds have a slightly spicy fragrance.

Burkill 4, 1997; Neuwinger 1999

Coleus amboinicus *Lour.*

Plectranthus amboinicus (Lour.) Spreng.

Coleus aromaticus *Benth.*

Plectranthus amboinicus (Lour.) Spreng.

Coleus barbartus *(Andr.) Benth.*

Plectranthus barbartus Andr.

COLOCASIA Schott - Taro - Araceae

Colocasia gigantea *(Blume) Hook.*

Synonyms ▸ *Colocasia indica* auct. non (Lour.) Kunth; *Leucocasia gigantea* (Blume ex Hassk.) Schott
Common Names ▸ great dasheen, great taro; *German:* Großer Taro; *Hindi:* talas padang; *Thai:* khuun
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ India, Indochina, Malaysian Archipelago

Burkill 1966; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Oyen/Dung 1999; Wiersema/León 1999

Colocasia indica auct. non *(Lour.) Kunth*

Colocasia gigantea (Blume) Hook

COLURIA R. Br. - Rosaceae

Coluria geoides *(Pall.) Ledeb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Coluria potentilloides* R. Br.; *Geum laxmanni* Gaertn, *Geum potentilloides* Ait.
Common Names ▸ Siberian avens, clove root, clove oil plant; *German:* Sibirische Nelkenwurzel; *Russian:* koljurija gravilatovidnaja
Usage ▸ spice, condiment for alcoholic beverages; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ Altai mountains: W, E Siberia, Mongolia, cultivated in Russia and Ukraine
Note ▸ The content of the essential oil is up to 90% Eugenol.

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c

Coluria potentilloides *R. Br.*

Coluria geoides (Pall.) Ledeb.

COMBRETUM Loefl. - Combretaceae

Combretum racemosum *F. Beauv.*

Common Names ▸ *Congo:* usonsumbi; *German:* Traubiger Langfaden
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Africa: Congo

Ayensu 1978; Terra 1966

COMMIPHORA Jacq. - Myrrh - Burseraceae

Commiphora abyssinica *Engl.*

Common Names ▸ Arabian myrrh; *German:* Arabische Myrrhe, Fadhi-Myrrhe, Weihrauch
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring, joss drug
Parts Used ▸ gummi resin
Distribution ▸ N Ethiopia, S Arabia

Erhardt 2002; Hepper 1992; Hoppe 1949; Lohs/Martinez 1987; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

Commiphora molmol *(Engl.) Engl.*

▸ *Commiphora myrrha (Nees) Engl. var. molmol Engl.*

Commiphora mukul *(Hook ex Stokes) Engl.*

▸ *Commiphora myrrha (Nees) Engl. var. molmol Engl.*

Commiphora myrrha *(Nees) Engl.* var. molmol *Engl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Commiphora molmol* (Engl.) Engl., *Commiphora mukul* (Hook ex Stokes) Engl.
Common Names ▸ African myrrh, Somali myrrh, common myrrh, herabol myrrh, myrrh, *Arabic:* myrrh; *Chinese:* mo yao, mu yao; *French:* myrrhe; *German:* Echte Myrrhe, Somalia-Myrrhe, Herabol-Myrrhe, Weihrauch; *Italian:* mirra; *Spanish:* mirra
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring, joss drug
Parts Used ▸ gummi resin
Distribution ▸ Somalia, Arabia,

Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hepper 1992; Hoppe 1949; Lohs/Martinez 1987; Morteza-Semnani/Saeedi 2003; Peters 1927; Pschyrembel 1998; Qédan 1974; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

Commiphora opobalsamum *(L.) Engl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Balsamodendron gileadense* Kunth.
Common Names ▸ balm of Gilead, balsam tree, Mecca myrrh; *French:* balsamier de la Mecque; *German:* Balsammyrrhe, Mekka-Myrrhe, Süße Myrrhe, Opoponax-Harz; *Italian:* balsamo della Mecca; *Turkish:* balsam Makkah
Usage ▸ flavoring, joss drug
Parts Used ▸ gummi resin
Distribution ▸ Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Arabia
Note ▸ Formerly (11th–17th Century) cultivated in Egypt and Palestine

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hoppe 1949; Peters 1927; Qédan 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Zeven/de Wet 1982

CONVOLVULUS L. - Bindeweed - Convolvulaceae

Convolvulus dissectus *Jacq.*

▸ *Merremia dissecta (Jacq.) Hall.*

Convolvulus scoparius *L.*

Common Names ▸ Canary convolvulus; *German:* Kanarische (Besen-)Winde
Usage ▸ spice (flavoring); **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ whole plant
Distribution ▸ Canary Islands (Teneriffe)

Note ▸ Often used as seasoning for olive oil.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hoppe 1949; Oyen/Dung 1999

C

Conyza riparia *DC.*

› *Blumea chinensis DC.*

Cookia anisum-olens *Blanco*

› *Clausena anisum-olens (Blanco) Merr.*

CORDYLINE Comm. ex R. Br. - Cabbage Tree - Dracaenaceae (Agavaceae)

Cordyline fruticosa *(L.) A. Chev.*

› *Cordyline terminalis (L.) Kunth*

Cordyline terminalis *(L.) Kunth*

Synonyms ▸ *Cordyline fruticosa* (L.) A.Chev.

Common Names ▸ good luck plant, Chinese fire leaf, palm lily, Hawaiian good luck plant, tree of kings; *Brazil (Portuguese):* croton; *Chinese:* ya zhu na; *Dutch:* limiestruik; *German:* Endständige Keulenlilie, Endständige Kolbenlilie; *Hawaiian:* ki; *Malaysian:* andong, daun juang, juang, jenjuang, senjuang; *Pilipino:* tungkadi pari; *Tahiti:* auti; *Thai:* maak phuu, maak mia

Usage ▸ pot-herb, flavoring (of rice)

Parts Used ▸ young shoot

Distribution ▸ Malaysia. Archipelago, N Guinea, India, Indonesia, Oceania, NE Australia, New Zealand, Polynesia, Hawaii

Note ▸ During the 17th and early 18th Century, roots were fermented and distilled to produce spirits.

Barrau 1961; Burkill 3, 1995; Davidson 1999; Engler/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

CORIANDRUM L. – Coriander - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Coriandrum globosum *Salisb.*

› *Coriandrum sativum L.*

Coriandrum majus *Gouan*

› *Coriandrum sativum L.*

Coriandrum sativum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Coriandrum majus* Gouan; *Coriandrum globosum* Salisb.

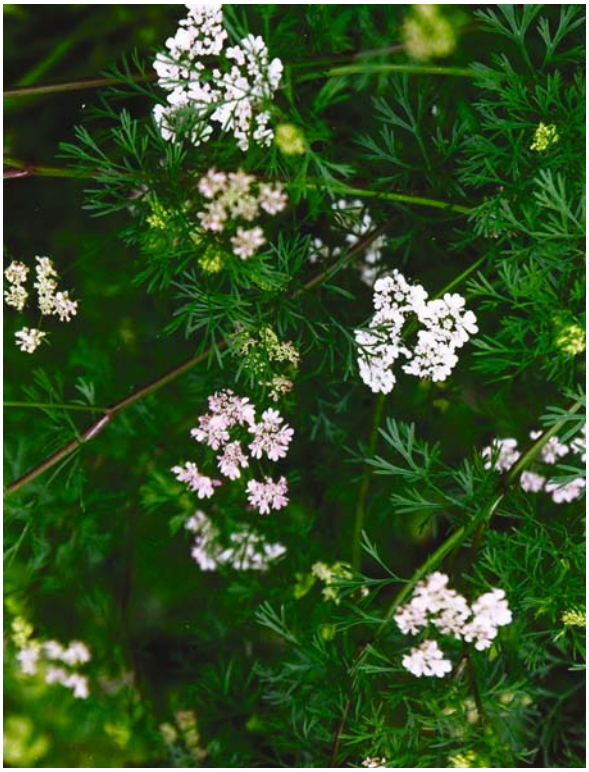
Common Names ▸ *Fruit*: coriander, collender; *Arabic:* kuzbara, tabel; *Chinese:* yuen sai, hsing sui, hu sui; *Dutch:* koriander; *French:* coriandre, punaise mâle; *German:* Koriander, Schwindelkorn, Stinkdill, Wanzendill, Wanzenkümmel; *Hindi:* dhania, dhanya; *India:* leela dhana; *Indonesian:* ketumbar *Italian:* coriandro, coriandolo; *Japanese:* koendroro, kûshibâ; *Javanese:* tumbar; *Korean:* kosu; *Malaysian:* kjintan, ketumbar, penjilang, wansui; *Portuguese:* coentro; *Russian:* coriandr, kischnez; *Sanskrit:* dhanyaka; *Slovenian:* koriander; *Spanish:* coriandro, cilandrio, cilantro, culantro; *Thai:* phakchi, phakhom, phakhom-noi; *Turkish:* kişniş; *Vietnamese:* ngo;
Leaf: Chinese parsley, Mexican parsley; *French:* persil arabe; *German:* Korianderblätter, Cilantro; *India:* leela dhana; *Indonesian:* ketumbar, daun ketumbar; *Malaysian:* ketumbar, daun ketumbar, *Pilipino:* unsuy; *Russish:* kinsa, koriandr, kischnez, koljandra, kindsi klopownik; *Sanskrit:* chatra, dhanyaka; *Spanish:* cilantro, culantro; *Thai:* bai pak, phak chee

Usage ▸ spice, pot-herb (leaves); **product**: essential oil (Coriander oil)

Parts Used ▸ fruit, leaf

Distribution ▸ S Europe, native; C, S America (Mexico), cultivated in Egypt, Morocco, France, Turkey, Hungary, Germany, Italy, Ukraine, China, India, Iran, USA

Note ▸ Wild unknown, but it has widely escaped cultivation and naturalization in S Europe and else-



Coriandrum sativum, flowering

where. In Germany the fruits used with anise, fennel and caraway fruits are sold as "bread spice". In Thailand the roots (raak pak chee) are used similarly to *Petroselinum* roots.

Ahmed et al. 2001; Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Arganosa et al. 1998; Bärtels 1997; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Burkill 5, 2000; Carruba et al. 2002; Chunhui Deng et al. 2003; Clair 1961; Coiciu/racz (no year); Coleman/Lawrence 1992; Cortes-Eslava et al. 2001; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Deng et al. 2003; Diederichsen 1996; Diederichsen/Hammer 1994; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Fan et al. 2003; Farell 1985; Frank et al. 1995; Gil et al. 1999, 2002; Gupta et al. 1991; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Herklots 1972; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Illes et al. 2000; Jansen 1981; Kallio/Kerrola 1992; Kerrola/Kallio 1992; Ksandopulo et al 1995; Lenardis et al. 2000; Leung 1991; Lewington 1990; Lück 2000; Mac-Leod/Islam 1976; Mazza 2002; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Minija/Thoppil 2001; Misharina 2001; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Oliver 2003; Pande et al 2000; Perineau et al. 1991; Pino et al. 1993a; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Potter 1996; Potter/Fagerson 1990; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Ramadan/Mörsel 2002c; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schratz/Quadry 1996; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shankarachary/Natarajan 1971; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Stoyanova et al. 2002; Taniguchi et al. 1996; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tindall 1983; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Coriandrum sativum *L.* var. microcephalum

Common Names ▸ Russian coriander, wild coriander; *German:* Russischer Koriander, Kleinköpfiger Koriander; *Russian:* jantar, coriandr
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ S Russia, the Ukraine

Heeger 1956

Coridothymus capitatus *(L.) Rchb.*

→ *Thymus capitatus (L.) Hoffm. et Link*

Cortinellus shiitake *P. Henn.*

→ *Lentinus edodes (Berk.) Sing.*

COSMOS Cav. - Cosmos, Mexican Aster - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Cosmos atrosanguineus *(Hook.) Voss.*

Common Names ▸ black cosmos, chocolate cosmos; *German:* Schokoladenblume; Schwarze Kosmee, Schwarzes Schmuckkörbchen
Usage ▸ flavoring (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ Mexico, also cultivated
Note ▸ On warm days, the plant has a chocolate fragrance. In Europe frequently cultivated as an ornamental plant.

Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Wiersema/León 1999

Cosmos sulphureus *Cav.*

Common Names ▸ orange cosmos, yellow cosmos; *German:* Schwefelgelbes Schmuckkörbchen, Gelbe Kosmee; *Indonesian:* kenikir; *Japanese:* kibana kosumosu; *Mexico:* xochipelli; *Russian:* kosmos tscheltys

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ plant

Distribution ▸ C and N Mexico, Meso-America, cultivated and native elsewhere in the Tropics

Note ▸ In Indonesia a strong aromatic plant.

Cheers 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

COSTUS L. - Costaceae (Zingiberaceae)

Costus afer *Ker-Gawl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Costus pterometra* K. Schum.

Common Names ▸ ginger lily, spiral ginger; *Congo:* moussanga-voulou, mussanga-vulu; *German:* Ingwerlilie, Spiralingwer

Usage ▸ spice (rarely), flavoring

Parts Used ▸ rhizom

Distribution ▸ E, W and W, C tropical Africa

Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

Costus pterometra *K. Schum.*

▸ *Costus afer Ker-Gawl.*

Costus speciosus *(J.G. König) Sm.*

Common Names ▸ cane reed, crape ginger, Malaysian ginger, white costas; *Chinese:* zhang liu tou; *German:* Prächtige Kostwurz, Malayischer Ingwer; *Hindi:* keu; *Indonesian:* pacing; *Javanese:* statjing; *Malaysian:* setawar, tawar tawar, tebu; *Sanskrit:* kemika; *Thai:* kushta, ueang phet maa; *Vietnamese:* cat loi, cây cu chóc, cú chóc, mia do, se vona

Usage ▸ spice, like ginger



Costus speciosus, flowering

Parts Used ▸ rhizom

Distribution ▸ Himalayas, India, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Malaysia, New Guinea; in SE Asia and India also cultivated

Chauhan 1999; Cheers 1998; Duke et al. 2003; Engel/Phummai 2000; Ehrhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Kottegota 1994; Kumar 2001, 2003; Küster 1987; Larsen et al. 1999; Ogle et al. 2003; Rätsch/Müller-Ebeling 2003; Santapau 1951; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1998/2000; Sharma 2003; WHO 1990; Wong 1999

Costus zerumbet *Pers.*

▸ *Alpinia zerumbet (Pers.) B.L. Burtt et R.M. Sm.*

COTULA L. - Buttonweed - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Cotula cinerea *Del.*

Common Names ▸ ash buttons, ashy cotula; *French:* cotule à gris cendre; *German:* Aschgraue Laugenblume
Usage ▸ condiment (from the Tuareg)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Mali

Burkill 1, 1985

COULA Baill. - Oleaceae

Coula edulis *Baill.*

Common Names ▸ Gaboon nut; *Congo:* kumumu; *German:* Gabunnuss
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ fermented seeds
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa

Mabberly 1997; Uphof 1968

Coumarouna odorota *Aubl.*

▸ *Dipteryx odorota (Aubl.) Willd.*

COURBONIA Brongn. - Capparidaceae

Courbonia virgata *Brongn.*

Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ plant ash from stems and leaves
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa

Uphof 1968

CRAMBE L. - Kale - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

Crambe arborea *Webb. ex Christ*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Baumförmiger Meerkohl
Usage ▸ spice, rarely in the Canaries
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Canary Islands

Bramwell 1997

Crambe cordata *Willd.*

▸ *Crambe cordifolia Steven*

Crambe cordifolia *Steven*

Synonyms ▸ *Crambe cordata* Willd.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Herzblättriger Meerkohl; *Russian:* katran serdcelistnyj
Usage ▸ pot-herb (in India)
Parts Used ▸ young leaf
Distribution ▸ NW Himalayas (India), endemic of the N Margarin of the Caucasus

Arora/Pandey 1996; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Zeven/de Wet 1982

CRASSOCEPHALUM Moench - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Crassocephalum rubens *(Juss.) S. Moore*

Common Names ▸ *Sierra Leone:* kikpoi
Usage ▸ pot-herb (for sauces and soups)
Parts Used ▸ young plants
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Ghana, Liberia, Nigera, Sierra Leone

Burkill 1, 1985

C

CRATAEVA L. - Capparaceae

Crataeva adansonii *DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Crataeva religiosa* auct. non G. Forst.
Common Names ▸ temple plant; *German:* Tempelpflanze
Usage ▸ spice, pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: Ghana, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta; China, E Asia, India, Indochina, Malaysia, cultivated elsewhere

Burkill 1, 1985; Chopra et al. 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001

Crataeva marmalos *L.*

→ *Aegle marmalos (L.) Corrêa ex Roxb.*

Crataeva religiosa *G. Forst.*

Synonyms ▸ *Crataeva tapia* Burm.
Common Names ▸ sacred garlic pear, sacred barma, temple tree; *German:* Spinnenbaum, Tempelbaum; *Hindi*: barna, baruna; *India:* barna bidasi, tikasag, titka sak, varuna; *Laos:* kunz; *Sanskrit:* varuna; *Thai:* kum, kum bok
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ E Asia, India, Indochina, Malaysia, Australia, cultivated in India, S China, S Africa, SE Asia
Note ▸ The fruit has a garlic taste.

Cheers 1998; Chopra et al 1956; Dhar/Dhar 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Lorenzi 1998; Mansfeld 1962; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c

Crataeva religiosa *Ainslie*

→ *Aegle marmelos (L.) Corrêa et Roxb.*

Crataeva religiosa auct. non *G. Forst.*

→ *Crateava adansonii DC.*

Crataeva tapia *Burm.*

→ *Crataeva religiosa G. Forst.*

Crataeva tapia *L.*

Common Names ▸ tapia fruit, payagua; *Brazil (Portuguese):* cabaceira, pau-d'alho, tapiá, trapiá; *German:* Knoblauchbirne, Naranjille, Payagua, Tapiafrucht
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ tropical America
Note ▸ The fruit has a garlic taste.

Chopra et al. 1956; Hanelt 2001; Lorenzi 1992; Lück 2004; Mansfeld 1962; Mors et al. 2000; Seidemann 1993c; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Villamara et al. 1994

CRITHMUM L. - Shampire - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Crithmum maritimum *L.*

Common Names ▸ sea fennel, Peter's cress, rock samphire, (sea) samphire; *Arabic:* shanar bahariya; *Dutch:* zeevenkel; *French:* bacile, fenouil marin, fenouil de mer, herbe de Saint-Pierre, perre pierres; *German:* Seefenchel, Meerfenchel, Wasserfenchel; *Italian:* bacicci, critmo, erba San Pietro, finocchio marino; *Portuguese:* funcho do mar, funcho marino; *Russian:* serpnik, kritmum morskoj; *Spanish:* hinojo marino
Usage ▸ pot-herb (e.g. USA)
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaves, very occasionally the fruit
Distribution ▸ Europe: Iberia, Madaira, Greece, France, Krim, Turkey, Caucasus, W Asia, N Africa, Canaria Islands, native USA
Note ▸ The leaves have a bitter-salty taste.



Crataeva tapia, fruits

Bärtels 1997; Baser et al. 2000; Bois 1934; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Ehrhardt et al. 2002; Famini et al. 1999; Franke 1982; Lück 2004; Katsouri et al. 2001; Özcan et al. 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Schwenck/Naundorf 1966; Seidemann 1993c; Senatore/de Feo; 1994; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Zeven/de Wet 1982

CROCOSMIA Planch. - Montbretia, Tritonia - Iridaceae

Crocosmia aurea *(Pappe ex Hook.) Planch.*

Synonyms ▸ *Tritionia aurea* (Hook.) Planch.
Common Names ▸ golden monbretia, tritonia; *German:* Crocus-Tritonie, Goldmontbretie, Kapsafran
Usage ▸ spice, sporadic substitute for saffron.
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ E Africa, S Africa: Cap region, Natal
Note ▸ This plant is frequently collected with

Batten/Bokelmann 1966; Berger 1, 1949; Burkill 2, 1994; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fenwick 2003; Joffe 1993; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Seidemann 1993c, 2003; Staesche 1972; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; de Vos 1984

Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora *(Burbridge et Dean) N.E. Br.*

Synonyms ▸ *Crocosmia aurea* x *Crocosmia pottsii*), *Tritonia x crocosmiiflora* (Lemoine ex E. Morr.) N.E Br.
Common Names ▸ cape saffron, crocus tritonia, garden montbretia; *German:* Garten-Montbretie, Fackellilie, Kapsafran
Usage ▸ spice, sporadic alternative for saffron
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ only cultivated
Note ▸ The hybrid originated 1880 in France.

Cheers 1998; Batten/Bokelmann 1966; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fenwick 2003; Seidemann 1993c, 2003; de Vos 1984

Crocoxylon croceum *(Thun.) N. Robinson*

Cassine crocea (Thun.) Kuntze

CROCUS L. - Crocus - Iridaceae

Crocus biflorus *Mill.*

Common Names ▸ Scotch crocus; *German:* Frühlings-Krokus
Usage ▸ falsification of saffron (sporadically)
Parts Used ▸ stigma and rest of flowers
Distribution ▸ Europe, Russia, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, N Iraq

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hepper 1992; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Seidemann/Siebert 1987

Crocus cartwrightianus *Herb.*

Common Names ▸ Cartwright saffron, wild saffron; *German:* Cartwright-Safran
Usage ▸ spice (rarely)



Crocosmia x crocosmiflora, flowering

Parts Used ▸ stigma
Distribution ▸ Mediterranean Region: Greece

Hepper 1992; Negbi 1999; Small 1997

Crocus haussknechtii *Boiss. et Reut. ex Boiss.*

Common Names ▸ Hausknecht saffron, wild saffron; *German:* Hausknecht-Safran
Usage ▸ spice, instead of saffron
Parts Used ▸ stigma
Distribution ▸ Iran (Hamedan, Kermanshah, Fars provinces): dry fields and rocky hillsides of W and S areas

Radjabian et al. 2001

Crocus officinalis *Martyn.*

Crocus sativus L.

Crocus sativus *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Crocus officinalis* Martyn.
Common Names ▸ saffron, Spanish saffron; *Arabic:* asafar, kruku, sa'afaran; zaafraran, za'ferān; *Chinese:* fan hung hua, zan hunh hua; *Dutch:* saffraan; *French:* saf(f)ran, crocus; *German:* Safran, Echter Safran; *Hindi:* kesar; *Indonesian:* kunyit kering; *Italian:* zafferano, zafferano domestica, zaffrone, gaiallone; *Japanese:* safuran; *Korean:* saphuran; *Malaysian:* sāfarān; *Portuguese:* açafrão; *Russian:* shafran, shafran posewnoj; *Sanskrit:* kunkuma; *Slovenian:* šafran; *Spanish:* azafrán; *Thai:* ya faran; *Turkish:* safrān, za'ferān; *Vietnamese:* nghe
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring and coloring (rice, sauces); dye stuff
Parts Used ▸ stigma
Distribution ▸ Mediterranean region (Spain, France, Switzerland), Israel cultivated, N India, Brazil, and New Zealand only cultivated
Note ▸ Frequently adulterated. Trade sorts: 'Coupé' (1. quality with 5% flower rests), 'Mancha' (rest of 5% flowers + 10–15% styles), 'Rio' (rest of 10% flowers + 20–25% styles, 'Sierra' (rest of 15% flowers + 25–35 styles), 'Molido': pulverized product of all sorts.

Alonso et al. 1996, 1998, 2001, 2003; Anon. 1999; Bärtels 1997; Basker/Negbi 1983, 1985; Berger 1, 1949; Bhat/Broker 1953; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Aucante 1993; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Bowles 1952; Burkill 3, 1995; Cheers 1998; Corti et al. 1996; Crecchio 1960; Dalby 2000; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Dhar et al. 1988; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Freiburglaus et al. 1998; Gonso et al. 2003; Greven 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Himeno/Sano 1987; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Ingram 1969; ISO-Standard 1980; Leung 1991; Lewington 1990; Madan et al. 1966; Madan et al 1966; Mathew 1977; McGimpsey et al. 1996; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Munshi et al 1989; Negbi 1999; Negbi et al. 1989; NICPBP 1987; Norman 1991; Oberdieck 1991; Omidbaigi et al. 2002; Palmer 1983, 1990; Pardo et al. 2002; Peter 2001; Peters 1927; Pfänder/Wittmer 1975; Pfister et al. 1996; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Radjabian et al. 2001; Rosengarten 1969; Sampathu et al. 1984; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; 2001a; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Souret/Weathers 2000; Staesche 1972; Straubinger et al 1998; Tammaro/Marra 1990; Tarantalis/Polissiou 1997; Täufel et

al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Vaupel 2002b; Vogt 1987; Wiersema/León 1999; Winterhalter/Straubinger 2000; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zamboni et al. 1995; Zareena et al. 2001; Zeven/de Wet 1982

CROTOLARIA L. - Rattlebox - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Crotolaria guatemalensis *Benth.*

Synonyms ▸ *Crotolaria carmioli* Polak.
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf, young branches
Distribution ▸ Panama to Mexico, C America

Uphof 1968

Crotolaria longirostrata *Hook et Arn.*

Common Names ▸ castanet plant, long beaked rattlepod; *Guatamala:* cap-in chop; *Spanish:* chipil(e), chipiliń de comerc, panajachel
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S America: Guatamala, Mexico, native Hawaii

Morton 1994; Uphof 1968

CROTON L. - Croton - Euphorbiaceae

Croton cascarilla *Benn.*

Synonyms ▸ *Croton niveus* Jacq.
Common Names ▸ wild rosemary; *German:* Wilder Rosmarin, Kaskarille; *Spanish:* cascarilla de Cuba, cascarilla de Trinidad
Usage ▸ spice, like rosemary(?)
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Bahamas

Berger 1, 1949; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Seidemann 1993c; Villamar et al. 1994

Croton eluteria *(L.) Sw.*

Common Names ▸ cascarilla, cascarille; *German:* Saftlose Kaskarille; *Spanish:* cascarilla
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil. In the liqueur and tobacco industries
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ West Indies, Mexico, Caribbean, Meso-America, W, S America

Berger 1, 1949; Charalambous 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Seidemann 1993c; Spapiro/Frances 2001; Täufel et al. 1993; Wolters 1994; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

Croton mubange *Muell.*

Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Congo

Terra 1966

Croton niveus *Jacq*

▸ *Croton cascarilla Benn.*

Croton variegatum *L.*

▸ *Codiaeum variegatum (L.) Bl.*

Croton zambesicus *Müll.-Arg.*

Common Names ▸ Egyptian wood tree;
Usage ▸ spice (in the Adamawa region of Nigeria)
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa, from the Gambia to S Nigeria

Burkhill 2, 1994

Crucifera fontana *E.H.L. Krause*

▸ *Nasturtium officinale R.Br.*

Crucifera latifolia *E.H.L. Krause*

Lepidium latifolium L.

Crucifera nasturtium *E.H.L. Krause*

Ledpidum sativum L.

Cryphiospermum repens *Pal.*

Enydra fluctuans Lour.

CRYPTOCARIA R. Br. - Lauraceae

Cryptocaria canellila *H.B.K.*

Aniba canellila (H.B.K.) Mez

Cryptocaria aromatica *(Becc.) Kosterm.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cinnamomum massoia* Schew.; *Massoia aromatica* Becc.
Common Names ▸ massoy; *German:* Massoy, Massoi
Usage ▸ spice; earlier liqueur
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ New Guyana
Note ▸ Alternative for clove and a cinnamon substitute.

Griebel/Freymuth 1916; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 2003; Seidemann 1993c; Staesche 1972; Uphof 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

Cryptocaria guianensis *Meissn.*

Common Names ▸ *Brazil (Portuguese):* casca-acucena; coaxicó
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ wood
Distribution ▸ S America: Brazil

Kumar 2001; Mors et al. 2000

Cryptocaria massoy *(Becc.) Kosterm.*

Common Names ▸ massoy; *German:* Massoy
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Malaysia

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Wiersema/León 1997

Cryptocaria moschata *Nees et Mart.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cryptocaria aschersonia* Mez.
Common Names ▸ Brazilian nutmeg, (South) American nutmeg; *Brazil (Portuguese):* canela de porco, canela fogo, canela pimenta, canela pururuca, noz-moscada-do-brasil; *German:* Amerikanische Muskatnuss, Brasilianische Muskatnuss; *Spanisch:* moscado do Brasil
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ S America: Brazil
Note ▸ Substitute for nutmeg.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Lorenzi1992; Mors et al. 2000; Rätsch 1998; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003; Warburg 1897

Cryptocaria pretiosa *Mart.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ocotea pretiosa* Benth. et Hook.
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Guyana to Brazil

Boiss 1934

CRYPTOTAENIA DC. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Cryptotaenia canadense *(L.) DC.*

Common Names ▸ honewort, wild chervil, wild stone parsley; *German:* Kanadische Steinpetersilie
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ N America: Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas

Erhardt et al. 2002; Mansfeld 1968; Small 1997

Cryptotaenia canadense *(L.) DC.* var. japonica *(Hassk.) Makino*

› *Cryptotaenia japonica Hassk.*

Cryptotaenia japonica *Hassk.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cryptotaenia canadense* (L.) DC. var. *japonica* (Hassk.) Makino

Common Names ▸ Japanese parsley, (Japanese) honewort, Japanese wild chervil, mitsuba; *Chinese:* ya êrh chin; *German:* Dreiblätterkraut, Japanische Petersilie, Steinpetersilie; *Japanese:* mitsuba, mitzuba; *Korean:* padudugnamul; *Russian:* skryptnica japonskaja

Usage ▸ flavoring, pot-herb; **product**: essential oil seasoning (seeds)

Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf (herb); seed

Distribution ▸ Japan, China, E Asia, Russia, also cultivated in Korea, China, N America; sporadically in Europe

Note ▸ The plant comes in two varieties, *kansai* (green) and *kanto* (white).

Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Kling 1999; Lee et al. 1993; Meijer 1940; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Cubeba officinalis *Raff.*

› *Piper cubeba L.*

CUMINUM L. - Caraway - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Cuminum cyminum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cuminum odorum* Salisb., *Ligusticum cuminum* (L.) Crantz

Common Names ▸ cumin, Egyptian caraway, Roman caraway; *Arabic:* kam(m)oun, kamun; *French:* cumin, cumin des prés; faux aneth, faux anis; *German:* Kreuzkümmel, Kumin, Mutterkümmel, Römischer or Türkischer Kümmel, Wanzenkümmel, Kala; *Hindi:* jira; *India:* jeera, jirakasafed zeera; *Indonesian:* djintan, jinten putih; *Italian:* cumino vero, cumino proprio, cumino romano, cumino di Malta; *Javanese:* jinten bodas, jinten poteh; *Malaysian:* jintan puteh; *Mexico:* bere lele; *Russian:* kumin, timon, prjanij tmin, tmin tminowyj, rimskij tmin; *Sanskrit:* ajaji, jiraka; *Slovenian:* rascovec; *Spanish:* comino; *Thai:* yeera; *Turkish:* kimion, siyah zira

Usage ▸ spice, condiment; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ Mediterranean region (Turkey), Egyptian, S Russia, Asia: India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, China, Japan, Indonesia, Iran

Baser et al. 1992; Berger 3, 1952; Borges/Pino 1993a; Burkill 5, 2000; Clair 1961; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; El-Hamadi/Richter 1965; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Heikes et al. 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Jansen 1981; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/MacKley 1999; Norman 1991; Peter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Quadry/Atal 1963; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shah/Ray 2003; Shetty et al. 1994; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Tassan/Russel 1975; Täufel et al. 1993; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Verghese 1991; Weber 1951; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Cuminum odorum *Salisb.*

› *Cuminum cymium L.*

CUNILA Royen ex L. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Cunila origanoides *(L.) Britton*

Synonyms ▸ *Satureja origanoides* L.

Common Names ▸ American dittany, dittany, frost flower, frost mint, Maryland dittany, mountain dittany, stone mint; *German:* Amerikanischer Diptam, Maryland Diptam; Steinminze

Usage ▸ spice, as pizza herb

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ N America

Duke 2002; Duke et al. 2003; Small 1997; Uphof 1968

C

Cunila pulegioides *L.*

Hedeoma pulegioides (L.) Pers.

Cunila spicata *Benth.*

Common Names ▸ (American) stone mint; *German:* (Amerikanische) Steinminze; *Portuguese:* poejo
Usage ▸ flavoring, use similar to the oregano herb
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ S America: Brazil: São Paulo to Rio Grande

Baren et al. 2001; Mabberly 1997; Mors et al. 2000; Teubner 2001; Villamar et al. 1994

CURCUMA L. - Saffron root - Zingiberaceae

Curcuma amada *Roxb.*

Common Names ▸ mango ginger; *German:* Mango-Ingwer, Blockzitwer, Gelber Zitwer; *India:* aam haldi; *Sanskrit:* karpura-haridra;
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ rhizom
Distribution ▸ India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, also cultivated

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Rao et al. 1989; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Shiva et al. 2002; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Curcuma aromatica *Salisb.*

Common Names ▸ Bombay or Indian Arrowroot; wild turmeric, yellow zedoary; *German:* Aromatischer Blockzitwer, Wilde Gelbwurz, Wilder Kurkuma, Würzige Safranwurz(el); *Hindi:* jangli-haldi; *India:* kasturi majal, kasturi pasupu, kasturiarishina ran halada; *Javanese:* temo potre, temu puteri; *Korean:* kangwang; *Russian:* kurkuma aromatihaja
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ India, also cultivated
Note ▸ The tender shoots are eaten as a vegetable.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Duke et al. 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kumar 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schultze-Motel 1986; Shiva et al. 2002; Tao Guoda 1998; Täufelet al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Curcuma caesia *Roxb.*

Common Names ▸ black zedoary; *German:* Blaugraue Kurkuma; *Hindi*: nar-kachura; *India:* kalahaldi, kalihalidi, manupasupa
Usage ▸ spice (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ fresh rhizome
Distribution ▸ India: Bengalia

Chopra et al. 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hoppe 1949; Kumar 2001; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 2, 1950

Curcuma domestica *Valeton*

Curcuma longa L.

Curcuma longa *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Amomum curcuma* Jacq., *Curcuma domestica* Valeton, *Curcuma purpurescens* Bl.,
Common Names ▸ turmeric, Indian saffron, curcuma rhizome, yellow ginger; *Arabic:* kur kum, zangabeel asfer; *Chinese:* jiang huang, yu-chin; *French:* curcuma, curcuma longue, safran des Indes, souchet des Indes; terre-mérite; *German:* Kurkuma(wurzel), Gelbwurzel, Gilbwurzel, Safranwurz(el), Gelber Ingwer; *Hindi:* haldi, halada; *Indonesian:* kunyit; *Italian:* curcuma longa, zafferano delle Indie, radice gialle; *Japanese:* ukon; *Javanese:* kunir; *Korean:* ulgum; *Malaysian:* kunyit; *Pilipino:* dilaw, duwaw, kalawag; *Portuguese:* açfrão da Ìndia, gengibre dourada; *Russian:* kurkuma, kurkuma dlinnaja; sheltyj koren'; *Sanskrit:* haridra, nisa; *Slovenian:* kurkuma; *Spanish:* cúrcuma larga, azafrán



Curcuma longa, flowering

de la India, turmérico, zafrán molido; *Thai:* khamin, khamin-kaeng, khamin-chan, kheemin, min, taa-ya sa-ya; *Vietnamese:* ngheden

Usage ▸ spice, condiment ("curry powder"); **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ rhizome

Distribution ▸ SE tropical Asia, naturalized (India?), also cultivated: India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, S China, Japan, Indonesia, Philippines, Madagascar, Réunion, Caribbean Islands: Jamaica, Haiti

Note ▸ The *Curcuma longa*-powder is the main constituent of curry powder. The powder is also wrongly sold as "Saffron" (powder). In the Middle Ages turmeric was known as *Crocus indicus* or *Indian saffron*. The cormel are *Radix Curcumae rotundae*.

Araujo et al. 2001; Berger 2001; Bois 1934; Burkill 5, 2000; Chane-Ming et al. 2002; Chatterjee et al. 2000; Craze 2002; Dastur 1954; Datta et al. 2001; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Farnsworth/Bunyapraphatsara 1992; Duke et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Ferrão 1992; Fintelmann/Wegener 2001; Garg et al. 2002; Govindarajan 1980; Gwosdz 1987; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; He et al. 1998; Hepper 1992; Herrmann 1999; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Ibrahim bin Jantan et al. 1999; Jacquat 1990; Jentzsch et al. 1968; Karig 1975; Karl 2000; Krishnamurthy et al. 1976; Kumar 1991, 2001, 2003; Larsen et al. 1999; Leung 1991; Lewington 1990; Lösing et al. 1999; Lutomski et al. 1974; Magdan 1994; Maistre 1964; Malingré 1975; Manzan et al. 2003; McCarron et al. 1995b; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Nair et al. 1982; Nakayama et al. 1994; Norman 1991; Panja/De 2000; Peter 2001; Pfeifer et al. 2003; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Rakhunde et al. 1998; Ramprasad/Sirsi 1956; Rosengarten 1969; Ross 1999; Roth 1998; Sanagi/Ahmad 1993; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sen et al. 1974; Shahi et al. 1994; Shankaracharya/Natarajan 1973; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Sopher 1964; Staesche 1972; Tao Guoda 1998; Täufel et al. 1993; Taylor/Mc-Dowell 1992; Teufel 2003; Turova et al. 1987; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Ye layyudhan et al. 2000; Verghese 1993; WHO 1990; Winkler/Lunau 1959; Wong 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Yusuf et al. 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Curcuma mangga *Valeton et Zjip*

▸ *Curcuma zedoaria (Christm.) Rosc.*

Curcuma pallida *Lour.*

▸ *Curcuma zedoaria (Christm.) Rosc.*

Curcuma pierreana *Gagnep.*

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil.

Parts Used ▸ rhizome

Distribution ▸ Asia: India (Assam), Malaysia, cultivated in Vietnam

Nguyen Xuan Dung et al. 1995; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Curcuma purpurescens *Bl.*

▸ *Curcuma longa L.*

Curcuma rotundae

▸ *Curcuma longa L.*

Curcuma rotunda *L.*

→ *Boesenbergia rotundata (L.) Mansf.*

Curcuma xanthorriza *Roxb.*

→ *Curcuma zedoaria (Christm.) Rosc.*

Curcuma zedoaria *(Christm.) Rosc.*

Synonyms ▸ *Amomum zedoaria* Christm., *Curcuma mangga* Valeton et Zjip, *Curcuma pallida* Lour., *Curcuma xanthorrhiza Roxb., Curcuma zerumbet* Roxb.

Common Names ▸ cochin-tumer, long zedoary, mango gingerround zedoary, Japanese turmeric, Javanese turmeric 'setwall', yellow turmeric; *Arabic:* zadwâr, zarunbâd; *Chinese:* peng e zhu; *French:* zédoaire, curuma zédoaire, temoé-lawag; *German:* Zittwer(wurzel), Javanische Gelbwurz(el); *Hindi:* banhaldi, kachura; *Italian:* zedoaria; *Japanese:* gajutsu; *Java:* temu lawak; *Korean:* achul; *Pilipino:* barak, bolon, lampoyang, langkauas; *Portuguese:* zedoária, zedoeira amarella, *Russian:* kurkuma zedoarija; *Spanish:* cedoaria, cedoaria redonda, cúrcuma de Java; *Thai:* phet buri, khamin khao; *Vietnamese:* nga truat, nghe den

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ rhizome

Distribution ▸ SE Asia, naturalized, also cultivated: India, China, Sri Lanka, Madagascar

Note ▸ The large fleshly rhizomes are rich in starch and used as a substitute for arrowroot.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Dalby 2000; Dastur 1954; Duke et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Herklots 1972; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Ibrahim bin Jantan et al. 1999; Jentzsch et al. 1968; Kumar 2001, 2003; Kyung Im Kim et al. 2002; Larsen et al. 1999; Maiwald/Schwante 1991; Maistre 1964; Malingré 1975; Mau et al. 2003; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Rimpler et al. 1970; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Schwante 1991; Seidemann 1993c; Sen et al. 1974; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; WHO 1990; Winkler/Lunau 1959; Wong 1999; Yusuf et al. 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Curcuma zerumbet *Roxb.*

→ *Curcuma zedoaria (Christm.) Rosc.*

CUSPARIA Humb. ex R. Br. - Rutaceae

Cusparia febrifuga *Humb. ex DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cusparia trifoliata* Engl., *Galipea officinalis* Hancock;

Common Names ▸ angostura; *Brazil (Portuguese):* amarelinho-da-serra, amarelo, angostura; *German:* Angostura(rinde)

Usage ▸ spice, special for hard liqueur (Angostura-Bitter, Aromatique etc.)

Common Names ▸ bark

Distribution ▸ West Indies, Brazil, Venezuela, Columbia

Charalambous 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Mors et al. 2000; Uphof 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

Cusparia trifoliata *Engl.*

→ *Cusparia febrifuga Humb ex DC.*

CYANOTIS G. Don - Commelinaceae

Cyanotis tuberosa *Schult. f.*

Usage ▸ pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ India: W, E Peninsula region

Arora/Pandey 1996; Kumar 2003

CYMBOPETALUM (Dunal) Benth. - Annonaceae

Cymbopetalum costaricense *(Don. Smith.) Fries*

Synonyms ▸ *Asimia costaricensis* Don. Smith.
Usage ▸ flavoring of drinking chocolate by natives
Parts Used ▸ floral leaves
Distribution ▸ Costa Rica

Uphof 1968

Cymbopetalum penduliflorum *(Dunal) Baill.*

Common Names ▸ Mexican earflower; *German:* Mexikanische Schleifenblume; *Spanish:* flor de la oreja, xochinacathli (Mexico)
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ floral leaves
Distribution ▸ mountains of Mexico, Guatamala and Belize
Note ▸ Flavoring of drinking chocolate and other beverages by Aztecs in pre-Columbian times.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

CYMBOPOGON Spreng. - Lemongrass - Poaceae (Gramineae)

Cymbopogon citratus *(DC.) Stapf*

Synonyms ▸ *Andropogon citratus* DC. *Andropogon citriodorum* Desf., *Andropogon schoenanthus* L.
Common Names ▸ citron grass, fever grass, fragrant thatch grass, geranium grass, West Indian lemon grass; *Cambodian:* slek krey sabou; *Chinese:* xiang mao; *French:* verweine de Indes, citronelle, herbe-citron; *German:* Indisches Zitronengras, Lemongras, Serehgrass; *Hindi:* gandhatrn; *India:* herva chaha, khawi, verveine; *Indonesian:* serai dapur, sereh; *Italian:* citronella, lemongrass; *Javanese:* sere; *Malaysian:* serai dapur, sereh, sereh makan; *Peru:* yerba Luisa; *Pilipino:* tanglad, salai, baliko; *Portuguese:* erva cidreira; *Slovenian:* vôňovec citrónový; *Spanish:* pasto cedrón, pasto limón, sontol, zacate elimón; *Thai:* cha khrai, khrai, soet-kroei; *Vietnamese:* cay xa, sa chanh, xa
Usage ▸ spice, pot-herb; **product:** essential oil (lemon grass oil; *French:* essence de verweine de Indes)
Parts Used ▸ leaf (grass)
Distribution ▸ unknown wild; cultivated in: W India, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Java to Malaysia, Mauritius, Madagascar

Aedo et al. 2001; Bor 1953, 1954; Boruah et al. 1995; Bournot 1968; Brandares et al. 1987; Burkill 4, 1997; Carlini et al. 1986; Cheers 1998; Chopra 1956; Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Faruq et al. 1994; Ferrua et al. 1994; Fuentes 1986; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Herklots 1972; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Jagadishchandra 1975a, b; Juida de Carlini 1986; Kasali et al. 2001; Larkcom 1991; Lewington 1990; Matos et al. 1984; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Norman 1991; Oyedele et al. 2002; Oyen/Dung 1999; Pschyrembel 1998; Ross 1999; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schaneberg/Khan 2002; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiva et al. 2002; Sing-Sangwan et al. 1993; Small 1997; Soenarko 1977; Staesche 1972; Strauß 1969b; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Torres 1993; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968Villamar et al. 1994; Virmani et al. 1979; Wealth of India 2, 1950; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Cymbopogon confertiflorus *(Steud.) Stapf*

Cymbopogon nardus (L.) Rendle var. confertiflorus (Steud.) Stapf ex Bor.

Cymbopogon exaltatus *Domin*

Common Names ▸ East India lemon grass; *German:* Ostindisches Lemongras, Hohes Lemongras
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf (grass)
Distribution ▸ E India

Jagadishchandra 1975a, b

Cymbopogon flexuosus *(Nees ex Steud.) Stapf*

Synonyms ▸ *Andropogon flexuosus* Nees ex Steud.
Common Names ▸ lemon grass, East Indian lemon grass, Malabar grass, Cochin grass; *Brazil (Portuguese):*

capim-limao, erva cidreira; *French:* herbe de Malabar, verveine des Indes; *German:* Malabargras, Ostindisches Lemongras, Cochingras; *India:* poolu; *Spanish:* pasto de Malabar

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil (Malabar or Cochin oil)

Parts Used ▸ leaf (grass)

Distribution ▸ India, Indochina, SE Asia, Equatorial Africa and in the Caribbean also cultivated

Note ▸ Only the red-stemmed plant type is commercially cultivated for East Indian lemon grass oil (= Cochin lemon grass oil or Malabar grass oil). White-stemmed plants "Inchigrass" (sometimes separated at species level they belong to *Cymbopogon travancorensis* Bor from S India and are rarely cultivated. They are a source of essential oil (Inchigrass oil).

Boelens 1992, 1994; Bor 1993, 1994; Bournot 1968; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Jagadishchandra 1975a, b; Kulkarni/Ramesh 1992; Kumar 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Moes/Rizzini 1961; Oyen/Dung 1999; Rajeswara et al. 1996; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Soenarko 1977; Srivastava et al. 2002; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Cymbopogon giganteus *(Hochst.) Chiov.*

Synonyms ▸ *Andropogon giganteus* Hochst.

Common Names ▸ tsauri grass; *French:* beignefata; *German:* Großes Lemongras;

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil (rich in phellandrine)

Parts Used ▸ leaf (grass)

Distribution ▸ W Africa: Senegal, the Gambia, Guinea, Ghana, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Ivory Coast,

Burkill 1985; Hanelt 2001

Cymbopogon iwarancusa *(Jones) Schult. ex Roem. et Schult.*

Synonyms ▸ *Andropogon iwarancusa* W. Jones.

Common Names ▸ karnkusa grass, khavi grass; *Brazil (Portuguese):* capim cheiroso da India; *India:* jwarancusa;

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf (grass)

Distribution ▸ India, Afghanistan, Himalayas

Note ▸ The essential oils contain more than 80% Piperitone.

Bournot 1968; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Jagadishchandra 1975a, b; Shiva et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

Cymbopogon martinii *(Roxb.) J.F. Wats. ex Atkinson*

Synonyms ▸ *Andropogon martinii* Roxb.

Common Names ▸ ginger grass, rosha grass, palmarosa gras; *German:* Ingwergras, Palmarosagras

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil (Palmarosa oil, East Indian Geranium oil)

Parts Used ▸ leaf (grass)

Distribution ▸ N India, cultivated: India, Indonesia, Brazil, Madagascar, Zimabwe, S Africa

Boelens 1994; Charalambous 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Jagadishchandra 975a, b; Kumar 2001; Oyen/Dung 1999; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sartoratto/Augusto 2003; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Soenarko 1977; Srivastava/Satpute 2001; Srivastava et al. 2002; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 2, 1950; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Cymbopogon nardus *(L.) Rendle*

Common Names ▸ citronella, Ceylon citronella, nard grass; *French:* citronelle; *German:* (Ceylon) Zitronellgras, Lenabutagras; *Japanese:* kôsui gaya; *Portuguese:* citronela de Java; *Spanish:* zacate lemón

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil (citronell oil)

Parts Used ▸ leaf (grass)

Distribution ▸ India, cultivated SE Asia, Sri Lanka; C, E Africa

Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Charalambous 1994; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Jagadishchandra 1975a, b; Kumar 2001; Mahalwal/Ali 2003; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Moody et al. 1995; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Rajeswara et al. 1996; Roth/Kormann 1997; Seidemann 1993c; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Cymbopogon nardus *(L.) Rendle* var. confertiflorus *(Steud.) Stapf ex Bor.*

Synonyms ▸ *Andropogon confertiflorus* Steud.
Common Names ▸ citronella, citronelle grass, manna grass; *German:* Dichtblättriges Zitronellgras, Mannagras
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil (citronelle oil)
Parts Used ▸ leaf (grass)
Distribution ▸ S India, Sri Lanka, also cultivated

Hanelt 2001; Jagadishchandra 1975a, b; Pursglove 1972; Small 1997

Cymbopogon schoenanthus *(L.) Spreng.*

Synonyms ▸ *Andropogon schoenanthus* L.
Common Names ▸ camel or geranium grass; *French:* herba à chameau, *German:* Kamelgras; *Spanish:* pasto de camellos
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf (grass)
Distribution ▸ N Africa: Morocco to Tunesia, Arabia, NW India, Afghanistan

Chopra et al. 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Jagadishchandra 1975b; Lewington 1990; Mors et al. 2000; Uphof 1968

Cymbopogon travancorensis *Bor*

→ *Cymbopogon flexuosus (Steud.) Stapf* (see Note)

Cymbopogon winterianus *Jowitt ex Bor*

Synonyms ▸ *Andropogon nardus* (L.) Hook.f. var. *mahapangiri* auct.
Common Names ▸ Java citronella, Java lemon grass; *French:* herba citron de Java; *German:* Echtes Zitronengras, Java-Zitronengras, Java-Zitronelle, Maha-Pengiri-Gras
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil (Java citronell oil)
Parts Used ▸ leaf (grass)
Distribution ▸ Sri Lanka; only cultivated, especially in SE: China and S America: Guatamala
Note ▸ Java citronella oil contains 25–55% geraniol, about 35% citronellal. Strains with a citronellal content of 70% have been selected.

Boelens 1994; Bois 1934; Bor 1953, 1954; Bournot 1968; Charalambous 1994; Chopra et al. 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Jagadishchandra 1975a, b; Naqvi et al. 2002; Ng 1972; Oyen/Dung 1999; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1972; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sahoo/Debata 1955; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Sing et al. 1996; Small 1997; Soenarko 1977; Srivastava et al. 2002; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wealth of India 2, 1950; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Cyminosma odorata *DC.*

→ *Acronchia odorata (Lour.) Baill.*

Cymonchia resinosa *DC.*

→ *Acronchia puduculata (l.) Miq.*

Cymopterus littoralis *A. Gray*

→ *Glehnia littoralis F. Schmidt ex Miq.*

CYNOMETRA L. - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Cynometra cauliflora *L.*

Common Names ▸ *Malaysian:* katak puru, nam nam (for the pods), puki, puru
Usage ▸ flavoring, spice; **product:** of chutney
Parts Used ▸ cooked fruits
Distribution ▸ India, Malaysia; cultivated in Java, Malaccas and India

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

CYNOMORIUM L. - Balanophoraceae (Cynomoriaceae)

C

Cynomorium coccineum *L.*

Usage ▸ condiment by the Tuareg
Parts Used ▸ root (pulverized)
Distribution ▸ N Africa

Mabberley 1997; Uphof 1968

CYRTANDRA J.R. Forst et G. Forst - Gesneraceae

Cyrtandra pendula *Bl.*

Usage ▸ flavoring, spices
Parts Used ▸ sourish leaf
Distribution ▸ Java

Burkill 1966; Lemmens/Bunyapratsara 2003; Oyen/Dung 1999

CYTISUS Desf. - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Cytisus scoparius *(L.) Link*

Synonyms ▸ *Sarothamnus scoparius* (L.) Wimmer ex Koch, *Spartium scoparium* L.
Common Names ▸ broom, common broom, hogweed, scotch broom; *Chinese:* chin ch'iao; *French:* genêt, genêt à balais, genêt commun; *German:* Besenginster, Besenpfriem, Geißkapern; *Italian:* citiso dei carbonai, ginestra dei carbonai, genistra scopareccia; *Russian:* sarotamnus metel'tschatyj, sarotamnus metlistyj; *Spanish:* escobón, ginesta de escobas, retama negra;
Usage ▸ condiment; substitute for capers
Parts Used ▸ flower bud
Distribution ▸ C, E Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 1, 1949; 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Gressner 1996, 1997; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Rätsch 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

D

DACRYDIUM Lamb. - Rimu - Podocarpaceae

Dacrydium franklinii *Hook.*

Common Names ▸ Huon pine, Macquarie pine
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product** of vanillin and huon pine oil
Parts Used ▸ wood
Distribution ▸ Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Malaysian Archipelago, Borneo
Note ▸ The wood has a high methyl eugenol content.

Mabberley 1997; Uphof 1968

DAPHNE L. - Daphne - Thymelaeaceae

Daphne mezereum *L.*

Common Names ▸ (February) daphne, mezereon; *French:* bois gentil, bois joli, daphné morillon, garo sain-bois; *German:* Bergpfeffer, Gemeiner Seidelbast, Kellerhals; *Italian:* mezereo camelea, laureola femmina; *Russian:* woltschje lyko; *Spanish:* dafne, loriguillo mezéreo, mezereón, torvidco
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Europe, W Asia, Canada; cultivated as an ornamental plant
Note ▸ Sporadically a substitute for pepper when not available! All parts of the plant are poisonous.

Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 3, 1992; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c

DAUCUS L. Carrot - Apiaceae (Cruciferae)

Daucus carota *L.* ssp. sativus *(Hoffm.) Schübl. et G. Martens*

Common Names ▸ garden carrot, carrot; *Arabic:* jazar; *Chinese:* he shi feng, hu luo bo, yeh lo po; *Dutch:* peen; *French:* carotte, racine jaune; *German:* Garten-Möhre, Möhre, Mohrrübe, Karotte, Gelbe Rübe; *Italian:* carota; *Japanese:* ninjin; *Korean:* hongdangmuu; *Malaysian:* lobak merah, karot; *Portuguese:* cenoura; *Russian:* morkov' kul'turnaja; *Spanish:* zanahoria
Usage ▸ spice: succade
Parts Used ▸ turnip-root
Distribution ▸ only cultivated world-wide
Note ▸ Substitute for orangade succade („Kandinat M") in the former German Democratic Republic (DDR, E Germany) after enzymatic treatment.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Cheers 1998; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hanelt 2001; Kays/Dias 1995; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al 1993; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Daucus visnaga *L.*

› *Ammi visnaga (L.) Lam.*

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DECALEPIS Wight et Arn. - Asclepiadaceae

Decalepsis hamiltonii *Wight et Arn.*

Common Names ▸ mahali kizhangu
Usage ▸ spice (in India for meat) and condiment
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ E India, Deccan Peninsula
Note ▸ The aromatic roots also pickled with lime.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Nagarajan/Rao 2003; Phadke et al. 1994; Seidemann 1993c; Thangadurai et al. 2002

DECASPERMUM Forst. et Forst.f. - Myrtaceae

Decaspermum fruticosum *Forst.*

Synonyms ▸ *Nelitris paniculata* Lindl., *Psidium decaspermum* L.f.
Common Names ▸ shrubby decaspermum, tailor tree; *Malaysian:* na s'tuka, tuka benang, tukai benai
Usage ▸ condiment (Java)
Parts Used ▸ terminal shoots
Distribution ▸ tropical Asia to Australia and Polynesia

Uphof 1968

DEIANIRA Cham. et Schlecht. - Gentianaceae

Deianira nervosa *Cham. et Schlecht.*

Synonyms ▸ *Callopsima amplexifolium* Mart.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Deianirakraut; *Brazil (Portuguese):* angelica bravo do matto
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** for bitter liqueurs
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Brazil, also cultivated

Freise 1936; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

DENDROBIUM Sw. - Orchidaceae

Dendrobium salaccense *(Bl.) Lindl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Dendrobium gemellum* Ridley, *Grastidium salaccense* Bl.
Usage ▸ seasoning of rice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Asia, especially Malayan Peninsula

Oyen/Dung 1999; Uphof 1968

Dendrolobium gemellum *Ridley*

› *Dendrolobium salaccense (Bl.) Lindl.*

DENNETTIA E.G. Baker - Annonaceae

Dennettia tripetala *Baker f.*

Common Names ▸ pepper fruit
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ young leaf, fruit
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Ivory Coast, Nigeria
Note ▸ The fruits have a peppery spice taste.

Burkill 1, 1985

DESPLATSIA Bocquillon - Tiliaceae

Desplatsia dewevrei *(de Wild. et Durand) Burret*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Desplatsiafrucht
Usage ▸ spice for sauces
Parts Used ▸ fruit slime
Distribution ▸ tropical W Africa: Central African Republic, Nigeria

Burkhill 5, 2000; Neuwinger 1999

Dialyanthera otoba *(H. et B.) Warb.*

Myristica otoba H. et B.

DIANTHUS L. - Caryophyllaceae

Dianthus caryophyllus *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Dianthus coronarius* Lam.
Common Names ▸ carnation, clove pink, gilly flower; *French:* oeillet â bouquet, oeillet giroflée, oeillet de fleuristes *German:* Edelnelke, Gartennelke, Landnelke; *Italian:* garofano, garofano domestico; *Japanese:* kaneishon, rande nadeshiko; *Russian:* gvozdika gollandskaja, gvozdika sadovaja; *Spanish:* alheli, clavel, claveles
Usage ▸ flavoring: **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ cultivated in Europe: Italy, Sardinia, Sicily; cultivated in Spain, S France, the Netherlands, Caucasus and other countries

Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Stör 1974; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Dianthus chinensis *L.*

Common Names ▸ carnation annual pink, Chinese pink, Indian pink; *Chinese:* qu mai; *French:* oeillet de Chine; *German:* Chinesische Nelke, Kaiser-Nelke; *Japanese:* kara nadeshike; *Korean:* phaeraengikkot; *Russian:* gvozdika
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ E China, Korea; in India and Korea cultivated

Cheers 1998; Chopra 1956; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; NICPBP 1987; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986

Dianthus coronarius *Lam.*

Dianthus caryophyllus L.

DICERANDRA Benth. - Florida mints, Dicerandra Balm - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Dicerandra christmannii *Huck et Judd*

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S USA

McCormick et al. 1993

Dicerandra cornutissima *Huck*

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S USA

McCormick et al. 1993

Dicerandra frutescens *Benth.*

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S USA
Note ▸ A high aromatic 'mint' plant.

Eisner et al. 1990; McCormick et al. 1993

Dicerandra immaculate *Lakela*

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S USA

McCormick et al. 1993

DICTAMNUS L. - Dittany - Rutaceae

Dictamnus albus *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Dictamnus gymnostylis* Steven
Common Names ▸ burning bush, dittany, dittander; *Chinese:* bai xian pi; *French:* dictame blanc; herbe aux éclairs; *German:* Brennender Busch, Flammender Busch, Diptam, Hexenkraut, Pfefferkraut, Specht-wurzel, Weißer Diptam; *Italian:* dittamo bianco; *Russian:* jasenez
Usage ▸ flavoring and bitter (sporadically for alcoholic beverage)
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ E, EC Europe, Iberian Peninsula, Germany, the Balkans

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1998; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kubeczka et al. 1990; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Uphof 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

Dictamnus creticus *J. Hill*

→ *Origanum dictamnus L.*

Dictamnus gymnostylis *Steven*

→ *Dictamnus albus L.*

DICYPELLIUM Nees et Mart.- Lauraceae

Dicypellium caryophyllatum *Nees*

Common Names ▸ clove bark, pinkwood bark; *Brazil (Portuguese):* caneleira-cravo, craveiro-do maranhao, cravo-do-mato, cravinho, louro-cheirosa, louro-cravo, pau-cravo; *French:* cannelier giroflée; *German:* Nelkenzimt, Schwarzer Zimt; *Russian:* koriza gvosditschnaja
Usage ▸ spice, like cinnamon or glove bark; flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ tropical America
Note ▸ The root was discovered in 1539 by Gozola Pizarro in the Upper Amazonas area.

Bois 1934; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kumar 2001; Mors et al. 2000; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Staesche 1972; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

DIGERA Forssk. - Amaranthaceae

Digera alternifolia *Asch.*

→ *Digera muricata (L.) Mart.*

Digera arvensis *Forssk.*

→ *Digera muricata (L.) Mart.*

Digera muricata *(L.) Mart.*

Synonyms ▸ *Digera alternifolia* Aschers, *Digera arvensis* Forssk.
Common Names ▸ wild rhubrab; *Arabic:* bud(d)jer, did(d)jar; *Hindi:* kanjero, latmhura, lasua tandla
Usage ▸ pot-herb (in India)
Parts Used ▸ leaf, tender shoot
Distribution ▸ S, SE Asia: India, Afghanistan, Indonesia, NE tropical Africa: Ethiopia, Arabia

Agarwal 1986; Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Seshadri/Nambiar 2003; Uphof 1968

DILLENIA L. - Dilleniaceae

Dillenia indica *L.*

Common Names ▸ chalta tree, elephant apple; *German:* Chalthafrucht, Elephantenapfel; *Hindi:* chalta, cinar, hondapara, outenga, karambel; *Indone-*



Dillenia indica, fruiting

sian: saimpol; *Japanese:* biwa modoki; *Javanese:* simpoh, chimpuh; *Malaysian*: chimpoh, (Indian) simpoh; *Pilipino:* katmon; *Portuguese:* frula estrela; *Thailand:* mataat; *Vietnamese:* sõ

Usage ▸ flavoring (acidic tasting for curries and jellies)

Parts Used ▸ fruit pulp

Distribution ▸ India, Sri Lanka, Indochina, Malaysia, W Africa: Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone

Note ▸ The fruit should not be confused with the fruit of *Fernonia limonia* (L.) Swingle; the leaves have the aroma of anise seeds.

Bois 1934; Burkill 1966; 3, 1995; Cheers 1997; Dastur 1954; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hoogland 1952; Kottegoda 1994; Kumar 2003; Lück 2000; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Storrs 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 3, 1952; Wiersema/León 1999

Diosma fragrans *Sims*

Adenandra fragrans (Sims) Roem. et Schult.

Diosma odorata *(Wendl.) DC.*

Barosma crenulata (Torner) Hook.

DIPLOTAXIS DC. - Wall rocket - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

D

Diplotaxis tenuifolia *(L.) DC.*

Common Names ▸ Lincoln's weed, sand rocket; *German:* Schmalblättiger Doppelsame, Doppelrauke, Ausdauernde Rucola

Usage ▸ pot-herb (locally)

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt 2002; Täufel et al. 1993

DIPTERYX Schreb. - Tonka Bean - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Dipteryx odorota *(Aubl.) Willd.*

Synonyms ▸ *Baryosma longa* Gaertn., *Coumarouna odorate* Aubl.

Common Names ▸ tonka, tonka bean; *Brazil (Portuguese):* cumaru, cumaru-amarelo, cumaru-doamazonas; cumarurana, cumbaru, fèves tonka, muimapagé; *French:* coumarouna, fève de Tonka, tonquin; *German:* Tonkabohne; *Russian:* dipteriks

Usage ▸ spice, substitute for vanilla; flavoring of snuff and liqueurs; **product:** coumarin

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ N Brazil, Venezuela, Malaya, Guyana, Surinam

Note ▸ Seed is strongly bitter, the odor strong after coumarin; the coumarin is a carcinogenic substance and is forbidden in foods in many countries. The use of natural coumarin in food was banned in the USA and other countries (e.g. Germany) in 1954.

Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Ehlers et al. 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hayashi/Thompson 1974; Hoppe 1949; Kumar 2001; Lorenzi 1992;



Dipteryx odorata, seeds

Pound 1938; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Mors et al. 2000; Nakano/Suarez 1969; Pursglove 1968; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; 1994; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sullivan 1982; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wörner/Schreier 1991; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Dipteryx oppositifolia *(Aubl.) Willd.*

Taralea oppositifolia Aubl.

Dipteryx punctata *(Blake) Amshoff*

Common Names ▸ pointed tonka; *German:* Punktierte Tonkabohne
Usage ▸ spice, like tonka bean
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Northern S America: Venezuela, Columbia, Caribbean

Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2001; Pursglove 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c

DISSOTIS Benth. - Melastomataceae

Dissotis plumosa *(D. Don) Hook f.*

Synonyms ▸ *Dissotis rotundifolia* (Sm.) Triana
Common Names ▸ rock rose; *German:* Felsenrose
Usage ▸ spice for sauces, pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ C and W Africa: Sierra Leone to Zaire, Cameroon, Liberia

Ayensu 1978; Erhardt et al. 2002; Neuwinger 1998

Dissotis rotundifolia *(Sm.) Hook f.*

Dissotis plumosa (D. Don) Hook

Dittrichia viscosa *(L.) Greut.*

Inula viscosa (L.) Ait.

Donacodes walang *Bl.*

Etlingera walang (Bl.) R.M. Smith

DORSTENIA L. - Moraceae

Dorstenia contrajerva *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Dorstenia houstonii* L., *Dorstenia maculata* Lem., *Dorstenia quadrangularis* Stokes
Common Names ▸ Torn's herb, sanke wood; *French:* herbe aux serpents, racine de charchis; *German:* Dorstenie, Schlangenwurz; *Mexico:* barbadilla; *Spanish:* contra hierba, contra de jorba, contrajerba
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf, rhizome
Distribution ▸ Brazil, S Mexico, West Indies, Africa; Java, Malaccas and in Africa and S America cultivated locally

Note ▸ The leaves and rhizome powder are used for improving the taste of cigarette tobacco.

Burkhill 1966; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

Dorstenia houstoni *L.*

› *Dorstenia contrajerva L.*

Dorstenia maculata *Lem.*

› *Dorstenia contrajerva L.*

Dorstenia opifera *Mart.*

Common Names ▸ *Brazil (Portuguese):* caapiá
Usage ▸ flavoring of tobacco
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ S America: Brazil

Kumar 2001

Dorystenia quadrangularis *Stokes*

› *Dorystenia contrajerva L.*

DORYSTAECHAS Boiss. - Lamiaceae /Labiatae)

Dorystaechus hastata *Boiss. et Heldr. ex Benth.*

Common Names ▸ Turkish lavender; *German:* Türkischer Lavendel
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Turkey: Antalya; W Asia

Başer/Öztürk 1992; Meriçili/Merçili 1986

DRACOCEPHALUM L. - D's Head - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Dracocephalum ibericum *Bieb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lallemantia iberica* (Bieb.) Fisch. et Mey.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Iberischer Drachenkopf
Usage ▸ pot-herb (in Iran)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Asia Minor, Caucasus, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine

Uphof 1968

Dracocephalum mexicanum *H.B.K.*

› *Agastache mexicana (Kunth) Lint et Epling*

Dracocephalum moldavica *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Moldavica punctata* Moench, *Moldavica suaveolens* Gilib.;
Common Names ▸ Moldavian balm, dragon's head; *Chinese:* xiang qing lan; *French:* dracocéphale moldavique, tête-de-dragon; *German:* Moldawischer Drachenkopf; Türkischer Drachenkopf, Moldauischer Drachenpfeffer, Türkische Melisse; *Russian:* melissa turezkaja, smeegolownik moldawskij, drakonogolownik, sinjawka
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring (liqueurs, worm wood wine, refreshment drinks)
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ E Europe, especially Moldavia, C Alps, S Siberia to Russian Far East, SW Asia, NW China

Böttcher/Günther 2003; Bois 1934; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Halász-Zelenik et al. 1988; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Holm et al. 1988a, b; Kakasy et al. 2002; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Pank et al. 1989; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Povilaityte/Venskutonis 2000; Povilaityte et al. 2001; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wealth of India 3, 1952

DRACONTOMELON Bl. - Anacardiacea

Dracontomelon dao *(Blanco) Merr. et Rolfe*

Synonyms ▸ *Dracontomelon mangiferum* (Blanco) Merr. et Rolfe; *Dracontomelon sylvestre* Bl.
Common Names ▸ argus pheasant; *Chinese* yan min, yan mien chi; *Dutch:* drakeboom; *German:* Drachenapfel; *Malaysian:* asam kuang, sengkoe-wang; *Pilipino:* dao, batuan, kamarak, maliyau
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring curries
Parts Used ▸ fruit, leaf, flower
Distribution ▸ Asia: S China, Hong Kong; Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Philippines
Note ▸ The lemon-like taste is very sour.

Burkill 1985; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Tigga/Sreekumar 1996; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 3, 1952

Dracantomelon mangiferum *(Blanco) Merr. et Rolfe*

Dracantomelon dao Bl.

Dracantomelon sylvestre *Bl.*

Dracantomelon dao (Blanco) Merr. et Rolfe

DRIMYS J.R. Forst. et G. Forst. - Winter's Bark - Winteraceae (Magnoliaceae)

Drimys aromatica *F. v. Muell.*

Drimys lanceolata (Poir.) Baill.

Drimys lanceolata *(Poir.) Baill.*

Synonyms ▸ *Drimys aromatica* F. v. Muell., *Tasmannia lanceolata* (Poir.) A.C. Sm.
Common Names ▸ pepper tree, Australian pepper tree, mountain pepper, Tasmania pepper; *German:* Pfefferbaum, Tasmaniapfeffer
Usage ▸ spice, like black pepper (pepper substitute); leaf: flavoring
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Australia: NS Wales, Victoria, Tasmania
Note ▸ The leaves of this plant also have a hot taste.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Mabberley 1997; Read/Menary 2001; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

Drimys winteri *J.R. Forst. et G. Forst.*

Synonyms ▸ *Winterana aromatica* Desc.
Common Names ▸ drimys bark, Winter's bark, Magelhanisian caneel; *Brazil (Portuguese):* canela-amarga, casca-d'anta, cataia, melambo, paratudo, pau-para-tudo; *French:* Canelle de Magellan; *German:* Beiß-Canelo, Chilenischer Canelo, Karibischer Zimt, Magelhanischer Zimt, Winter's-Rinde; *Mexico:* yaga yiña
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Chile to Cape Horn, S Argentina
Note ▸ The bark introduced by Captain John Winter 1578.

Berger 1, 1949; Bois 1934; Cortés/Oyarzún 1981; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hiller/melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Lorenzi 1992; Mors et al. 2000; Rätsch 1998; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

DRYPETES Vahl - Euphorbiaceae

Drypetes aubrevillei *Léandri*

Common Names ▸ pepper bark, pepper stick, sting pepper; *German:* Pfefferrinde
Usage ▸ spice (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast
Note ▸ The bark has a peppery taste.

Burkill 2, 1994



Drimys winteri, flowering

Drypetes paxii *Hutch*

Usage ▸ spice (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ W Africa: S Nigeria, W Cameroon and on to Gabun
Note ▸ The bark has a peppery taste.

Burkill 2, 1994

Drypetes pellegrinii *Léandri*

Usage ▸ spice (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Ivory Coast and Ghana
Note ▸ The bark has a spicy taste.

Burkill 2, 1994

DYSOXYLUM Bl. - Meliaceae

Dysoxylum alliaceum *(Bl.) Bl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Dysoxylum costulatum* (Miq.) Miq., *Dysoxylum euphlebium* Merr., *Dysoxylum thyrsoideum* Hiern.
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ young leaves (cooked)
Distribution ▸ Andaman Islands, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysian Archipelago, N Australia, Solomon Islands, S Vietnam
Note ▸ All parts smell strongly of onions.

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Terra 1966

Dysoxylum costulatum *(Miq.) Miq.*

Dysoxylum alliaceum (Bl.) Bl.

Dysoxylum euphlebium *Merr.*

Dysoxylum alliaceum (Bl.) Bl.

Dysoxylum thyrsoideum *Hiern.*

Dysoxylum alliaceum (Bl.) Bl.

E

ECHINOCHLOA P. Beauv. - Cockspur - Poaceae (Gramineae)

Echinochloa pyramidale *(Lam.) Hitchc. et Chase*

Common Names ▸ antelope grass, limpopo grass; *French:* antilope à herbe, antilope de graminées; *German:* Antilopengras, Pyramiden-Hühnergras
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ plant (grass)
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: Nile, S Niger, Senegal, the Gambia, Nigeria
Note ▸ Produced as a vegetable salt from the plant ash; substitute for normal salt.

Burkill 2, 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968

ECHINOPHORA L. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Echinophora sibthorpiana *(Guss.) Tamasch.*

→ *Echinophora tenuifolia L.*

Echinophora tenuifolia *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Echiniphora sibthorpiana* (Guss.) Tamasch.
Common Names ▸ prickly parsnip; *French:* échinophore; *German:* Igelklette, Stacheldolde, *Russian:* koljutschesontitschnik; *Turkish:* çörtük
Usage ▸ pickling herb (fresh or dried); **product**: essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf, stalk
Distribution ▸ Balkan, Turkey (Anatolia), Iran, Azerbadijan, Armenia, Afghanistan

Baser et al. 1994b; Charalambous 1994; Özcan/Erkman 2001; Özcan et al. 2002

Echites malabarica *Lam.*

→ *Alstonia scholaris (L.) R.Br.*

Echites scholaris *L.*

→ *Alstonia scholaris (L.) R. Br.*

ELAEIS Jacq. - Oil Palm - Arecaceae

Elaeis guineensis *Jacq.*

Common Names ▸ African oil palm, tall palm; *French:* palmier à huile; *German:* Afrikanische Ölpalme
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ W, E and C Africa, Angola
Note ▸ Produced as a vegetable salt from the plant ash, substitute for normal salt.

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Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hiller/Welzig 1999; Neuwinger 1999; Täufel et al. 1993; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Elaeodendron metabelica *Loes*

Cassine metabelica (Loes) Steedman

Elaeoselinum gummiferum *Desf.*

Margotia gummifera (Desf.) Lange

ELETTARIA Maton - Cardamom - Zingiberaceae

Elettaria cardamomum *(L.) Maton*

Synonyms ▸ *Alpinia cardamomum* Roxb., *Amomum cardamomum* L., *Amomum racemosum* Lam., *Cardamomum officinale* Salisb., *Elettaria repens* (Sonn.) Baill.

Common Names ▸ cardamom, small cardamom, Chester cardamom; *Arabic:* hab hab, heel; *Chinese:* dou kou hua, pai tou k'ou; *Dutch:* kardemomzaad; *French:* cardamome, cardamomier; *German:* Echter Kardamom, Malabar-Kardamom; *Hindi:* chotielachi; *Indonesian:* kapulaga; *Italian:* cardamomo (frutti); *Japanese:* karudoman; *Korean:* sodugu; *Malaysian:* buah pelaga; *Pilipino:* luk grawan; *Portuguese:* cardamomo; *Russian:* kardamom; *Sanskrit:* ela, upakunchika; *Slovenian:* kardamóm; *Spanish:* cardamomo

Usage ▸ spice; **product**: essential oil (cardamom oil)

Parts Used ▸ fruit (capsule), seed

Distribution ▸ S India, Sri Lanka, SE Asia

Note ▸ The seeds are sold (in London) as camphor seeds.

Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1958, 1964/65; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Bournot 1968; Burkill 5, 2000; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Domrös 1973; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Ferrão 1992; Gopalakrishnan/Narayanan 1991; Govindarajan et al. 1982b; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Welzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kataoka et al. 1986; Maistre 1964; Matthies 1989; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Molegode 1938; Morris/Mackley 1999; Noleau et al. 1987; Norman 1991; Overdieck 1992; Peter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Richard 1987; Rievals/Mansour 1974; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shaban et al. 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tschirch 1892; Ophof 1968; Vogt 1998; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Elettaria cardamom *(L.) Maton var. major (Sm.) Thwaites* ◘

Elattaria major Sm.

Elettaria cardamom *(L.) Maton* var. minuscula *Burkill*

Common Names ▸ Malabar cardamom; *German:* Malabar-Kardamom

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ only cultivated

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; ISO-Standard 1980

Elettaria major *Sm.*

Synonyms ▸ *Elettaria cardamom* Maton var. *major* (Sm.) Thwaites

Common Names ▸ Ceylon cardamom, greater oblong cardamom, long cardamom, wild cardamom; *Arabic:* hab hal; *French:* cardamome; *German:* Ceylon-Kardamom, Langer Kardamom; *Italian:* cardamomo; *Russian:* cardamome; *Spanish:* cardamomo

Usage ▸ spice; **product**: essential oil

Parts Used ▸ fruit, seed

Distribution ▸ Sri Lanka

Note ▸ The seeds are seldom used as a spice. The species in *Elettarie cardamom* (L.) Maton are falsified.

Boir 1934; Domrös 1973; Hanelt 2001; Matthies 1989; Overdieck 1992b; Peter 2001; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 3, 1952

Elettaria repens *(Sonn.) Baill.*

Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton



Elettaria cardamomum: a **flowering,** b **fruiting**

Elettaria solaris *Blume*

Etlingera solaris (Blume) R.M. Smith

ELSHOLTZIA Willd. - Elsholtzia - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Elsholtzia ciliata *(Thunb.) Hyl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Elsholtzia cristata* Will., *Elsholtzia patrini* (Lepecin) Garcke

Common Names ▸ common elsholtzia; Vietnamese balm; *Chinese:* hsiang-ju, xiang ru; *German:* Echte Kamm-Minze, Elsholtzie, Vietnamesische Melisse, Würzminze; *Japanese:* naginata-koju; *Korean:* hyangyu; *Russian:* mjata prjanaja, ili el'sgol'zija, grebentschaja schandra, prjanyj issop; *Vietnamese:* gia to

Usage ▸ spice, specially for fish

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ C Asia: former Soviet Union, China, Taiwan, Japan, Korea; native in Europe

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Górski et al. 1991; Kobold et al. 1987; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Teubner 2001; Teuscher 2003; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Elsholtzia cristata *Will*

Elsholtzia ciliata (Thunb.) Hyl.

Elsholtzia integrifolia *Benth.*

Nepeta tenuifolia Benth.

Elsholtzia monostachys *H. Lévl. et Van.*

Agastache rugosa (Fisch. et C.A. Mey.) Kuntze

Elsholtzia patrini *(Lepecin) Garcke*

Elsholtzia ciliata (Thunb.) Hyl.

Elsholtzia stauntonii *Benth.*

Common Names ▸ mint bush, mint shrub, Staunton elsholtzia; *Chinese:* mu xiang ru; *German:* Chinesische Kamm-Minze, Chinesischer Gewürzstrauch

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ C China: Ganru, Hebei, Henan, Shaanxi, Shanxi

Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999

EMBELIA Burm. f. - Myrsinaceae

Embelia philippinensis *A. DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Rhamnus lando* Llanos, *Ribesoides philippense* O. Kuntze, *Samara philippinensis* Vidal.

Common Names ▸ woody vine; *Pilipino:* dikai, lando, pongpong

Usage ▸ flavoring (for fish, meat, vegetables) and gives a sour taste to soup

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Philippines

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Uphof 1968

EMILIA Cass. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Emilia coccinea *(Sims) G. Don*

Emilia javanica (Burm.f.) C.B. Rob.

Emilia javanica *(Burm.f.) C.B. Rob.*

Synonyms ▸ *Emilia coccinea* (Sims) G. Don., *Hieracium javanicum* Burm.f.
Common Names ▸ tassel flower, Flora's paintbrush; *French:* goutte de sang; *German:* Javanische Trod-delblume
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf, root
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa, India, S China, Java, E Africa and other tropical countries, in Poland cultivated and sometimes naturalized elsewhere
Note ▸ The taste is a delicate one, slightly acid with a touch of bitterness.

Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Neuwinger 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986

ENDOSTEMON N.E. Br. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Endostemon tereticaulis *(Poir) M. Ashby*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Walzenförmiges Endostemonkraut
Usage ▸ condiment, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Ghana, Senegal, Somalia, Uganda
Note ▸ The aromatic herb for meat in cooking.

Burkill 3, 1995

Enteromorpha compressa *(L.) Grev.*

Ulva compressa L.

ENYDRA Lour. - Asteraeae (Compositae)

Enydra fluctuans *Lour.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cryphiospermum repens* Pal.
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf, stak
Distribution ▸ C, E Africa, India, SE Asia, cultivated in Java, Malaysia, Cambodia

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

EREMOCHARIS Philippi - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Eremocharis radiata *(Wolff.) Johnston*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Strahliges Eremochariskraut
Usage ▸ pot-herb (for soups)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ S America: Andes of N Chile and Peru

ERODIUM L'Herit ex Ait - Heron's Bill, Stork's Bill - Geraniaceae

Erodium moschatum *(L.) L'Hérit. ex Ait.*

Synonyms ▸ *Geranium moschatum* L.
Common Names ▸ common Heron's bill, musky Stork's bill, musk clover, white stem filaree; *French:* érodion; *German:* Moschus-Reiherschnabel; *Russian:* aistnik, shuravel'nik
Usage ▸ spice (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ N, C and S Europe: Iberia, France, from Russia to Siberia, N, S America, E, S Africa, Australia, New Zealand, elsewhere native

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Zeven/de Wet 1982

ERUCA Mill. - Rocket Salad - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

Eruca foetida *Moench.*

› *Eruca sativa Mill.*

Eruca sativa *Mill.*

Synonyms ▸ *Brassica eruca* L., *Eruca foetida* Moench., *Eruca vesicaria* (L.) Cav. ssp. *sativa* (Mill.) Thell.

Common Names ▸ garden or Roman rocket, rocket salad, rocket; *Dutch:* gekweckte eruca, tuimeruca; *French:* eruca, roquette, roquette des jardins; *German:* Jamba-Raps, Ölrauke, Persischer Senf, Ruke, Senfrauke; *Hindi:* taramira; *India:* taribed (Kashmir); *Italian:* eruca, rucola commune, ruchetta, ruca; *Japanese:* kibana-suzushiro, roketta; *Portuguese:* eruca, rúcula, pinchao; *Russian:* mindau, skuka posewnaja; *Sanskrit:* bhutaghna, daradharsha; *Spanish:* eruca, roqueta común

Usage ▸ condiment; **product** of mustard

Parts Used ▸ leaf, seed

Distribution ▸ Mediterranean regions: Spain, Greece, N and NE Africa, temperate Asia, India, Afghanistan, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kays/Dias 1995; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Miazawa et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Eruca vesicaria *(L.) Cav.* sspec. sativa *(Mill.) Thell.*

› *Eruca sativa Mill.*

ERYNGIUM L. - Sea Holly - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Eryngium antihystericum *Rottl.*

› *Eryngium foetidum L.*

Eryngium foetidum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Eryngium antihystericum* Rottl.

Common Names ▸ culantro, eryngo, foreign coriander, sawtooth, sawtooth coriander, false coriander, fitweed, Mexican coriander; *Chinese:* jia yuan qian; *Cuban:* culantro, cimarrón; *French:* azier la fièvre, panicaut fétide, chardon étoilé, coulante; *German:* Langer Koriander, Stinkender Mannstreu, Stinkdistel; *Laos:* hom chin; *Malaysian:* daun ketumbar jawa; *Nicaragua*: culantrillo; *Portuguese:* coentro, coentro-bravo, coentro-da-colônia, coentro-da-caboclo; *Spanish:* cilantro, orégano de Cartagena; *Thai:* phak chee farang, pakchi farang, hom-pom-kula; *Vietnamese:* rau ngo gai, ngo tay, bat nga

Usage ▸ spice, condiment (flavoring)

Parts Used ▸ leaf, root

Distribution ▸ tropical and subtropical M, S America: Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, also cultivated; indroduced and cultivated in tropical Africa (Liberia) and E Asia: Cambodia and Thailand

Note ▸ Strictly speaking, the name "cilantro" refers to sawtooth coriander, but is often used for leaves of *Coriandrum sativum* L.

Aedo et al. 2001; Arora/Pandey 1996; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Koolhaas 1932; Kuebal/Tucker 1988; Leclercq et al. 1992; Mors et al. 2000; Lück 2000; Ogle et al. 2003; Roig 1974; Sankat/Maharaj 1994, 1996; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Vidal 1964; Villamar et al. 1994; Wong et al. 1994

Erysimum barbarea *L.*

› *Barbarea vulgaris R.Br.*

Erysimum vernum *Mill.*

› *Baberea verna (Mill.) Aschers.*

Erythraea centaurum auct.

→ *Centaurium erythraea Raf.*

ERYTHRINA L. – Coral Tree - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

E

Erythrina variegata *L.* var. *orientalis (L.) Merr.*

Synonyms ▸ *Erythrina indica* L., *Erythrina variegata* L.
Common Names ▸ Indian coral tree, moochy wood, tigeris claw; *Chinese:* hai tong pi; *German:* Indischer Korallenbaum; *Hindi:* chadap, mandara; *India:* mimbataru, mandalia, paribhadra; *Indonesian:* dadap belang, kalayana murikku; *Japanese:* deigo, diigu; *Malaysian:* chengkering, dedap batik; *Pilipino:* dap dap, karapdap, kabrab; *Sanskrit:* mandar, parijata; *Thai:* thong laang laai; *Vietnamese:* hai dong, vông nem
Usage ▸ pot-herb (Andaman Islands)
Parts Used ▸ leaf, young shoot
Distribution ▸ India: Andaman Islands; China, Malaysia, Philippines, Polynesia, Taiwan, Tanzania

Arora/Pandey 1996; Engle/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2000; Hager 2001; Kottegoda 1994; Quattrocchi 1999; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2993

Erythrochilus indicus *Reinw. ex Bl.*

→ *Claoxylon indicum (Reinw. ex Bl.) Hassk.*

ERYTHROCOCCA Benth. - Euphorbiaceae

Erythrococca atrovierens *(Pax) Prain*

Synonyms ▸ *Athroandra atrovirens* Pax et K. Hoffm., *Erythrococca flaccida* (Pax) Prain, *Erythrococca olearaceae* (Prain) Prain
Common Names ▸ *Congo, Zaire:* mascha, bindi dikil; *Ghana:* forowa, gyigyam; *Liberia:* bu yiddi pulu; *Senegal:* mbuhur mbéré; *Sierra Leone:* budelemi
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ young leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: cultivated in Congo and Zaire

Burkill 2, 1994; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Radcliff-Smith 1987

Erythrococca flaccida *(Pax) Prain*

→ *Erythrococca atrovierens (Pax) Pain*

Erythrococca olearaceae *(Prain) Prain)*

→ *Erythrococca atrovierens (Pax) Pain*

ESCOBEDIA Ruiz et Pav. - Scrophulariaceae

Escobedia scabrifolia *Ruiz et Pav.*

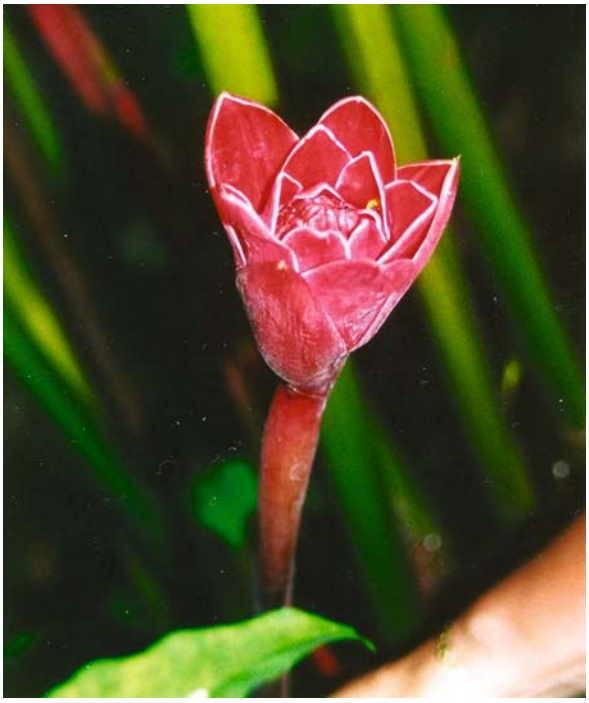
Common Names ▸ saffron of Andes, saffron root; *Columbia:* azafrán, azafrán de raiz; *German:* Anden-Safran, Eskobedie; *Peru:* azafrán de los Andes, azafrán de montãna, palillo
Usage ▸ spice (saffron-like)
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ Latin America: Upper Andes: Peru, Columbia, Venezuela

Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Williams 1970

ETLINGERA Giseke - Torch Ginger - Zingiberaceae

Etlingera elatior *(Jack) R.M. Sm.*

Synonyms ▸ *Alpinia eliator* Jack, *Alpinia speciosa* D. Dietr., *Alpinia speciosa* (Wendl.) K. Schum., *Nicolaia elatior* (Jack) Horan, *Phaeomeria magnifica* (Rosc.) K. Schum.
Common Names ▸ torch ginger, Philippine wax flower; *French:* sceptre de l'empereur; *German:* Malayi-



Etlingera eliator, flowering

scher Fackelingwer, Heller Galgant, Kaiserzepter; *Indonesian:* combrang, honje (Sunda Island); *Javanese:* kěchumbrang, kecombrang, těpus kampong, petikale; *Malaysian:* bunga kantan, bunga siantan; ubud udat; *Spanish:* antorcha, boca de dragón; *Thai:* kaalaa

Usage ▸ pot-herb and condiment (curries)
Parts Used ▸ floral bud, herb
Distribution ▸ Malaysia to Polynesia and Australia, Thailand, Indochina, China, Indonesia and Thailand also cultivated as an ornamental plant. Cultivated in Mexico

Cheers 1997; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Larsen et al. 1999; Moore 1962; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Warren 1998; Wong 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Etlingera hemisphaerica *(Bl.) R.M. Sm.*

Synonyms ▸ *Nicolae hemisphaerica* (Bl.) Horan.
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ inflorescence
Distribution ▸ Sumatra, Java; in Java also cultivated

Dung 1999; Hanelt 2001; Larsen et al. 1999; Ochse et al. 1931; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wong 1999

Etlingera rosea *Burtt et R.M. Sm.*

Synonyms ▸ *Amomum roseum* K. Schum.,
Common Names ▸ *Indonesian:* galoba papua, potmepini, gitipi tana (Moluccas)
Usage ▸ condiment (fish)
Parts Used ▸ aril
Distribution ▸ Indonesia

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Moore 1962

Etlingera solaris *(Bl.) R.M. Smith*

Synonyms ▸ *Elettaria solaris* Blume, *Nicolaia solaris* (Bl.) Horan.
Common Names ▸ *Indonesian:* honje laka, honje warak
Usage ▸ a sour condiment
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Indonesia (Java)

Guzman/Sieonsma 1999; Moore 1962; Oyen/Dung 1999

Etlingera walang *(Blume) R.M. Sm.*

Synonyms ▸ *Achasma walang* (Bl.) Val., *Amomum walang* (Bl.) Val., *Donacodes walang* Bl.
Common Names ▸ *Indonesian (Java):* walang, tepus walang
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Indonesia (W Java), also cultivated

Burkill 1966; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Moore 1962

EUCALYPTUS L'Hér. – Gum - Myrtaceae

Eucalyptus amygdalina *Labill.*

Synonyms ▸ *Eucalyptus salicifolia* Cav.
Common Names ▸ black peppermint, peppermint tree,

willowleaf eucalyptus; *German:* Pfefferminzbaum Schwarze Pfefferminze
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product***:* essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Tasmania; cultivated in Chile, Zaire; former Soviet Union: W Georgia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Eucalyptus bridgesiana *Baker*

Common Names ▸ apple box, apple gum, apple-scented eucalyptus, but but; *German:* Apfel-Eukalyptus
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Australia

Eucalyptus citriodora *Hook.*

Common Names ▸ lemon eucalyptus, lemon-scented gum; *German:* Zitronen-Eukalyptus
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product***:* essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Australia: Queensland; S America: Brazil

Cheers 1997; Kumar 2001; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001

Eucalyptus dives *Schauer*

Common Names ▸ broad leaved peppermint-tree
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ SE Australia, NS Wales, native in Zaire and S Africa
Note ▸ The essential oil has a high content of phellandrene and piperitone.

Erhardt et all. 2002; Hanelt 2001

Eucalyptus globulus *Labill.*

Common Names ▸ blue gum tree, fever tree, Tasmanian blue gum; *Arabic:* calibtus, hafor; *Chinese:* an ye; *French:* eucalyptus bleu, gommier bleu; *German:* Blaugummibaum, Fieberheilbaum, Kugeliger Eukalyptus; *Italian:* eucalipto; *Japanese:* yûkari-noki; *Russian:* eukaljpt*; Spanish:* eucalipto azul
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product***:* essential oil (eucalyptus oil) and 1, 8 cineole (60–80%)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ SE Australia (Victoria), Tasmania, native in W America from California to Chile

Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Guzman/Siemmonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hoppe 1949; Kumar 2001; Moors/Rizzini 1966; Rehm/Espig 1984; RothKormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Shiva et al. 2002; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1966; Wyk et al. 2004

Eucalyptus macarthiri *Daene et Maiden*

Usage ▸ flavoring ; **product***:* essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Australia: NS Wales
Note ▸ The essential oil has a high content of geranyl acetate (44–56%) and eudesmol (28–40%).

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001

Eucalyptus salicifolia *Cav.*

› *Eucalyptus amygdalina Labill.*

Eucalyptus staigeriana *F. Muell. ex F.M. Bailey*

Common Names ▸ lemon-scented ironbark
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product***:* essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ NE Australia (Queensland); cultivated in Brazil, Guatamala, Zaire, Indonesia (Java), Seychelles

Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2001; Mors/Rizzini 1966; Rehm/Espig 1984; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

EUCLEA L. - Ebenaceae

Euclea divinorum *Hiern.*

Common Names ▸ magic guarri
Usage ▸ condiment; **product**: as vegetable salt of the plant ash
Parts Used ▸ plant
Distribution ▸ S Africa
Note ▸ The plant ash is a substitute for edible salt.

Rosenkranz 2002

Eugenia aromatica *(L.) Baill.*

Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr. Et L.M. Perry

Eugenia balsamea *Ridley*

Syzygium polyanthum (Wight) Walpers

Eugenia caryophyllata *Thunb.*

Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr. et L.M. Perry

Eugenia caryophyllus *(Spreng.) Bullock ex S.G. Harrison*

Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr. et L.M. Perry

Eugenia nitida *Duthie*

Syzygium polyanthum (Wight) Walpers

Eugenia pimenta *DC.*

Pimenta dioica (L.) Merr.

Eugenia polyantha *Wight*

Syzygium polyanthum (Wight) Walpers

Eugenia tabasco *G. Don*

Pimenta dioica (L.) Merr. var. tabasco

E

EUPATORIUM L. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Eupatorium cannabinum *L.*

Common Names ▸ bornaset, hemp agrimony, hemp weed, American thoroughwort (herb); *French:* eupatoire chanvrine, chanvre d'eau; *German:* Gewöhnlicher Wasserdost; Grundheil, Kunigundenkraut, Wasserhanf; *Italian:* canapa d'acqua; *Russian:* sedatsch, poskonnik konoplewyj; *Spanish:* eupatorio
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Lebanon, Israel, Caucasus, Iran(?), Himalayas, C Asia, N Africa: Morocco, Algeria

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Hager 4, 1992; 5, 1993; Hiller/Welzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Woerdenberg et al. 1991; Zygadlo et al. 1996

Eupatorium chinense *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Buphthalmum oleraceum* Lour., *Eupatorium japonicum* Thunb. ex Murray
Common Names ▸ Chinesian hemp agrimony; *Chinese:* chenggan cao; *German:* Chinesischer Wasserdost; *Indonesian:* teklan gede; *Pilipino:* apanang-gubat
Usage ▸ seasoning, condiment especially for fish (in Annam)
Parts Used ▸ young leaf
Distribution ▸ Indochina, China, Korea, Taiwan, Japan, Philippines, also cultivated

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Uphof 1968

Eupatorium dalea *L.*

Usage ▸ substitute for vanilla
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ West Indies
Note ▸ The herb is strongly cumarin-scented.

Uphof 1968

Eupatorium hemipteropodium *Robinson*

Common Names ▸ *Mexico:* chioplé
Usage ▸ flavoring of tobacco
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Mexico: Yucutan

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

Eupatorium japonicum *Thunb. ex Murray*

→ *Eupatorium chinense L.*

Eupatorium parviflorum *Aubl.*

→ *Mikania perviflora (Aubl.) Karst*

Eupatorium triplinerve *Vahl*

Common Names ▸ pool root, white snakeroot; *Bengalia:* ayapana
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical America, native India, Java, Mauritius; Brazil cultivated

Haelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

EUPHORBIA L. - Spurge - Euphorbiaceae

Euphorbia hirta *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Euphorbia pilulifera* L.
Common Names ▸ bristly spurge, cat's hair, garden spurge; *German:* Borstige Wolfsmilch, Borstige Euphorbie, Pacharispflanze; *Russian:* ostschetinennij molotschaj
Usage ▸ seasoning
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: Benin, Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, Zaire

Aedo et al. 2001; Ajao et al. 1985; Ayensu 1978; Blanc/de Saqui-Sannes 1972; Evans/Kinghorn 1975; Neuwinger 1998; Täufel et al. 1993; Villamar et al. 1994; Yoshida et al. 1990

Euphorbia lathyris *L.*

Common Names ▸ caper spurge, gopher plant, mole plant, myrtle spurge; *Chinese:* hsü sui tzu, qian zi; *French:* euphorbe épurge; *German:* Spring-Wolfsmilch, Kreuzblättrige Wolfsmilch; *Italian:* escapuza, catapuzia; *Russian:* molotschaj-colnzerljad
Usage ▸ substitute for capers (*Capparis spinosa* L.) when not available
Parts Used ▸ unripened fruits
Distribution ▸ C, EC Europe, France, Iberia, Turkey, Caucasus, N America, CS America, China
Note ▸ The fruits are poisonous.

Erhardt 2000; Hanelt 2001; NICPBP 1987; Schultze-Motel 1986; Staesche 1972; Uphof 1968

Euphorbia pulcherrima *Willd. ex Klotzsch*

Synonyms ▸ *Poinsettia pulcherrima* (Willd ex Klotzsch) R. Grah.
Common Names ▸ Christmas flower, dazzle, poinsettia; *Dutch:* poinsettia; *French:* euphorbe écarlate, poinsettia, étoile de Noel, *German:* Poinsettie, Weihnachtsstern; *Indonesian:* buga natal, paitan, pohon merah; *Javanese:* godong, ratjoon, ratjoonan; *Malaysian:* pohon merah, puring merah; *Pilipino:* pascuas; *Spanish:* flor de Pascua, flor de Santa Catarina; *Thai:* kismas; *Vietnamese:* trang nguyên
Usage ▸ seasoning
Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ in tropical countries of C America (Mexico), Africa and Asia; widely cultivated

Burkill 1965; Burkill 3, 1995; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Villamar et al. 1994; Wealth of India 3, 1952

EUPHRASIA L. - Eyebright - Scrophulariaceae

Euphrasia officinalis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Euphrasia rostkoviana* Hayne
Common Names ▸ eufrasia, eyebright; *French:* casse-lunette, euphraise officinale, luminet, brise lunettes; *German:* Großblütiger Augentrost, Gewöhnlicher Augentrost, Wiesenaugentrost; *Italian:* eufrasia, erba degli occhi; *Russian:* otschnika aptetschnaja; *Spanish:* eufrasia
Parts Used ▸ pot-herb
Distribution ▸ C Europe, Turkey to W Siberia
Note ▸ In England the herb was used in the Middle Ages to spice soups.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Clair 1961; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Welzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Neidhardt 1947; Newall et al. 1996; Salama/Sticher 1974; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Sticher/Salam 1981; Uphof 1968; Wyk et al. 2004

Euphrasia rostkoviana *Hayne*

→ *Euphrasia officinalis L. ssp. rostkoviana (Hayne) Towns*

Eutrema wasabi *(Siebold) Maxim.*

→ *Wasabi japonica (Miq.) Matsum*

EVODIA Lam. - Rutaceae

Evodia amboinensis *Merr.*

Common Names ▸ *Indonesian:* gandaroora besar
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Indonesia, especially Ambon
Note ▸ The bark is used as incense among the natives.

Uphof 1968

Evodia lunu-ankenda *(Gaertn.) Merr.*

Synonyms ▸ *Evodia roxburghiana* Benth.
Common Names ▸ *Hindi:* kanalei, midaumabaphang, vanashempaga
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India: hills of E Himalayas, Deccan, Andaman Islands

Arora/Pandey 1996; Uphof 1968

Evodia roxburghiana *Benth.*

→ *Evodia lunu-ankenda Merr.*

F

FAGARA L. - Rutaceae

Fagara arenaria *Engl.*

Usage ▸ flavoring (liqueur "Paratis")
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Brazil

Machado 1949

Fagara avicennae *Lamk*

Zanthoxylum avicenna (Lamk) DC.

Fagara macrophylla *Engl.*

Fagara zanthoxyloides Lam.

Fagara rhetsa *Roxb.*

Zanthoxylum rhetsa (Roxb.) DC.

Fagara senegalensis *DC.*

Fagara zanthoxyloides Lam.

Fagara tessmannii *Engl.*

Zanthoxylum tessmannii (Engl.) Ayator

Fagara zanthoxyloides *Lam.*

Synonyms ▸ *Fagare macrophylla* Engl., *Zanthoxylum gilletii* (de Willd.) Waterm., *Zanthoxylum senegalensis* DC.
Common Names ▸ candle wood, fagara jaune, Senegal prickly ash; *German:* Senegalpfeffer, Senegal-Gelbholz; *Ghana:* faskori, kanfu, puom
Usage ▸ spice, applied like pepper for meat and sauces
Parts Used ▸ seed, leaf, bark
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal
Note ▸ The fruit has a pepper scent and is inedible.

Ayensu 1978; Burkill 4, 1997; Chevalier 1957; Hanelt 2001; Irvoine 1961; Neuwinger 1994, 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Teuscher 2003

FEDIA Gaertn. African Valerian - Valerianaceae

Fedia cornucopiae *(L.) Gaertn.*

Common Names ▸ African valerian, horn of plenty; *French:* corne d'abondance; *German:* Afrikanischer Baldrian
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf

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Distribution ▸ Europe: Iberia, France, Greece, Crete; N Africa

Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

FERULA L. - Giant Fennel - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Ferula assa-foetida *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ferula narthex* L., *Ferula rubicaulis* Boiss., *Ferula pseudalliacea* Rech.f., *Narthex polakii* Staph et Wettst.

Common Names ▸ asafetida, asant, devil's dung, food of gods; *Arabic:* andjudaan, haltit; *Chinese:* a wei; *Dutch:* duivelsdreck; *French:* ase fétide, asa-fœtida, férule persique; *German:* Stinkasant, Teufelsdreck; *India:* hîng, hingu; *Italian:* assafetida; *Portuguese:* assa fetida; *Russian:* ferula wonjutschaja, cmola wonjutschaja, durnoj dux, asmargok, ching; *Slovenian:* ferul'a čertova; *Spanish:* asa fétida;

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ the gum from the stem and the root

Distribution ▸ C Asia, Iran, Afghanistan

Note ▸ The gum has a very penetrating garlic-like odor and taste. At *Silphion* or *Laser pithium* or *silphium des anciens* concerns this plant. The German botanist Engelbert Kaempfer gave the first decription and illustration of the asafetida plant in 1712.

Appendino et al. 1994; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Bordia/Arora 1975; Chamberlain 1977; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hoppe 1949; Kajmoto et al. 1989; Lück 2000; Martinetz/Lohs 1987, 1988; Morris/Mackley 1999; Nassar 1994; Newall et al. 1996; Norman 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Rajanikanth et al. 1984; Rechinger 1987; Samimi/Unger 1979; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1992b; 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Strantz 1909; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wyk et al. 2004

Ferula foetida *(Bunge) Regel*

Common Names ▸ fetida; *French:* fétide; *German:* Stinkasant

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ the gum from the stem and the root

Distribution ▸ C Asia

Note ▸ The gum has a very penetrating garlic-like odor and taste.

Chamberlain 1977; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Rechinger 1987; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 4, 1956

Ferula galaniflua *Boiss. et Buhse*

Ferula gummosa Boiss.

Ferula gummosa *Boiss.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ferula galbaniflua* Boiss. et Buhse

Common Names ▸ *German:* Galbanum, Galbanum-Gummi, Gummi-Asant; Mutterharz, Steckenkraut

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ gum from stem

Distribution ▸ N Iran, C Asia: Afghanistan, Turkestan

Note ▸ The plant is the ancient 'slphion'(?)

Ferula asa-foetida L.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hepper 1992; Hoppe 1949; Mabberly 1997

Ferula narthex *Boiss.*

Common Names ▸ stinck fetida; *German:* Stab-Asant

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ gum from the stem and the root

Distribution ▸ NW Himalayas

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hepper 1992; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990Uphof 1968

Ferula narthex *L.*

Ferula assa-foetida L.

Ferula pseudalliacea *Rech.f.*

Ferula assa-foetida L.

Ferula rubicaulis *Boiss.*

→ *Ferula assa-foetida L.*

FIBRAUREA Lour. - Menispermaceae

Fibraurea recisa *Pierre*

Common Names ▸ tall woody vine; *Indochina:* dây vàng giang, nam hoàng liên
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** bitter liqueurs
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ Indochina
Note ▸ The bitter root is a substitute for gention.

Mabberly 1997; Uphof 1968

Ficaria verna *Huds*

→ *Ranunculus ficaria L.*

FILIPENDULA Mill. - Dropwort, Meadow Sweet - Rosaceae

Filipendula ulmaria *(L.) Maxim.*

Synonyms ▸ *Spirea ulmaria* L.
Common Names ▸ dropwort, meadow sweet, queen of the meadow; *French:* reine des prés, spirée ulmaire; *German:* Echtes Mädesüß, Sumpfspirea; *Italian:* filipendule, olmaria, regina dei prati; *Russian:* labasnik sestilepestnij, tawolga, sabasnik; *Spanish:* barba, reina de los prados, reina de cabra ulmaria
Usage ▸ flavoring (various beverages); **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ Europe, Caucasus, W and E Siberia, N Africa, native in N America

Berger 1, 1949; 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Welzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Lindeman et al. 1982; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Sanchez-Monge/Parellada 1981; Saifullina/Kozhina 1975; Scheer/Wichtl 1987; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Thieme 1966; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wyk et al. 2004

FLEMINGIA Roxb. ex Ait. - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Flemingia congesta *Roxb. ex Ait. et Ait.f.*

→ *Flemingia macrophylla (Willd.) Miq.*

Flemingia macrophylla *(Willd.) Miq.*

Synonyms ▸ *Flemingia congesta* Roxb. et Ait. et Ait.f.
Common Names ▸ false saffron; *German:* falscher Safran; *Japanese:* enoki-mame
Usage ▸ seed, sporadically as a saffron substitute
Parts Used ▸ pulverized seed huils
Distribution ▸ SE Asia: tropical India, Africa

Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999/2000

Flueggea leucopyrus *Willd.*

→ *Securinega leucopyrus (Willd.) Muell.-Arg.*

FOENICULUM Mill. - Fennel - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Foeniculum carri *Link*

→ *carrum carri L.*

Foeniculum dulce *DC. non Mill.*

→ *Foeniculum vulgare var. dulce (DC.) Batt. et Trab.*

Foeniculum officinale *All.*

→ *Foeniculum vulgare Mill.*

F

Foeniculum piperitum *(Ucria) Sweet*

→ *Foeniculum vulgare subsp. piperitum (Ucria) Cout.*

Foeniculum vulgare *Mill.*

Synonyms ▸ *Anethum foeniculum* L., *Foeniculum capillaceum* Gilib., *Foeniculum officinale* All.

Common Names ▸ fennel; *Arabic:* acksoum, razianuj, sciamar, chemar; *Chinese:* shih lo, tzu mo lo, xiao hui xiang; *Dutch:* venkel; *French:* finnochio, fenouil commun; *German:* Fenchel, Bitterfenchel, Gartenfenchel, Gewürzfenchel; *Hindi:* saumph; *Indonesian:* adas; *Italian:* finocchio; *Javanese:* adas londo; *Japanese:* ui-kyô, uwiichô; *Korean:* hoehyang; *Malayan:* adas pedas, jintan manis; *Pilipino:* haras, anis; *Portuguese:* funcho; *Russian:* fenchel, apotetschnyj ukron; woloschckij ukron; *Sanskrit:* madhurika, misreya; *Slovenian:* fenikel; *Spanish:* finocchio, hinojo; *Thai:* mellet phong karee, thianklaep, phakchiduanha, yira

Usage ▸ spice; condiment: curries; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ Europe, frequent cultivated

Note ▸ Cultivated: *Foeniculum vulgare* var. *azoricum* (Mill.) Thell.: *German:* Gemüsefenchel, Knollenfenchel, Finocchino

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Ballarin/Ballarin 1972; Bernath et al. 1996a, b; Berger 3, 1952; Bilia et al. 2002; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Coelho et al. 2003; Craze 2002; Czygan 1987; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Ehlers et al. 2000; Farrell 1985; Guillen et al. 1994; Gupta et al. 1995; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Kraus/Hammerschmidt 1980; Leung 1991; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Menard/Lehr 1987; Menghini et al. 1994; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Pank 1996; Pank et al. 2003a, b; Piccaglia/Marotti 2001; Plescher 1997; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Rosengarten 1969; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tindall 1983; Toth 1967a, b; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Venskutonis et al. 1996a; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Foeniculum vulgare Mill. ssp. vulgare var. azoricum *(Mill.) Thell.*

→ *Foeniculum vulgare Mill.*

Foeniculum vulgare *Mill.* var. dulce *(DC.) Batt. et Trab.*

Synonyms ▸ *Foeniculum dulce* DC. non Mill.

Common Names ▸ sweet fennel, Florence fennel; *Arabic:* bisbas; *Chinese:* tian hui xiang; *Dutch:* knolvenkel; *French:* fenouil à bulbe, fenouil doux; *German:* Süßer Fenchel, Gewürzfenchel; *Italian:* finocchio domestica, finocchio dolce; *Japanese:* furohren-su-fennelu; *Portuguese:* funcho doce; funcho de Florença, fiolho; *Russian:* fenchel' ovoschtschnoj; *Spanish:* hinojo dulce, hinojo de Florencia; *Turkish:* tatli rezene, raiyane, irziyan

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ Europe, requently cultivated

Note ▸ In Germany used with anise, caraway and coriander fruits this is sold as "bread spice".

Bärtels 1997; Hager 5, 1993; Heeger 1956; Hohmann et al. 2001; Parzinger 1996; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Zeve/de Wet 1982

Foeniculum vulgare *Mill.* ssp. piperitum *(Ucria) Cout.*

Synonyms ▸ *Anethum piperitum* Ucria, *Foeniculum piperitum* (Ucria) Sweet, *Meum piperitum* (Ucria) Spreng.

Common Names ▸ bitter fennel; *French:* fenouil amer; *German:* Bitterfenchel, Eselsfenchel, Pfefferfenchel; *Italian:* finocchio amaro, finocchione; *Spanish:* hinojo amargo

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ Europe cultivated

Hager 5, 1993; Heeger 1956; Parzinger 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Zeghichi et al. 2003; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Foenum-graecum officinale *Moench*

Trigonella foenum-graecum L.

FORTUNELLA Swingle - Kumquat - Rutaceae

Fortunella crassifolia *Swingle*

Common Names ▸ large round kumquat; *German:* Dickblättrige Zwergzitrone; *Chinese:* chin tan; *Japanese:* meiwa
Usage ▸ succade (flavoring)
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ China, Japan; cultivated in Japan, India and USA

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Fortunella hindsii *(Champ. ex Benth.) Swingle*

Synonyms ▸ *Atalantia hindsii* (Champ.) Oliv.
Common Names ▸ Hongkong wild kumquat, Formosan kumquat, Hongkong kumquat; *Chinese:* chin tou; *German:* Kinoto, Kumquat, Limequat, Minizitrone, Zwergzitrone
Usage ▸ succade (flavoring), and it serves as a spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Hongkong, China: Chekiang, Kwantung; cultivated in China and Japan

Bendel 2002; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hume 1957; Ochse et al. 1961; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Fortunella japonica *(Thunb.) Swingle*

Synonyms ▸ *Citrus japonica* Thunb., *Citrus madurensis* Lour.
Common Names ▸ round kumquat, marumi-kumquat, calamondin, musk lime, China orange, golden mandarin; *Chinese:* chin kan, jin gan, szu kai kat; *French:* kumquat; *German:* Japanische Orange, Goldorange, Kalamondin, Marumi-Kumquat, Zwergorange; *India:* hazara; *Indonesian:* djerook kastoori; *Italian:* kumquat; *Japanese:* marumi, nagami, shikikikat, tonkinkan; *Pilipino:* aldonisis; *Russian:* kinkan, kumkwat; *Spanish:* kumquat redondo; quinoto; *Thai:* kam kat, ma-mao-wan; *Vietnamese:* quat, kim quat
Usage ▸ succade (flavoring), condiment
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ S China; cultivated: E Asia, Japan, N America, origin in China

Bendel 2002; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Engler/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hume 1975; Pursglove 1968; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Wealth of India 4, 1956; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Fortunella margarita *(Lour.) Swingle*

Synonyms ▸ *Citrus margarita* Lour.
Common Names ▸ oval kumquat; *Chinese:* chin chu, chin tsao, luo fou; *German:* Ovale Kumquat, Zwergorange; *Japanese:* nagami, nagu kinkan; *Peru:* naranjilla, tunguas; *Spanish:* kumquat; *Russian:* kin kan
Usage ▸ succade (flavoring)
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ S China; cultivated: C and S America; West Indies, Sicily, Africa (Ethiopia, Zimbabwe), Hawaii, Malaysia

Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hume 1957; Pursglove 1968; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 4, 1956; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Fortunella polyandra *(Ridl.) Tanaka*

Synonyms ▸ *Atalantia polyandra* Ridl., *Fortunella swinglei* Tanaka
Common Names ▸ Malayan kumquat, hedge lime; *German:* Malaysische Kumquat, Zwergorange; *Malaysian:* limau pagar; *Spanish:* kumquat malayo; *Thai:* som chit
Usage ▸ succade (flavoring), spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Malaysia, also cultivated; S China (Hainan), Thailand

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Hume 1957; Schultze-Motel 11986; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Wealth of India 4, 1956

Fortunella swinglei *Tanaka*

Fortunella polyandra (Ridl.) Tanaka

G

Galanga major *Rumph.*

Alpinia galanga (L.) Willd.

Galega purpurea *(L.) L.*

Tephrosia purpurea (L.) Pers.

Galipea officinalis *Hancock*

Cusparia febrifuga Humb. ex DC.

GALIUM L. - Bedstraw - Rubiaceae

Galium odora *Salisb.*

Galium odoratum (L.) Scop.

Galium odoratum *(L.) Scop.*

Synonyms ▸ *Asperula odorata* L., *Galium odora* Salisb.
Common Names ▸ sweet woodruff, woodruff asperule; *Dutch:* lieve vrouwe bedstro; *French:* aspérule odorante, muguet des bois, petit muguet, reine des bois, hépatique étoilee, belle étoile; *German:* Waldmeisterkraut, Duftlabkraut, Maikraut; *Italian:* asperula, caglio odorosa, stellina odorosa; *Russian:* jasmennik duschistij; *Spanish:* asperilla olorosa, aspérula
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ N and C Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, W, E Siberia, Japan, C Asia, N Africa, USA
Note ▸ In Germany and other Europe countries the use of this plant to produce essences for sale is prohibited (high cumarine content).

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1991; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Laub et al. 1982, 1985; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Šedo/Krejča 1983; Seidemann 1993c, 1994; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Wörner/Schreier 1991; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

GARCINIA L. - Mangosteen - Clusiaceae (Guttiferae)

Garcinia atroviridis *Griff. ex T. Anderson*

Common Names ▸ *Malaysian:* asam gelungor
Usage ▸ spice, substitute for tamarind pulp
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Malaysia

Burkill 1965; Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Zeven/de Wet 1982

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Garcinia cambogia *(Gaertn.) Desr.*

Common Names ▸ Malabar tamarind, cambodge, goraga; *German:* Malabar-Tamarinde; *India:* gamboge; *Malaysian:* asam glugur, gelugur
Usage ▸ flavoring, locally as fruit spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ India: Assam; Sri Lanka, Malaysia

Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Krishnamurthy et al. 1981; Lewis/Neelakantan 1965; Peter 2001; Sánchez- Monge 1991; Uphof 1968; Verghese1991

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Garcinia indica *(Thouars) Choisy*

Synonyms ▸ *Brindonia indica* Thouars, *Garcinia purpurea* Roxb.
Common Names ▸ brindonia tallow tree, kokam, Goa butter, fish tamarind; *French:* brindonnier; *German:* Kokum; *India:* kokam, kokum, ratambi
Usage ▸ spice, local as fruit spice; also for curries, chutneys and kebabs
Parts Used ▸ fruit peel
Distribution ▸ S West Indies, cultivated elsewhere an Mauritius, Réunion, Antilles
Note: ▸ The spice has a salty-sour taste

Arora/Pandey 1996; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Krishnamurthy et al. 1982; Lück 2000; Nawale et al. 1997; Peter 2001; Sampathu/Krishnamurthy 1982; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Garcinia purpurea *Roxb.*

› *Garcinia indica (Thouars) Choisy*

Garcinia tinctoria *(Choisy) W.F. Wight*

› *Garcinia xanthochymus Hook.f. ex T. Anderson*

Garcinia xanthochymus *Hook.f. ex T. Anderson*

Synonyms ▸ *Garcinia tinctoria* (Choisy) W.F. Wight
Common Names ▸ *India:* gamboge, mundu
Usage ▸ spice, substitute for tamarind pulp
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ India, Sri Lanka, China; cultivated in tropical regions of the New World

Cheers 1997; Wiersema/León 1999

GARDENIA Ellis - Gardenia - Rubiaceae

Gardenia augusta *(L.) Merr.*

Synonyms ▸ *Gardenia grandiflora* Lour., *Gardenia jasminoides* Ellis, *Gardenia radicans* Thunb.
Common Names ▸ Cape jasmine, Cape jessamine, common gardenia, gardenia; *Chinese:* hi zu, zhi zi; *French:* gardénia; *German:* Kap-Gardenie, Kap-Jasmin, Jasminglanz; *Indonesian:* kaca piring; *Korean:* chijanamu; *Malaysian:* bunga cina; *Pilipino:* rosal; *Russian:* gardenia; *Thai:* phut chiin, phut son, khae thawaa, *Vietnamese:* dành dành
Usage ▸ flavoring (of tea); **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ origin E Asia, cultivated in India, China, Taiwan, Japan, cultivated elsewhere, Mexico
Note ▸ The dye in the fruits (wongsky) are used in the food industry and for coloring silk and other clothes.

Cheese 1997; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Jacquat 2000; Kottegoda 1994; Pfister et al. 1996; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Storrs 1997; Turova et al. 1987; Villamar et al. 1994; Warren 1998; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Gardenia grandiflora *Lour.*

› *Gardenia augusta (L.) Merr.*

Gardenia jasminoides *Ellis*

› *Gardenia augusta (L.) Merr.*

Gardenia radicans *Thunb.*

Gardenia augusta (L.) Merr.

Gastrochilus pandurata *(Roxb.) Ridley*

Boesenbergia rotundata (L.) Mansf.

GAULTHERIA Kalm ex L. - Shallon - Ericaceae

Gaultheria procumbens *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Gaultheria repens* Raf.
Common Names ▸ box berry, checker berry, alpine wintergreen, creeping wintergreen, mountain tea, tea berry: *French:* gaulthérie du Canada, thé de bois; *German:* Niedere Rebhuhnbeere, Niederliegende Scheinbeere; *Italian:* uva di monte
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ essential oil (Wintergreen oil)
Distribution ▸ E Canada, USA
Note ▸ The essential oil is used as a flavoring agent in beers, beverages, candies, chewing gums and soft drinks.

Duke 2002; Duke et al. 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hoppe 1949; Rätsch 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Uphof 1968; Wyk et al. 2004

Gaultheria repens *Raf.*

Gaultheria procumbens L.

GEIGERIA Griess. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Geigeria alata *(DC.) Oliv. et Hiern*

Common Names ▸ winged Geigeria; *German:* Geglügelte Geigerie
Usage ▸ spice (sauce by Arabs in Eritrea)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ C, S tropical Africa and on into Arabia

Burkill 1, 1985

GENTIANA L. - Gentian - Gentianaceae

Ting-Non/Shang-wu 2001

Gentiana asclepiadea *L.*

Common Names ▸ willow gentian; *French:* gentiane fausse asclépiade; *German:* Schwalbenwurz-Enzian;
Usage ▸ flavoring; as tonic and for bitters and bitter liqueurs (*Gentiana lutea L.*)
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ Europe: Alps, Carpatian region

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Menzig 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Wiersma/León 1997

Gentiana chirayta *Roxb.*

Swertia chirata Buch.-Ham. ex Wall.

Gentiana kurroo *Royle*

Common Names ▸ Indian gentian; *German:* Indischer Enzian; *India:* karu, kutki;
Usage ▸ flavoring; substitute for *Gentiana lutea* L.
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ NW Himalayas

Chauhan 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 4, 1956

Gentiana lutea *L.*

Common Names ▸ bitter root, yellow gentian; *French:* grande gentiane, gentiane jaune; *German:* Gelber Enzian, Bitterwurzel; *Italian:* genziana maggiore, genziana gialla; *Russian:* goretschavka scheltaja; *Spanish:* genciana amarilla
Usage ▸ flavoring, as tonic and for bitters and bitters



Gentiana lutea, flowering

liqueurs (e.g.: Boonecamp, Stonsdorfer, Underberg)

Parts Used ▸ rhizome

Distribution ▸ mountains parts of S Europe, S Europe and E Europe to Asia minor.

Note ▸ The plant is protected in Germany and other countries. Predominantly wild growths are used. Mostly cultivated in trials or in small areas.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Ariño et al. 1997; Brodt 1982; Cheers 1997; Chialva et al. 1986; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Franz/Fritz 1975, 1978; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schier/Schultze1989; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Täufel et. al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Verotta 1985; Viel 1979; Wagner/Münzing-Vasirian 1975; Wealth of India 4, 1956; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

Gentiana pannoniaca *Scop.*

Common Names ▸ Hungary gentian; *German:* Ungarischer Enzian;

Usage ▸ flavoring; as tonic and for bitters and bitter liqueurs (› *Gentiana lutea L.*)

Parts Used ▸ rhizome

Distribution ▸ high mountains of C Europe: Italy, Czech Republic, Slovakia

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hoppe 1949; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987

Gentiana punctata *L.*

Common Names ▸ spotted gentian; *German:* Tüpfelenzian

Usage ▸ flavoring, as tonic and for bitters and bitters liqueurs (› *Gentiana lutea L.*)

Parts Used ▸ rhizome

Distribution ▸ high mountains S and EC Europe: France, Balkan Peninsula

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hoppe 1949; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993; Seidemann/Siebert 1987

Gentiana purpurea *L.*

Common Names ▸ purple gentian; *German:* Purpur-Enzian

Usage ▸ flavoring; as tonic and for bitters and bitter liqueurs (› *Gentiana lutea L.*)

Parts Used ▸ rhizome

Distribution ▸ high mountains of C Europe: France, Italy and Norway

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hoppe 1949; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sticher/Meier 1980

GENTIANELLA Moench - Felwort - Gentianaceae

Gentianalla campestris *(L.) Börner*

Common Names ▸ Feld-Gentianelle
Usage ▸ flavoring for bitter liqueurs and substitute for hops (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Europe

Erhardt et al. 2003; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999

GERANIUM L. - Crane's Bill - Geraniaceae

Geranium crispum *Berg*

Pelargonium crispum (Berg.) L'Hérit ex Ait.

Geranium fragrans *Poir.*

Pelargonium fragrans (Poir.) Willd.

Geranium graveolens *Thunb.*

Pelargomium graveolens L'Hérit.

Geranium lugrubre *Salisb.*

Geranium macrorrhizum L.

Geranium macrorrhizum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Geranium lugubre* Salisb.
Common Names ▸ Bulgarian geranium; *French:* géranium des Balkans, géranium à grosses racines; *German:* Düsterer Storchschnabel, Felsen-Storchschnabel; *Russian:* geran prjamja
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil ("Zdrawetz oil")
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ Southern Alps and Apennines to the Balkan region, W Russia, Crimea

Arctander 1960; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Yeo 1988

Geranium moschatum *L.*

Erodium moschatum (L.) L'Herit. ex Ait.

Geranium odoratissimum *L.*

Pelargonium odoratissimum (L.) L'Hérit. ex Ait

Geranium odoratum *Burm.*

Pelargonium odoratissimum (L.) L'Hérit. ex Ait.

Geranium revolutum *Jacq.*

Pelargonium radens Moor

GEUM L. - Avens - Rosaceae

Geum caryophyllea *Gilib.*

Geum urbanum L.

Geum laxmanni *Gaertn.*

Coluria geoides (Pall.) Ledeb.

Geum montanum *L.*

Common Names ▸ alpine avens; *German:* Berg-Nelkenwurzel, Tormentillwurzel
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ Europe: Scandinavia and British Isles, mountains
Note ▸ The root has a clove-like taste and when cloves

G

are not available the root is used as a substitute for them.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Seidemann 1993

Geum potentilloides *Ait.*

› *Coluria geoides (Pall.) Ledeb.*

Geum rivale *L.*

Common Names ▸ Indian chocolate root, purple avens, water avens; *German:* Bach-Nelkenwurzel
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, W, E Siberia, C Asia
Note ▸ The root has a like clove taste and when cloves are not available the root is used as a substitute for them.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Cheers 1997; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

Geum urbanum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Caryophyllata urbana* Scop., *Caryophyllata officinalis* Moench, *Geum caryophyllea* Gilib.
Common Names ▸ avens root, clove root, herb bennet, wood avens; *French:* benoîte commune; *German:* Echte Nelkenwurzel, Urban-Nelkenwurzel; *Italian:* cariofillata, erba benedetta, garofanaia, ambretta; *Russian:* grawilat, grawilat antetschnij, grawilat gorodskoj, gosditschnik, grebennik, tschistez, benediktowa trawa, podlesnik; *Spanish:* cariofilata, radic de San benito
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Syria, N Iraq, Caucasus, N Iran, W Siberia, W Himalayas, temperate Asia; NW Africa; native elsewhere
Note ▸ The root has a like clove taste and when cloves are not available the root is used as a substitute for them.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Vollmann/Schultze 1995a, b; Wiersma/León 1997; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

GINGKO L. - Gingko - Gingkoaceae

Gingko biloba *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Gingkyo biloba* Mayr, *Salisburia biloba* Hoffmannsegg
Common Names ▸ gingko, maidenhair tree; *Chinese:* pai-kuo, ying kuo; *French:* arbre aux quarante écus, ginkgo, noyer du Japon; *German:* Gingkobaum, Mädchenhaarbaum; *Japanese:* ginkyo, ginnan; *Korean:* khong; *Russian:* ginkgo; *Spanish:* arbol de los escudos
Usage ▸ spice for soups and vegetables dishes
Parts Used ▸ seeds, frequently roasted
Distribution ▸ SE China, Japan cultivated

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Lück 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1997; Wyk et al. 2004

Gingkyo biloba *Mayr*

› *Gingko biloba L.*

GISEKIA L. - Aitzoaceae

Gisekia pharmnaceoides *L.*

Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ tropical W Africa: Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal; E India

Burkill 1, 1985; Uphof 1968

GLECHOMA L. - Ground Ivy - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Glechoma hederacea *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Calamintha hederaceae* (L.) Scop., *Nepeta glechoma* Benth.
Common Names ▸ alehoof, gill over the ground, ground ivy; *Chinese:* lien ch'ien, ou huo xue dan, ts'ao; *French:* gléchome, courroie de Saint Jean, lierre terrestre, rondelette; *German:* Gundermann, Gundelrebe, Erd-Efeu; *Italian:* edera terrestre; *Japanese:* kakidoshi; *Russian:* budra, budea pljuschtschewidnaja; *Spanish:* hiedra terrestre, sumidad de hierba terreste
Usage ▸ spice (for soups)
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ Eurasia, temperate Asia, native N America
Note ▸ Use for flavoring beer like hops in the Middle Ages in England.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Dahl 1994; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Newall et al. 1996; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Stahl/Datta 1972; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zieba 1973

GLEHNIA Schmidt ex Miq. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Glehnia litoralis *F. Schmidt ex Miq.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cymopterus litoralis* A. Gray; *Phellopteris litoralis* Benth.
Common Names ▸ cork wing; *Chinese:* bei sha shen, shan hu cai; *Japanese:* hama-bôfu, yavya-böfu; *Korean:* kaetppangphung; *Russian:* glenija pribretschnaja
Usage ▸ condiment, resembling Angelica (*Angelica archangelica* L.) and Tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculus* L.); in Japan for salads, fish dishes, and sweet Japanese sake [toso])
Parts Used ▸ young leaf and leaf stalks
Distribution ▸ W, E coast of N Pacific: Japan, China, Sakhalin
Note ▸ The taste is like a cross between *Angelica* and *Tarragon*.

Davidson 1999; Facciola 1990; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

GLINUS L. - Molluginaceae

Glinus lotoides *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mollugo hirta* Thunb.
Common Names ▸ hairy carpet weed, hairy glinus; *Arabic:* ghobbeira, mogheira; *Hindi:* gandibudi;
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ tender shoot
Distribution ▸ India, China

Arora/Padney 1996

Glinus oppositifolius *(L.) DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mollugo oppositifolia* L.
Common Names ▸ *Pilipino:* malagosa, sarsalida; *Thai:* sadoa-din, phakkhuang;
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ herb, leaf
Distribution ▸ Madagascar, also cultivated in tropical parts of Africa and Asia to N Australia

Hanelt 2001; Husain et al. 1992

GLOBBA L. - Zingiberaceae

Globba marantina *L.*

Common Names ▸ *Indonesian:* kapulaga ambon, halia utan, bonelau; *Pilipino:* barak, bangliu
Usage ▸ seasoning
Parts Used ▸ bulbils (are spicy), herb
Distribution ▸ India: temperate Himalayas, Moluccas, Thailand, Philippines to New Guinea, Solomon Islands

Note ▸ The bulbils is also used as cardamom.

Arora/Padney 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Kumar 2001; Oyen/Dung 1999

GLOCHIDION Forster et Forster f. - Euphorbiaceae

Glochidion llanosi *Müll.*

Synonyms ▸ *Phylanthus llanosi* Müll.
Usage ▸ spice (flavoring)
Parts Used ▸ young sprout, leaf (for fish dishes), bulbil
Distribution ▸ India: Khasi hills, region former Indochina, Philippines

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

GLYCINE Willd. - Soya Bean - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Glycine abrus *L.*

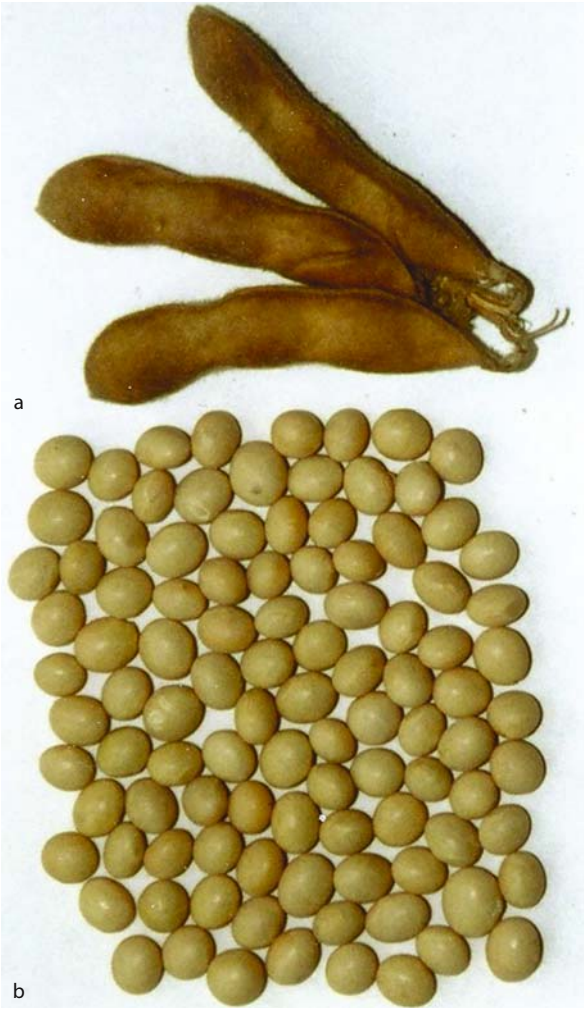
› *Abrus precatorius L.*

Glycine hispida *(Moench) Maxim*

› *Glycine max (L.) Merr.*

Glycine max *(L.) Merr.* ◘

Synonyms ▸ *Glycine hispida* (Moench) Maxim., *Glycine soja* Siebold et Zucc., *Glycine ussuriensis* Regel et Maack, *Soja hispida* (Moench) Maxim.
Common Names ▸ soya, soya bean; *Arabic:* ful suyah; *Chinese:* mao dou; *Dutch:* sojaboon; *French:* soja, soya; *German:* Sojabohne; *Indonesian:* kacang kedelai; *Italian:* pianta di soia; *Japanese:* shoyu; *Korean:* khong; *Malaysian:* kacang, soya putih; *Portuguese:* soja; *Spanish:* soja, soya; *Russian:* soja, soewyj bob; *Spanish:* habas de soyas, frijol de soya, soya; *Thai:* thua rae;



◘ **Glycine max:** a **fruits,** b **seeds**

Usage ▸ basis of condiment (soya sauces: miso, shoju, tsian je'u etc.)
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ origin E Asia; only cultivated
Note ▸ The seeds are the basis for the production (fermentation) of soya sauce and other soya products.

Bendel 2002; Beuchat 1984; Bois 1934; Brückner et al. 1989; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Genovese/Lajolo 2002; Giami 1997, 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hoppe 1949; Kakade et al. 1972; Khader 1983; Kumar 2003; Lamboni et al. 1999; Lewington 1990; Liener 1994; Liu 1997; Markley 1950/51; Mazza/Ooham 2000; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1968; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Seidemann 1993c; Song et al. 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Trueb 1999; Ueki et al. 1994; Uphof 1968;

Vogt 1987; Wiersma/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Glycine soja *Siebold et Zucc.*

› *Glycine max (L.) Merr.*

Glycine ussuriensis *Regel et Maack*

› *Glycine max (L.) Merr.*

GLYCYRRHIZA L. – Licorice, Liquorice, Sweetwood - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Glycyrrhiza diochorides *Medik.*

› *Glycyrrhiza echinata L.*

Glycyrrhiza echinata *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Glycyrriza diochorides* Medik.
Common Names ▸ Roman liquorice; *German:* Römisches Süßholz, Russisches Süßholz;
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ SE Europe, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Caucasus, Iran, E Asia

Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Morris/Mackley 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Steinlesberger 2004; Täufel et al. 1993; Willimot 1963; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Glycyrrhiza echinate *Lepesch.*

› *Glycyrrhiza glabra L.*

Glycyrrhiza glabra *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Glycyrrhiza echinata* Lepesch., *Glycyrrhiza officinalis* Lepech., *Liquiritia officinarum* Medik., *Liquiritia officinalis* Moench
Common Names ▸ common licorice, liquorice, Spanish liquorice; *Chinese:* fen tsao; *French:* réglisse, glycyrrhize; *German:* Deutsches Süßholz, Griechisches Süßholz, Italienisches Süßholz, Spanisches Süßholz, Lakritze; *Hindi* mulhatti; *Italian:* liquirizia; *Korean:* minkamcho; *Portuguese:* alcaçuz; *Russian:* solodka golaja; *Sanskrit:* madhuka; *Slovenian:* sladké drievko; *Spanish:* alcazuz, licórize, orozuz, regalicia, regaliz
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring (tobacco, liqueurs); **product:** liquorice
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ E, SE and SW Europe, Turkey, Iran, temperate Asia, India, China, Libya

Arystanova et al. 2001; Bielenberg 1998; Bullmann et al. 1990; Chandler 1985; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Gordon/Jing 1995; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Kwasniewski 1952; Leung 1991; Lewington 1990; Lutomski 1983; Mazza/Oomah 2000; Miething/Speicher-Brinker 1989; Morris/Mackley 1999; Newall et al. 1996; Pachaly 1990b; Pschyrembel 1998; Putscher 1968; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Steinlesberger 2004; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Weinberg et al. 1993b; Wiersema/León 1999; Willimot 1963; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Glycyrrhiza grandiflora *Tausch*

› *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fisch. ex DC.

Glycyrrhiza lepidota *(Nutt.) Pursh*

Synonyms ▸ *Liquiritia lepidota* Nutt.
Common Names ▸ American licorice; *German:* Amerikanisches Süßholz
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ America, SW Canada N Mexico
Note ▸ The fleshy roots are specially used by native Americans.

Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

Glycyrrhiza officinalis *Lepech.*

› *Glycyrrhiza glabra L.*

Glycyrrhiza uralensis *Fisch. ex DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Glycyrrhiza grandiflora* Tausch
Common Names ▸ Chinese licorice, Manchurian liquorice; *Chinese:* gan zao, kann tsao; *German:* Chinesisches Süßholz, Russisches Süßholz, Anatolisches Süßholz; *Korean:* kamcho; *Russian:* solodka ural'skaja
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ temperate Asia, India, Mongolia, E Europe, cultivated elsewhere

Dalby 2000; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hoppe 1949; Leung 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Tan Tianwei et al. 2002; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Wiersema/León 1997

GNAPHALIUM L. - Cudweed - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Gnaphalium indicum *L.*

Common Names ▸ Indian cudweed, tiny cudweed; *French:* gnaphale de l'Inde; *German:* Indisches Ruhrkraut; *Russian:* suscheniza
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India: Bihar

Arora/Pandey 1996; Quattrocchi 1999

Granatum punicum *St. Lag.*

› *Punica granatum L.*

Grastidium salaccense *Bl.*

› *Dendrolobium salaccense (Bl.) Lindley*

GREVEA Baill. - Grossulariaceae (Montiniaceae)

Grevea madagascariensis *Baill.*

Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ E Africa, Madagascar

Mabberley 1997; Neuwinger 1999

GUAJACUM L. - Zygophyllaceae

Guajacum bijugum *Stokes*

› *Guajacum officinale L.*

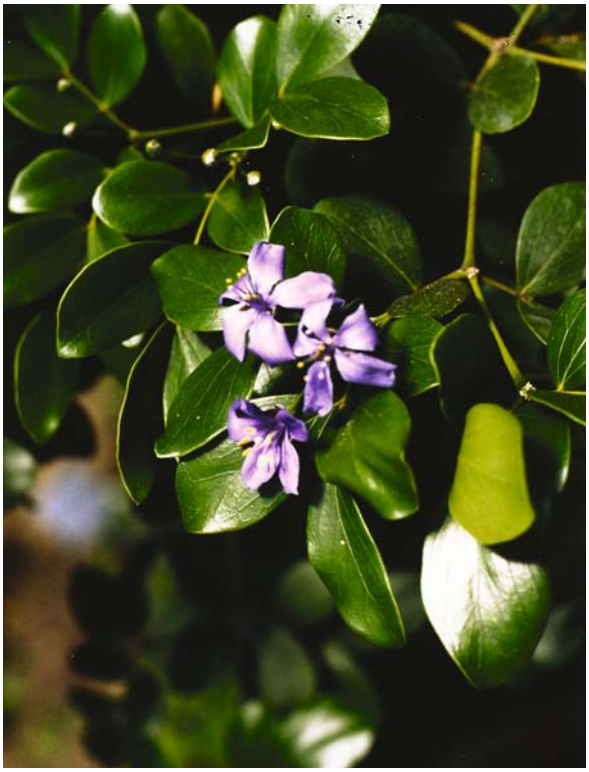
Guajacum officinale *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Guajacum bijugum* Stokes
Common Names ▸ lignum vitae; *French:* bois de vie, gaïac officinal, gaya; *German:* Guajakbaum, Franzosenholz, Pockholz; *Italian:* guaiaco, legno santo; *Russian:* gvajakovoe, bakaut; *Spanish:* guayacan negro, palosanto
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring (for herb liqueur)
Parts Used ▸ wood, resin
Distribution ▸ West Indies: Haiti, San Domingo; Mexico, Panama, Columbia, Venezuela
Note ▸ International trade with lignum vitae and the resin has been licenced since November 2002.

Berger 1, 1949; 3, 1952; Bourton 1968; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Grow/Schaertzman 20001; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Lewington 1990; Martinetz/Lohs 1991; McNay Wood 2003; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Rätsch 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Vöttiner-Pletz 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1994; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

Guajacum sanctum *L.*

Common Names ▸ holywood, lignum vitae; *German:* Heiliger Guajakbaum, Franzosenholz, Pockholz



Guajacum officinale, flowering

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring (for herb liqueur)
Parts Used ▸ wood, resin
Distribution ▸ S Mexico, West Indies, SE USA Florida, Caribbean, Meso-America
Note ▸ *Guajacum sanctum* was introduced to Europe in 1526 by San Domingo.

Berger 1, 1949; 3, 1952; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Grow/Schwartzman 20001; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Rätsch 1992; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1994

GUIZOTIA Cass. - Niger - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Guizotia abyssinica *(L.f.) Cass.*

Common Names ▸ niger seed, ramtil; *French:* guizotia, ramtil; *German:* Nigersaat, Ramtillkraut; *Russian:* nug masljtschnyj; *India:* jagni, kadellu, kalatil, ramtil, ramatila
Usage ▸ condiment for chutneys
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ E Africa: Ethiopia.; India, native in California

Burkill 1, 1985; Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

GYMNEMA R.Br. - Asclepiadaceae

G

Gymnea affine *Dec.*

Gymnea sylvestre R. Br.

Gymnema sylvestre *R. Br.*

Synonyms ▸ *Gymnea affine* Dec.
Common Names ▸ miracle fruit; *Hindi:* gurmar, merasingi; *India:* adigam, podapatri, kavali, dhuleti
Usage ▸ pot-herb (in India)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Peninsular India, China, Indochina, Malaysia, Australia, W tropical Africa Namibia, tropical and Southern Africa

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Irvine 1961; v. Koenen 1996; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 4, 1956; Wiersema/León 1999

Gymnosporia senegalensis *Loes.*

Maytenus senegalensis (Lam.) Exell

Gynandropsis gynandra *(L.) Brig*

Cleome gynandra L.

Gynandropsis pentaphylla *(L.) DC.*

Cleome gynandra L.

Gynopogon alyxia *J.R. Forst*

Alyxia lucida Wall.

GYNURA Cass. – Velvet plant - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Gynura procumbens *(Lour.) Merr.*

Synonyms ▸ *Gynura sarmentosa* (Blume) DC.
Common Names ▸ velvet, velvet plant; *German:* Niederliegende Samtpflanze
Usage ▸ flavoring, condiment
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical W Africa, tropical Asia: China, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam

Burkill 1, 1985; Davies 1978, 1979; Erhardt et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Uphof 1968

Gynura pseudochina *(L.) DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Gynura sinuata* DC.
Common Names ▸ velvet, velvet plant;
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa, tropical E and SE Asia; cultivated in Malaysia, Vietnam and Java

Burkill 1, 1965; Davies 1979, 1981; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Wealth of India 4, 1956

Gynura sarmentosa *(Blume) DC.*

Gynura procumbens (Lour.) Merr.

Gynura sinuata *DC.*

Gynura pseudochina (L.) DC.

GYROPHORA Miyoshi - Lichenaceae (Gyrophoraceae)

Gyrophora esculenta *Miyoshi*

Synonyms ▸ *Umbilicaria esculenta* Hoffm.
Common Names ▸ *Japanese:* iwatake
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ dry lichen
Distribution ▸ mountains in Japan, China

Lück 2004; Täufel et al 1993; Uphof 1968

H

HEDEOMA Pers. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Hedeoma pulegioides *(L.) Pers.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cunila pulegioides* L., *Melissa pulegioides* L., *Ziziphora pulegioides* (L.) Desf.

Common Names ▸ American (false) pennyroyal, mosquito plant, pennyroyal, squaw mint, tickweed; *German:* Flohkraut, Amerikanische Poley; *Mexico:* poleo;

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring liqueurs and food; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ EN America: Nebraska, Wisconson to Quebec, New Brunswick; Arkansas and Georgia, E Canada

Bourton 1968; Charalambous 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Newall et al. 1974d, 1978; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

HEDYCHIUM J. König - Ginger Lily - Zingiberaceae

Hedychium aurantiacum *Roxb.*

Hedychium coccineum Buch.-Ham. var. aurantiacum Roxb.

Hedychium coccineum *Buch.-Ham.* var. aurantiacum *Roxb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Hedychium aurantiacum* Rosc.

Common Names ▸ red ginger lily, scarlet ginger lily; *German:* Roter Schmetterlingsingwer, Scharlachrote Kranzblume

Usage ▸ kitchen garden herb (rarely)

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ W Himalayas

Aurora/Pandey 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gurib-Fakim et al. 2002; Kumar 2001; Yusuf et al. 2002

Hedychium coronarium *König*

Common Names ▸ butterfly lily, garland flower, white ginger lily; *Brazil (Portuguese):* acucena, lírio-do-brejo; *Chinese:* tu giang huo; *German:* Weiße Schmetterlingslilie, Weiße Girlandenblume, Weiße Kranzblume; *Japanese:* hana shuku sha; *Thai:* ma-haahong, krathaai, haanghong

Usage ▸ spice (rarely)

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ Himalyas, India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Thailand

Arora/Pandey 1996; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Gurib-Fakim et al. 2002; Itokawa et al. 1988a, b; Jacquat 1990; Kumar 2001; Larsen et al. 1999; Mors et al. 2000; Rätsch/Müller-Ebeling 2003; Tao Guoda 1998; Uphof 1968; Wong 1999; Yusuf et al. 2002

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HEDYOSMUM O. Sw. - Chloranthaceae

Hedyosmum bonplandianum *Mart.*

→ *Hedyosmum brasiliense Mart.*

Hedyosmum brasiliense *Mart.*

Synonyms ▸ *Hedyosmum bonplandianum* Mart.
Common Names ▸ *Brazil (Portuguese):* chá de bugre, chá-de-soldado, erva almíscar, erva-de-soldado, hortelã-do-brejo
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Brazil: Minas Gerais, São Paulo
Note ▸ The leaves have a peppermint-like taste.

Freise 1936; Hanelt 2001; Mors et al. 2000; Opdyke 1978; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

Helenium grandiflorum *Gilib.*

→ *Inula helenium L.*

HELICHRYSUM Mill. - Everlasting Flower - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Helichrysum angustifolium *(Lam.) DC.*

→ *Helichrysum italicum (Roth) D. Don*

Helichrysum italicum *(Roth) D. Don*

Synonyms ▸ *Helichrysum angustifolium* (Lam.) DC.; *Helichrysum serotinum* Boiss.
Common Names ▸ curry plant, Italian everlasting, immortelle; *French:* immortelle de Italiener; *German:* Currykraut, Italienische Sandstrohblume; *Russian:* zmin
Usage ▸ pot-herb; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ SW and SE Europe, especially Italy, Iberia, S France, N Africa, W Asia
Note ▸ This plant and the ssp. *microphyllum* (Willd.) Nym., dwarf curry plant, and ssp. *serotinum* (Boiss.) P. Fourn., curry plant, have a slight curry taste.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Angioni et al. 2003; Bärtels 1997; Bianchini et al. 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Norman 1998; Roussis et al. 1997; Satta et al. 1999; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Tucker et al. 1997; Wiersema/León 1999

Helichrysum serotinum *Boiss.*

→ *Heliochrysum italicum (Roth) D. Don*

Helichrysum tianschanicum Regel

Common Names ▸ *French:* immortelle du Tian-shan; *German:* Maggikraut
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ C Asia

Erhardt et al. 2002

HELIOTROPIUM L. - Heliotrope, Turnsole - Boraginaceae

Heliotropium arborescens *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Heliotropium corymbosum* Ruiz. et Pav., *Heliotropium peruvianum* L.
Common Names ▸ cherry pie, helioptrope; *French:* héliotrope; *German:* Vanilleblume, Peruanische Sonnenwende, Strauchige Sonnenwende; *Peru:* docto vainilla; *Russian:* geliotron; *Spanish:* heliotropo
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf, flower
Distribution ▸ S America: Peru; cultivated elsewhere;

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León1999

Heliotropium corymbosum *Ruiz. et Pav.*

Heliotropium arborescens L.

Heliotropium peruvianum *L.*

Heliotropium arborescens L.

HEMEROCALLIS L. - Day lily - Hemerocallidaceae (Liliaceae)

Hemerocallis aurantiaca *Baker*

Common Names ▸ orange (colored) day lily; *German:* Orangefarbene Taglilie
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ flower bud, flower leaf
Distribution ▸ China, Korea

Davidson 1999; Erhardt 1988; Erhardt et al. 2002

Hemerocallis citrina *Baroni*

Common Names ▸ lemon day lily; *French:* lis d'un jour; *German:* Zitronen- or Wilde Taglilie
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ flower bud, flower leaf
Distribution ▸ China: Schensi

Erhardt et al. 2002

Hemerocallis crocea *Lam.*

Hemerocallis fulva (L.) L.

Hemerocallis flava *(L.) L.*

Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus L.

Hemerocallis fulva *(L.) L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Hemerocallis crocea Lam.*
Common Names ▸ fulvous day lily, golden needles, orange needles, tawn day lily; *Chinese:* hsuan ts'ao; *French:* hémérocalle brun-rouge; *German:* Bahnwärter-Taglilie, Rotgelbe Taglilie, Braunrote Taglilie; *Japanese:* yabu-kanzo, oni-kanzo; *Russian:* krasodnev ryschij; *Vietnamese:* hoa hien, kim chau, phac cham
Usage ▸ condiment, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ dry flower bud, flower leaf
Distribution ▸ origin Japan?, China, E Asia, native in Europe, N America, cultivated elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Asen/Arisumi 1968; Bois 1934; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt 1988; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Griesbach/Batdorf 1995; Inoue et al. 1990, 1994; Lück 2004; Robert et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Yuan 1993

Hemerocallis graminea *Andr.*

Hemerocallis minor L.

Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Hemerocallis flava* (L.) *L.*
Common Names ▸ lemon day lily, yellow day lily; *French:* hémérocalle jaune, lis asphodèle, lis jaune; *German:* Gelbe Taglilie, Wiesen-Taglilie; *Russian:* krasodnev scheltyi
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ dry flower bud, flower leaf
Distribution ▸ Italy, Slovenia; SE Alps, native in Europe, W, E Siberia, Amur, China; cultivated elsewhere

Aichele/Schwergel 5, 1996; Asen/Arisumi 1968; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Robert et al 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Yuan 1993

Hemerocallis minor *Mill.*

Synonyms ▸ *Hermerocallis graminea* Andr.
Common Names ▸ dwarf yellow day lily, grass leaf day lily, little day lily; *French:* hémérocalle naine; *German:* Kleine or Stern-Taglilie; *Russian:* krasodnev malyj

Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ flower bud, flower leaf
Distribution ▸ E Siberia, Mongolia, N China, Korea, also cultivated in China, Japan, Europe

Bois 1934; Erhardt 1988; Erhardt et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Yuan 1993

HEMIDESMUS R.Br. - Asclepiadeceae (Periplocaceae)

Hemidesmus indicus *(Willd.) R.Br.*

Common Names ▸ Indian sarsaparilla, nunnery root; *German:* Indische Sarsaparille; *Hindi:* anantumal, kapun, hindi salsa; *India:* durivel, karibandha, onontomulo, sogade, sugandhi pala, upalasari; *Sanskrit:* anantumala, naga jihva, sariva
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ root extract and root syrup
Distribution ▸ India, Sri Lanka, cultivated in India

Hanelt 2001; Jirovetz et al. 2002; Karnick 1977; Nagarajan/Rao 2003; Nagarajan et al. 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 5, 1959

Heptapleurum aromaticum *Seem.*

▸ *Schefflaria aromatica Harms*

Heptapleurum venulosum *Seem.*

▸ *Schefflaria venulosa (Wright et Arn.) Harms*

HERACLEUM L. - Hogweed - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Heracleum burmanicum *Kurz*

Common Names ▸ Burmain cow-parsley; *French:* berce de la Birmanie; *German:* Burmannischer Bärenklau, Burmannische Petersilie; *Russian:* borstschevik
Usage ▸ pot-herb, applied like parsley
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Himalayan region, Myanmar, N Thailand

Brondegaard 1990; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c

Heracleum persicum *Michx.*

Common Names ▸ Persian cow-parsley; *German:* Persischer Bärenklau, Persische Petersilie
Usage ▸ condiment (in pickles)
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Iran

Uphof 1968

Herpestis rugosa *Roth.*

▸ *Limnophila rugosa (Roth.) Merr.*

HESPERETHUSA M. Roemer - Rutaceae

Hesperethusa crenulata *(Roxb.) M. Roem.*

Synonyms ▸ *Limonea crenulata* Roxb.
Common Names ▸ *Hindi:* beli, tondsha, tor elaga, nayvila, nayibullal; *India:* kattunarakan
Usage ▸ spice, for fish and meat dishes
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Indian, Myanmar, Thailand, SW China, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam; in India and Java also cultivated

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1968; Wealth of India 5, 1959

HETEROTHALAMUS Less. - Euphorbiaceae

Herterothalamus brunoides *Less.*

Synonyms ▸ *Marshallia brunoides* Less.

Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ plant
Distribution ▸ Argentina to Brazil

Uphof 1968

HETEROTHECA Cass. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Heterotheca inuloides *Cass.*

Common Names ▸ false golden aster, Mexican arnica; *German:* Goldaster, Mexikanische Arnika
Usage ▸ spice (flavoring) sporadically for liqueurs and bitters
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ C America: Mexico
Note ▸ In Germany often used instead of

→ *Arnica montana L.*

Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Ochoa/Alonso 1966; Sagrero-Nieves/Bartley 1996; Saukel 1984; Villamar et al. 1994; Willuhn et al. 1985

HIBISCUS L. - Giant or Rose Mallow - Malvaceae

Hibiscus abelmoschus *L.*

→ *Abelmoschus moschatus ssp. moschatus Medik.*

Hibiscus bifurcatus *Blanco*

→ *Hibiscus surattensis L.*

Hibiscus cannabius *Merr.*

→ *Hibiscus radiatus Cav.*

Hibiscus lindley *Wall.*

→ *Hibiscus radiatus Cav.*

Hibiscus moschatus *Salisb.*

→ *Abelmoschus moschatus ssp. moschatus Medik.*

Hibiscus radiatus *Cav.*

Synonyms ▸ *Hibiscus cannabius* Merr., *Hibiscus lindley* Wall.
Common Names ▸ kenaf hibiscus; *Mexico:* clavelina
Usage ▸ pot-herb (in India)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India: Khasi hills, cultivated in Brazil and in SE Asia; probably native to Asia tropics, but native widely in the Old and New world tropics.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Zeven/Zhukovsky 1975; Uphof 1968

Hibiscus sabdariffa *L.*

Common Names ▸ Indian sorrel, Jamaica sorrel, red sorrel, roselle, sorrel; *Arabic:* karkadé; *Brazil (Portuguese):* azedinha, caruru-azedo, caruru-daguiné, quibo-azedo, quiabo-róseo, quiabo-roxo, vinagreira; *Chinese:* lou shen kui; *Dutch:* roselle, Surinamese zuring; *French:* oseille de Guinée, karkadé; *German:* Afrikanische Malve, Rosella-Eibisch, Karkade, Rama, Roselle, Sudantee; *Hindi:* lalambari, patwa; *Italian:* carcadè, ibisco fiori, flor de Jamaica; *Japanese:* rohzelu; *Portuguese:* rosela, roseta, caruru azedo; *Russian:* gibiskuc sabdarifa, rosella; *Spanish:* acedera de Guinea, agrio de Guinea, hibisco, rosa de Jamaica serení; *Thai:* krachiap daeng; *Yemen:* kakakad
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ flower, leaf, calyx
Distribution ▸ probable origin in tropical Africa, widely cultivated
Note ▸ The fruits have a high vitamin C content. Dadawa bassoa, a local spice preparation in Northern Nigeria, is prepared from seeds of *Hibiscus sab-*

H

dariffa L. and *Hibiscus cannabinus* L. (Indian hemp).

Aedo et al. 2001; Bendel 2002; Berger 1, 1949; Bois 1934; Burkill 4, 1997; Chen et al 1998; Dashak et al. 2001; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Engler/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Griebel 1939; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Menßen/Staesche 1974; Mors et al. 2000; Pi-Jen Tsai et al. 2002; Pouget et al. 1990; Pratt 1912; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1993c; Ross 1999; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schilcher 1976; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharaf 1962; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Udoyasekhara Rao 1996; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wilson/Menzel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Hibiscus surattensis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Hibiscus bifurcatus* Blanco
Common Names ▸ *Pilipino:* ahimit, inabu, labong, sampinit
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa and Asia

Uphof 1968

Hieracium javanicum *Burm.f.*

› *Emilia javanica (Burm.f.) C.B. Rob.*

HIEROCHLOE R.Br. - Holy Grass - Poaceae (Gramineae)

Hierochloe odorata *(L.) Beauv.*

Common Names ▸ holy grass, manna grass, seneca grass, sweet grass, vanilla grass; *French:* houque odorante; *German:* Duftendes Mariengras, Duft-Mariengras, Vanillegras; *Russian:* ljadnik duschistyi, subrovka duschistaja, tschapolot'
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring of liqueurs
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe, temperate Asia: Caucasus, Alaska, Canada, USA

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Rätsch 1998; Seidemann 1993c, 1994a; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Zainuddin et al. 2002

HILLIELLA (O. Schulz) Y.H. Zhang et H.W. Li - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

Hilliella shuangpaiensis *H.W. Li*

Common Names ▸ Chinese horseradish *German:* Chinesischer Meerrettich
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ China, C Asia.
Note ▸ Various. Listed under *Cochlearia*.

Mabberley 1997

Hiroma undarioides *Yendo*

› *Undaria undarioides Yendo*

HONCKENYA Ehrh. - Caryophyllaceae

Honckenya peploides *(L.) Ehrh.*

Common Names ▸ sea purslane; *German:* Strandportulak
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf and stalk
Distribution ▸ sandy coasts
Note ▸ The leaves and stalks have a borage-like taste.

Mabberley 1997

HOUTTUYNIA Thunb. - Fishwort - Saururaceae

Houttuynia cordata *Thunb.*

Common Names ▸ fishwort, saururis, heart leaf; *Chinese:* ch'i, chou giao nai, ji cai, vap ca, yu xing cao, zhu bi kong; *French:* houttuynie, en coeur; *German:* Chamäleonblatt, Herzförmige Houttuynie; *Japanese:* gyoseiso, dokudami zoku, yoseiso, shih-yao, chung-yao; *Korean:* yakmemil, giáp ce, osaengch'o; *Russian:* chaulljunija serdcevidnaj; *Thai:* phak khaao thoj, pluu-kao; *Vietnamese:* giâp cá, la diep cá

Usage ▸ pot-herb, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ India, China, Taiwan, S Himalayas, India, Cambodia, Vietnam, Japan, Korea, Java, cultivated USA, Argentina

Note ▸ The leaves have a very strong, soapy coriander or fishy taste and odor; the odor in the roots is particulary strong. Consider using it as a substitute for cilantro (coriander leaves). A tri-colored (red, green and white) variegated ornamental variety is availabe under several names.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Cheers 1997; Duke/Ayensu 1985; Erhardt et al. 2002; Kuebel/Tucker 1988; Kumara 2003; NICPBP 1987; Ogle et al. 2003; Pröbstle et al. 1992, 1994; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Taylor 1976; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

HUA Pierre ex de Willd - Huaceae

Hua gabonii *Pierre ex de Willd.*

Common Names ▸ Cameroon garlic; *Congo:* mufira; *German:* Kamerun-Knoblauch

Usage ▸ spice, condiment

Parts Used ▸ young sprouts and old leaves, seed

Distribution ▸ W Africa: Cameroon, Zaire

Note ▸ The plant parts are enveloped with meat and roasted. The seeds have a characteristic garlic aroma with fresh terpenic note.

Jirovetz et al. 2002; Mabberley 1997; Neuwinger 1999



Houttuynia cordata, flowering

HUMULUS L. - Hop - Cannabaceae

Humulus lupulus *L.*

Common Names ▸ common hop, hop; *Chinese:* she-ma, pi jiu hua; *Dutch:* hop; *French:* houblon (commun), cônes de houblon, vigne du nord; *German:* (Gewöhnlicher) Hopfen; *Italian:* luppulo, luppulo stroboli; *Japanese:* karahana-sô; *Korean:* hophŭ; *Portuguese:* lúpulo; *Russian:* chmel', chmel' obyknovennyj; *Spanish:* lúpulo (común), estróbilos de lúpulo

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** pellets, essential oil (hop oil)

Parts Used ▸ female flower; **product:** pellets from crushed flowers, essential oil

Distribution ▸ temperate regions of Europe, N and C Asia, N America, cultivated in Germany, England, Belgium, France, former Czechoslovakia, Russia, China, N America, Australia

Note ▸ Origin of cultivation unknown, cultivated in W

Europe in the 8th to 9th Century in Germany an S France, 16th Century in England.

Albert/Muller 2000; Bart et al. 1994; Bendel 2002; Berger 1, 1949; Bois 1934; Borde et al. 1989; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Clarke 1986; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Edwardson 1952; Farrell 1985; Field 1996; Fleischhauer 2003; Forster 1981; Guadagni et al. 1966; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hänsel/Schulz 1986; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Kač/Kovačevič 2000; Katsiodis et al. 1989; Kiewitt et al. 1983; Mayer 2003; Mizobuchi/Sato 1984, 1985; Neve 1991; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Sharpe/Laws 1981; Steinhaus/Schieberle 1999; Stiegler 1949; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Trueb 1998; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Verzele 1986; Verschuere et al. 1992; Wiersma/León 1999; Wilding et al. 1983; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

HYDROCHARIS L. - Frogbit - Hydrocharitaceae

Hydrocharis chevelaiéri *(de Wild.) Dandy*

Common Names ▸ African frogbite; *French:* Africain morène; *German:* Afrikanischer Froschbiss
Usage ▸ condiment (vegetable salt)
Parts Used ▸ the plant ashes
Distribution ▸ C Africa
Note ▸ A source of edible salt. The salt is higher in potassium content than edible salt.

Hanelt 2001; Tisserant 1953

HYGROPHYLA R. Br. - Wisteria - Acanthaceae

Hygrophyla angustifolia *R. Br.*

Synonyms ▸ *Hygrophyla salicifolia* Nees
Common Names ▸ water wisteria; *German:* Schmalblättriger Wasserfreund, Schmalblättrige Wisterie
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ SE Asia

Arora/Pandey 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002

Hygrophila auriculata *(Schum.) Heine*

Synonyms ▸ *Baleria longifolia* L., *Baleria auriculata* Schum.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Kleinöhrige Wisterie
Usage ▸ condiment (vegetable ash)
Parts Used ▸ the plant ash
Distribution ▸ tropical W Africa: Cameroon, Congo, Zaire, also cultivated; India, Sri Lanka

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

Hygrophyla salicifolia *Nees*

Hygrophyla augustifolia R.Br.

HYPERICUM L. - St. John's Wort - Hypericaceae

Hypericum lanceolatum *Lam.*

Hypericum revolutum Vahl.

Hypericum perforatum *L.*

Common Names ▸ (perforated) St. John's Wort, hardhay, khlawath weed, millepertius; *Dutch:* Sintjans-kruit; *French:* millepertuis perforé; herbe de la Saint-Jean, chasse diable; *German:* Echtes Johanniskraut, Johannisblut, Konradskraut, Tüpfelhartheu, Tüpfel-Johanniskraut; *Italian:* erba di San Giovanni comune, iperico, cacciadiavoli, pilatro; *Russian:* sweroboj pronsjonnolistnyj; *Spanish:* corazoncillo, hipérico, hierba de San Juan
Usage ▸ spice, sporadically of fish and bitter liqueurs; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Eurasia, NW Africa
Note ▸ In the 15th to 17th Century the herb was used to season beer.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Albert/Muller 2000; Ang et al. 2002; Ayuga/Rebuelta 1986; Berger 4, 1954; Berghöfer/Hölzl 1986; Bourton 1968; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year);

Cui/Ang 2002; Czygan 1993; Dorossiev 1985; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erdelmeier 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Fraschio 2003; Gray et al. 2000; Hager 5, 1993; Gruczczyk 2001; Hanelt 2000; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hölzl/Ostrowski 1987; Hoppe 1949; Lürtz/Plescher 1998; Maisenbache/Kovar 1992; Mazza/Oomah 2000; Newall et al. 1996; Orth et al. 1999; Poginsky et al. 1988; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth 1990; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schilling 1969; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Stochmal/Gruszczyk 1998; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Vanhaelen/Vanhaelen-Fastré 1983; Vickery 1981; Weyersdorf et al. 1995; Wyk et al. 2004

Hypericum revolutum *Vahl*

Synonyms ▸ *Hypericum lanceolatum* Lam.
Common Names ▸ curry bush, forest primrose; *German:* Currybusch
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ S Africa

Joffe 1993

HYPTIS Jacq. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Hyptis albida *H.B.K.*

Usage ▸ flavoring of food
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Mexico

Uphof 1968

Hyptis pectinata *(L.) Poit.*

Common Names ▸ comb hyptis, wild mint; *Spanish:* hierba de burro, xoltexnuk:
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Ghana, Guinea to Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Nigeria; Mexico
Note ▸ In Ivory Coast and Upper Volta it is mixed with various spices (*Afromomum melegueta, Zingiber officinalis*, *Piper nigrum*, etc.).

Burkill 3, 1995; Dalziel 1957; Hanelt 2001; Irvine 1948; Malan et al. 1988; Pant et al. 1992; Pereda-Miranda et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

Hyptis spicigera *Lam.*

Synonyms ▸ *Nepeta americana* Aub.
Common Names ▸ black sesame, black beni seed, bush mint; *Chinese:* sui xu chang xiang; *German:* Schwarzer Sesam, Buschminze; *Portuguese:* mentrasto
Usage ▸ pot-herb, flavoring (in stews and sauces)
Parts Used ▸ seed (and it is also roasted)
Distribution ▸ Mexico to Brazil, Greater Antilles; widely native in tropical Africa, Madagascar and Asia
Note ▸ Cultivated there for its oily seeds. The plant is used by the Sakalava of Madagascar in the preparation of rum.

Burkill 3, 1995; Dalziel 1957; Erhardt et al. 2002; Irvine 1948; Kini et al. 1993; Kumar 2001; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Mors et al. 2000; Onayade et al. 1990; Pursglove 1968; Rehm/Espig 1996; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Hyptis suaveolens *(L.) Poit.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ballota suaveolens* L., *Marrubium indicum* Blanco. non Burm.f.
Common Names ▸ tea-bush, Indian horehound, wild spikenard; *French:* gros baumes, hiptis à odeur, *German:* Indischer Andorn, Wohlriechender Andorn, Buschminze; *Hindi:* bilati tulsi, ganga tulsi; *Indonesian:* lampesan, jukut bau, mangkamang; *Japanese:* nioi-niga-kusa; *Malaysian:* malbar hutan, pokok kemangi; *Mexico:* chío gorda, chía grande; *Pilipino:* amotan, suob-kabayo, loko-loko; *Portuguese:* bamburral, mentrasto-grande; *Russian:* issop; *Spanish:* chao, hierba de las muelas, hortela do campo, orégano cimarron; *Thai:* kara, maeng lak kha
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ shoot tip, leaf
Distribution ▸ native tropical America, naturalized pantropical, including SE Asia W Africa, also cultivated in Mexico and India
Note ▸ The plant has a mint flavor.

Ahmed et al. 1994; Arora/Padney 1996; Asekun/Ekundayo 2000; Azevedo et al. 2001; Bourton 1968; Fun/Svendsen 1990a; Guz-

man/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Iwu et al. 1990; Laily Din et al. 1988; Mallavaraou et al. 1993; Misra et al. 1981; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Oyen/Dung 1999; Pant et al. 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Upadhyay et al. 1982; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/Léon 1999; Wulff 1987; Zeven/de Wet 1982

HYSSOPUS L. – Hyssop - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Hyssopus angustifolius *M. Bieb.*

→ *Hyssopus officinalis L.*

Hyssopus anisatus *Nutt.*

→ *Agastache foeniculum (Pursh) Kuntze*

Hyssopus cinerascens *(Jord. et Fourr.) Brev.*

→ *Hyssopus officinalis L.*

Hyssopus officinalis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Hyssopus angustifolius* M. Bieb., *Hyssopus cinerascens* (Jord. et Fourr.) Brev.

Common Names ▸ hyssop; *Chinese:* shen xiang cao; *French:* hysope, herbe sacrée; *German:* Ysop, Eisop, Isop, Josephskraut, Klosterysop; *Hindi:* jupha; *Italian:* issopo; *Portuguese:* hissopo; *Russian:* issop, issop obyknowennyj, gison, sison, jusefka, sinij sweroboj; *Sanskrit:* jupha; *Spanish:* hisopo, rabillo de gato;

Usage ▸ spice, pot-herb; **product:** essential oil and essence (for liqueurs: e.g. Benedictine, Chartreuse, Kartäuser etc.)

Parts Used ▸ leaf, flowering tops

Distribution ▸ S, C and E Europe, NW Africa, SW Asia: Caucasus, Anatolia, N Iran, to W Himalayas, native in parts of Europe and N America

Note ▸ Polymorphic species.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Chalchat et al. 2001b; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Gerhardt 1981b; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hilal et al. 1978; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Joulain/Ragault 1976; Kerrola et al. 1994a; Piccaglia et al. 1999; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Renzini et al. 1999; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schulz/Stahl-Biskop 1991; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shah 1991; Sha et al. 1986; Sharma 2003; Sharma et al. 1963; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tsankova et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

ILLICIUM L. – Star anise - Illiciaceae

Illicium anisatum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Illicium religiosum* Sieb. et Zucc.
Common Names ▸ aniseed tree, bastard star anise, Japanese sacred anise poisonbay; *Chinese:* mang tsao, pa chio ksiang; *French:* anis de Chine, badiane de Chine; *German:* Shikimifrucht, Japanischer Sternanis, Heiliger Sternanis; *Japanese:* shikimi
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit, seed
Distribution ▸ Japan, Korea
Note ▸ The fruits are slightly poisonous.

Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Staesche 1972; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Zänglein et al. 1989; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Illicium anisatum *Lour.*

Illicium verum J.D. Hook. f.

Illicium cambodianum *Hance*

Common Names ▸ Cambodian star anise; *German:* Kambodscha Sternanis
Usage ▸ spice (locally); **product**: essential oil (Cambodian star anise oil, Cambodian anise oil)
Parts Used ▸ fruit, seed
Distribution ▸ Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia

Sánchez-Monge/Parellada 1981; Schultze-Motel 1986; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

Illicium floridanum *Ellis*

Common Names ▸ Florida star anise, purple anise; *German:* Florida Sternanis
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil (Florida star anise oil, Florida anise oil)
Parts Used ▸ fruit, seed
Distribution ▸ coastal plain of NW Florida to C Alabama, S Mississippi, and SE Lousiana to NE Mexico

Cheers 1997; Tucker/Maciarello 1999

Illicium parviflorum *Michx. ex Vent.*

Common Names ▸ yellow star anise; *German:* Gelber Sternanis
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil from the bark and fruits (yellow star anise oil)
Parts Used ▸ fruit, seed
Distribution ▸ C Florida (local and rare)
Note ▸ The essential oil has a high safrole content (over 70 %)

Tucker/Maciarello 1999; Uphof 1968

Illicium religiosum *Sieb. et Zucc.*

Illicium anisatum L.

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Illicium stellatum *L.*

Illicium verum Hook.f.

Illicium verum *Hook. f.*

Synonyms ▸ *Illicium anisatum* Lour, *Illicium stellatum* L., *Badianifera officinarum* Kuntze

Common Names ▸ star anise, Chinese star anise, Chinese anis, badian, Indian anise; *Arabic:* albadyan; *Chinese:* ba jiao hui xian, ta hui hsiang; *Dutch:* sternanijs; *French:* badiane, anis étoilé, anis de la Chine; *German:* Badian, Sternanis, Chinesischer Anis, Indischer Anis, Sibrischer Anis; *Hindi:* chakriphool; *Indonesian:* bunga lawang, adas cina; *Italian:* anice stellato, badiana; *Malaysian:* bunga lawang, adas china: *Pilipino:* sanque, sanke; *Portuguese:* anis de China, anis estrelado; *Russian:* anisowoe derewo, kitajckij anis, swerdstschatyj anis, badian, badian tschabrez; *Slovenian:* badián; *Spanish:* anís de China, anís estrellado, badiána, illicium; *Thai:* chinpaetklip, dok chan, poy kak bua; *Turkish:* anason tchini; *Vietnamese:* cay hoy

Usage ▸ spice; **product**: essential oil (star anise oil, anise oil), and anethol

Parts Used ▸ fruit, seed

Distribution ▸ SE China, N Indochina: Laos, Vietnam; Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Hainan, Philippines (cultivated); the plant is not known wild.

Note ▸ Confusion with shikimi fruit (*Illicium anisatum* L.), Japanese star anise is slightly poisonous.

Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Bourton 1968; Cheers 1997; Craze 2002; Cu et al. 1990b; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Farrell 1985; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Kämpf/Steinegger 1974; Kataoka et al. 1986; Leung 1991; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Porta et al. 1998; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze et al. 1990; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tuan/Ilangantileke 1997; Turova et al. 1987; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zänglein/Schulze 1989; Zänglein et al. 1989; Zeven/de Wet 1982



Illicium verum, fruits

Imperatoria ostruthium *L.*

Peucedanum ostruthium (L.) W.D.J. Koch

Inga bigemia *Willd.*

Pithecellobium bigeminum (L.) Mart.

Inga dulcis *Willd.*

Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb.) Dunal

INULA L. - Fleabane - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Inula helenium *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Aster helenium* Scop., *Aster officinalis* All., *Helenium grandiflorum* Gilib.

Common Names ▸ elecampane, scabwort, velvet dock, yellow starwort; *French:* aromate germanique, grande aunée, enule campane, héléne, inule; *German:* Echter Alant, Helenenwurzel, Oland, Ottwurzel; *Hindi:* pohkarmul; *Italian:* enula campana, elenio, inula; *Korean:* mokhyang; *Portuguese:* enula campana; *Russian:* dewjacil wysokij; *Sanskrit:* puskaramula; *Slovenian:* oman pravý; *Spanish:* énula campana, raíz del moro

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ rhizome

Distribution ▸ temperate Asia: Japan, E and SE Europe, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Gerhardt 1981a; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haeseler 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Inula viscosa *(L.) Ait.*

Synonyms ▸ *Dittrichia viscosa* (L.) Greut.
Common Names ▸ viscous elecampane, gluey elecampane; *German:* Klebriger Alant
Usage ▸ spice
Common Names ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ Mediterranean regions, N Africa, Canary Islands

Bärtels 1997; Hager 5, 1993; Usher 1968

IPHEION Raf. - Spring Starflower - Alliaceae (Liliaceae)

Ipheion uniflorum *(Graham) Raf.*

Common Names ▸ spring star flower; *French:* iphéion; *German:* Frühlingsstern, Vielblütige Sternblume
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay
Note ▸ Crushed leaves have a garlic aroma.

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002

Ipomoea cymosa *Roem. et Schult.*

› *Merremia umbellata (L.) Hallier f. ssp. orientalis Ooststr.*

Ipomoea sinuata *Ort.*

› *Merremia dissecta (Jacq.) Hall.*

IRIS L. - Iris - Iridaceae

Iris florentina *L.*

› *Iris germanica L. var. florentina Dykes*

Iris germanica *L.*

Common Names ▸ flag iris, common iris, German iris, orris; *French:* iris commun, iris d'Allemagne; *German:* Deutsche Schwertlilie, Unechte Veilchenwurzel; *Italian:* giaggiolo, iris
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ SW Europe: Iberia, France, EC Europe, Turkey, Palestine, NW Africa, native in Europe, also cultivated
Note ▸ The plant is frequently cultivated in gardens.

Aichele/Schwergel 5, 1996; Bärtels 1997; Bourton 1968; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Cohen 1993b; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dhar/Kalla 1973; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Pschyrembel 1993; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Usher 1968; Weber 1997; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Iris germanica *L.* var. florentina *Dykes*

Synonyms ▸ *Iris florentina* L.
Common Names ▸ Florentine iris, orris root; *Dutch:* duitse iris; *French:* iris de Florence; *German:* Deutsche Schwertlilie, Florentinische Schwertlilie, Florentinische Veilchenwurzel, Unechte Veilchenwurzel; *Italian:* giagiolo ianco; *Portuguese:* iris Florentino; *Spanish:* lirio blanco, lirio de florencia, iris Florentina
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ Europe: Iberia, Slovakia, Croatia, Crete, Cyprus, NW Africa, also cultivated

Aichele/Schwergel 5, 1996; Bärtels 1997; Bourton 1968; Cheers 1997; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

Ixora L. - Rubiaceae

Ixora coccinea *L.*

Common Names ▸ flame-of-the-wood, ixora, Indian ixora, jungle flame; *German:* Dschungelbrand, Scharlachrote Ixorie; *India:* cetti, paranti, rajana, shetti; *Indonesian:* bunga soka; *Malaysian:* pecah periuk, bunga jarum, kaum kopi; *Pilipino:* dwarf santon, santon; *Thai:* khem (general name), khem farang; *Vietnamese:* Đòn

Usage ▸ flavoring

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ India, the Indian Ocean Islands (Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoros, Mascarenes)

Burkill 4, 1997; Engler/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Plotkin 1994; Uphof 1968

J

Jambolifera odorata *Lour.*

Acronchia odorata (Lour.) Baill.

Jambolifera resinosa *Lour.*

Acronchia peduculata (L.) Miq.

JASMINUM L. - Jasmine, Jessamine - Oleaceae

Jasminum floribundum *R. Br. ex Fresen*

Jasminum grandiflorum forma grandiflorum (L.) Kobuski

Jasminum grandiflorum *L*

Jasminum officinale L.f. grandiflorum

Jasminum humile *L.*

Common Names ▸ (Indian) yellow jasmine, Italian jasmine; *Chinese:* ai tan chun; *German:* Italienischer Jasmin, Indischer Jasmin, Gelber Jasmin
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ C Asia, Russian Middle Asia, India, SW China, Afghanistan, Myanmar

Chauhan 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Sharma 2003; Wiersema/León 1999

Jasminum odoratissimum *L.*

Common Names ▸ yellow jasmine; *Japanese:* kin-sokei; *German:* Duft-Jasmin, Gelber Jasmin
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring of tea
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ Canary Islands, Madeira, cultivated in S France and Taiwan

Erhardt et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Tamagami et al. 2001; Täufel et al. 1993; Trujillo et al. 1996; Uphof 1968

Jasminum officinale *L.*

Common Names ▸ (common) white jasmine, jessamine,; *Chinese:* so-hsing, su fang hua, ye hsi ming; *Dutch:* jasmijnbloesen; *French:* jasmin commun; *German:* Echter Jasmin, Weißer Jasmin; *India:* chamba, chambeli; *Italian:* gelsomino; *Portuguese:* jasmin; *Russian:* shasmin; *Spanish:* jasmón blanco, jazmin blanco;
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring (for tea); **product:** essential oil (perfumery)
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ Himayas, India (Kashmir), SW China, Caucasus; Iran; native S Europe, widely cultivated and sometimes native

Bourton 1968; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Grasse 1950; Muller 1965; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma

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2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zhang et al. 2000;

Jasminum officinale *L. f.* grandiflorum *(L.) Kobuski*

Synonyms ▸ *Jasminum floribundum* R. Br. ex Fresen
Common Names ▸ Catalonian jasmine, Italian jasmine, jasmine; *French:* jasmine à grandes fleurs; *German:* Großblütiger Jasmin; *Italian:* gelsomino;
Usage ▸ spice (flavoring); **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ SW Arabia, also cultivated

Bourton 1968; Green 1986; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Roth/Kormann 1997; Shiva et al. 2002; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

J

Jasminum paniculatum *Roxb.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Rispiger Jasmin
Usage ▸ flavoring of tea
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ temperate China

Uphof 1968

Jasminum sambac *(L.) Ait.*

Synonyms ▸ *Nyctanthes sambac* L.
Common Names ▸ Arabian jasmine, biblical jasmine, samba, Tuscan jasmine; *Chinese:* mo li hua; *French:* jasmin d'Arabie; *German:* Arabischer Jasmin, Persischer Jasmin; *India:* bela, moghra, zambac; *Malaysian:* melati, melor; *Pilipino:* kampupot, sampa guita; *Portuguese:* bogarim, jasmin; *Spanish:* jazmín de Arabia; *Thai:* mali laa, mali son, maliwan
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring of tea; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ India, Sri Lanka; widely cultivated in the Tropics
Note ▸ The 'Grand Duke of Tuscany' is a filled sort.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Burkill 4, 1997; Cheers 1997; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Ito et al. 2002; Jacquat 1990; Kottegoda 1994; Lewington 1990; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Jatropha heudelotti *(Baill.) Pierre ex Pax*

Ricinodendron heudelotii (Baill.) Pierre ex Pax

JUGLANS L. - Walnut - Juglandaceae

Juglans nigra *L.*

Common Names ▸ black walnut; *Chinese:* hei-che-tao; *French:* noyer noir, noyer commun; noyer noir d'Amerique; *German:* Schwarze Walnuss, Schwarznuss; *Portuguese:* nogueira preta; *Russian:* orech tschernij; *Spanish:* nogal americano
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ shell
Distribution ▸ N America: Canada, USA, frequently cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Garavel 1960; Hanelt 2001; Lewington 1990; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Juglans regia *L.*

Common Names ▸ English walnut, Madeira nut, Persian walnut; *Arabian:* joz, naksh souak, zouz; *Chinese:* che-tao, hu tao; *Dutch:* walnoot; *French:* noyer commun; *German:* Echte Walnuss, Welsche Walnuss; *Italian:* noce nostrana, noce comune, noce persiana; *Japanese:* chosen-gurumi; *Korean:* hodunamu; *Portuguese:* nogueira comun; *Russian:* orech grezkij; *Spanish:* escuerno, hoja de nogal, nogal común, nogal inglís
Usage ▸ flavoring in the liquor industry
Parts Used ▸ shell
Distribution ▸ Caucasus, Russia, C Asia, W Asia, India, SE Europe, widely native, elsewhere in temperate regions, Moldavia
Note ▸ Many varieties have been described.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Bärtels 1997; Bendel 2002; Born 1991; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Çağlarımak 2003; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Debor 1974; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleisch-hauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Jensen et al. 2003; Jirovetz et al. 1996; Lewington 1990; López et al. 1995; Pschyrembel 1993; Ravai 1992; Schaarschmidt 1988; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

JUNIPERUS L. - Juniper - Cupressaceae

Juniperus communis *L.*

Common Names ▸ common juniper, juniper; *Dutch:* jeneverboom; *French:* baie de genièvre, genévrier (commun); *German:* (Gewöhnlicher) Wacholder, Machandel, Kranawitt, Kronawitt, Kaddig; *Italian:* bacca di ginepro, coccola di genipro; ginepro comune, ginepro nero; *Portuguese:* zimbreiro; *Russian:* moshshewel'nik, moshshewel'nik obyknowennyj, moshshucha, shenwr'e, bakkaut; *Slovenian:* borievka; *Spanish:* baya de enebro, enebrina, enebro (común), junipero

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring for liqueurs and hard spirits: Gin, Genever etc.; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Siberia, Korea, Japan, N Africa: Algeria, Morocco; Alaska, Canada, USA

Note ▸ Falsification with *Juniperus sabina* L: savin, Spanish savin; French: genévrieri sabine; German: Sadebaum, Stinkwacholder; Russian: moshshewel'nik.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Alberts/Muller 2000; Angioni et al. 2003; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Caramiello et al. 1995; Chatzopoulou/Katsiotis 1993; Chatzopoulou et al. 2002; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Cosentino et a. 2003; Craze 2002; Da Cunha/Roque 1989; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Farrell 1985; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Koukos/Papadopoulou 1997; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Newall et al. 1996; Norman 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Rafique et al. 1993; Rätsch 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sanchez de Medina et al. 1994; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Stassi et al. 1996; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

Juniperus phoenicea *L.*

Common Names ▸ Phoenicean juniper; *German:* Phönizischer Wacholder

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ Europe: Iberia, France; W Turkey, Cyprus, Palestine, NW Africa, Libya

Angioni et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hepper 1992; Schönfelder 2001

Juniperus virginiana *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Sabina virginiana* (L.) Ant.

Common Names ▸ Virginian cedar, pencil cedar, eastern red cedar; *German:* Virginianischer Wacholder; *Italian:* gineprodella

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Distribution ▸ N America: New Brunswick to Georgia, N Dakota, E Texas

Rehm/Espig 1984; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Uphof 1968

Juniperus sabina *L.*

→ *Juniperus communis L.*

JUSTICIA L. – Water Willow - Acanthaceae

Justicia gangetica *L*

→ *Asystasia gangetica (L.) T. Anders*

Justicia quinquangularis *Koenig ex Roxb.*

Common Names ▸ quintuple justicia; *German:* Fünfkantige Justizie; *Portuguese:* justícia

Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India

Arora/Padney 1996; Kottegoda 1994

K

Kadsura chinensis *Turcz.*

Schisandra chinensis Turcz.) Baill.

KAEMPFERIA L. - Kaempferia - Zingiberaceae

Kaempferia aethiopica *(Schweinf.) Benth.*

Siphonochilus aethiopicus (Schweinf.) B.L. Burtt

Kaempferia galanga *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Kaempferia humilis* Salisb., *Kaempferia sessilis* Koenig

Common Names ▸ East Indian galan(gal), galanga, spice lily, resurrection lily; *German:* Chinesischer Galgant, Gewürzlilie, Kentjur, Thai-Ingwer; *Hindi:* chandra-mula; *India:* achoram, kacholum, kencur, tjekur; *Indonesian:* kencur; *Javanese:* chěkur, chěngkur, kěnchur; *Malaysian:* cekur; *Pilipino:* disól, dotó, kisól; *Sanskrit:* chandramulika, sugandhavacha; *Thai:* pro hom, waan hom, waan teendin, khiey, krachai; *Vietnamese:* têu dâu

Usage ▸ spice (flavoring of rice, for samballans, etc.)

Parts Used ▸ rhizome, leaf

Distribution ▸ Indian, Sri Lanka; SE Asia: Java, Philippines, New Guinea, Africa: Sudan, also cultivated

Note ▸ The root powder also used as a perfume in cosmetics, e.g. shampoos.





Kaempferia galanga: a **flowering,** b **fresh rhizoms**

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Alberts/Muller 2000; Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Burkill 5, 2000; Davidson 1999; Duke/Ayeusu1985; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Jacquat 1990; Larsen et al. 1999; Lück 2004; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Norman 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1992, 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Tamaka/Nakao 1976; Tao Duoda 1998; Teuscher 2003; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 5, 1959; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wong 1999; Wong et al. 1992; Wu et al. 2000; Yusuf et al. 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Kaempferia humilis *Salisb.*

→ *Kaempferia galanga L.*

Kaempferia longa *Jacq.*

→ *Kaempferia rotunda L.*

Kaempferia ovata *Rosc.*

→ *Boesenbergia rotunda (L.) Mansf.*

Kaempferia pandurata *Roxb.*

→ *Boesenbergia rotunda (L.) Mansf.*

Kaempferia rotunda *L.*

→ *Boesenbergia rotunda (L.) Mansf.*

Kaempferia rotunda *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Kaempferia longa* Jacq., *Kampferia versicolor* Salisb.

Common Names ▸ Chinese keys, resurrection lily, round-rooted galanggale (galangal), tropical lily; *German:* Runde Gewürzlilie, Gefleckte Gewürzlilie, Runder Kentjur; *Hindi:* bhuichampa; *India:* chandramalu; *Javanese:* kentjur; kuntji; *Sanskrit:* bhuchampaca, bhumichampa; *Thai:* kencur, waan hao non, krachai

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ young root, leaf

Distribution ▸ SE Asia (probably native), cultivated in numerous tropical Asia countries, e.g. India, Java, Malaysia, Thailand

Note ▸ The roots are also utilized for dying and as a sedative.

Cheers 1997; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2001; Larsen et al. 1999; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1992, 1993c; Tanaka/Nakao 1976; Tao Duoda 1998; Wiemrsema/León 1999; Wong 1999; Yusuf et al. 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Kaempferia sessilis *Koenig*

→ *Kaempferia galanga L.*

Kaempferia versicolor *Salisb.*

→ *Kaempferia rotunda L.*

KLAINEDOXA Pierre ex Engl. - Irvingiaceae (Simaroubaceae)

Klainedoxa gabonensis *Pierre ex Engl.*

Common Names ▸ South African pepper tree, mountain seringa, (wild) pepper tree; *S Africa:* slaploot, wit sering

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ tropical W Africa: Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Congo, Zaire, Gabon

Bois 1934; Hanelt 1973; Mabberley 1997; Neuwinger 1999; Uphof 1968

Kleinia tagetoides *H.B.K.*

→ *Porophyllum tagetoides (Kunth) DC.*

Kochia scoparia *(L.) Schrader*

→ *Bassia scoparia (L.) A.J. Scott*

KNEMA Lour. - Myristicaceae

Knema bicolor *Rat.*

Knema corticosa Lour.

Knema corticosa *Lour.*

Synonyms ▸ *Knema bicolor* Rat., *Myristica corticosa* Hock.f.
Common Names ▸ *French:* muscadier à suif; *German:* Dickrindiger Muskatbaum
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Indochina, Myanmar, Thailand

Uphof 1968

KOSTELETZKAYA C. Presl. - Malvaceae

Kosteletzkaya adoensis *(Hochst.) Masters*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Kosteletzkablätter
Usage ▸ flavoring of palm wine
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Cameroon, Nigeria, Zaire

Burkill 4, 1997; Hanelt 2001; Neuwinger 1999

KRAMERIA L. ex Loefl. - Krameriaceae

Krameria lappacea *(Domb.) Burdet et B.B.*

Synonyms ▸ *Krameria triandra* Ruiz et Pav.
Common Names ▸ rhatany, Peruvian rhatany; *French:* kraméria, rhatania; *German:* (Rote) Ratanhia, Payta-Ratanhia; *Italian:* ratanhia; *Spanish:* ratania
Usage ▸ spice (for liqueurs)
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ S America: Bolivia, Chile, Peru

Daems 1987; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hoppe1949, 1, 1975; Rätsch 1998; Uphof 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

Krameria triandra *Ruiz et Pav.*

Krameria lappacea (Domb.) Burdet et B.B.

KYLLINGIA Rottb. - Cyperaceae

Kyllingia erecta *Schum.*

Common Names ▸ greater kyllingia, white kyllingia
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ W Africa: the Gambia, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone
Note ▸ The rhizom is aromtic with a rather bitter taste.

Burkill 3, 1995; Dalziel 1957

Kyllingia pumila *Michx.*

Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ temperate and tropical America, W Africa: Nigeria

Burkill 3, 1995; Dalziel 1957

Kyllingia squamulata *Rhonn.*

Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ culm-base
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda

Burkill 3, 1995

Kyllingia tenuifolia *Steud.*

Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ culm-base
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Nigeria

Burkill 3, 1995

Kyllingia umbellata *Rott.*

- *Mariscus alternifolia Vahl*

L

LACTARIUS Fr. - Russulaceae

Lactarius helvus *(Fr.) Fr.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Maggipilz, Bruchreizker
Usage ▸ flavoring of soups and salads
Parts Used ▸ fruitbodies (pulverized)
Distribution ▸ temperate zones in some countries of Europe

Gerhardt 1995; Klán 1981; Uphof 1968

LACTUCA L. - Lettuce - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Lactuca canadense *L.*

Common Names ▸ wild Canadian lettuce; *German:* Kanadischer Lattich
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ N America, W Indies

Uphof 1968

Lactuca runcinata *DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lactuca heyneana* DC.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Grobzähniger Lattich
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India

Arora/Pandey 1993

Lagunea orientale *(L.)*

→ *Polygonum orientale L.*

Lallemantia iberica *(Bieb.) Fisch. Et Mey.*

→ *Dracocephalum ibericum Bieb.*

LAMINARIA J.V. Lamour. - Laminariaceae

Laminaria japonica *J. Areschoug*

Common Names ▸ kelp; *Chinese:* haidai, tai tai; *German:* Japanischer Blatttang, Japanische Braunalge, Kelp; *Japanese:* ma-konbu, yebisu me, shinori-kombu
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** used for seasoning
Parts Used ▸ thallus, seaweed
Distribution ▸ On the coasts from China to Japan and Europe: Norway and Isle of Man; also cultivated
Note ▸ *Laminaria spec.* used as food and as medicine (iodine) in China for more than 1500 years and has been cultivated in Japan since 1730. In Europa cultivation on the Isle of Man and at the Norwegian fjords.

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Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993, Turora et al. 1987

Laminaria saccharina *Mart.*

→ *Laminaria japonica J. Areschoug*

Landolphia senegalensis *Kotsch. et Peyr.*

→ *Saba senegalensis (DC.) Pichon*

Languas conchigera *Burkill*

→ *Alpinia conchigera Griff.*

Languas galanga *(L.) Stuntz.*

→ *Alpinia galanga (L.) Willd.*

Languas officinarum *(Hance) Farw.*

→ *Alpinia officinarum Hance*

Languas vulgare *Koenig*

→ *Alpinia galanga (L.) Willd.*

LANTANA L. - Lantana - Verbenaceae

Lantana aculeata *L.*

→ *Lantana camara L.*

Lantana alba *Mill.*

→ *Lippea alba (Mill.) N.E. Br.*

Lantana camara *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Camara vulgaris* Benth., *Lantana aculeata* L., *Lantana crocea* Jacq., *Lantana nivea* Vent., *Lantana sanguinea* Medik.

Common Names ▸ lantana, red sage, sherry pie, shrub verbena, wild sage, yellow sage; *Brazil (Portuguese):* camará, cambará, cambará-de-cheiro, cambará-de-chumu, chumbinho; *Chinese:* ma ying dan, wu se mei; *French:* lantanier; *German:* Wandelröschen; *India:* ghaneri, pulikampa, bara phulanoo, vaneri; *Indonesian:* ta ayam, waung; *Japanese:* rantana, shichi-henge; *Malaysian:* bunga tahi ayam bunga pagar; *Pilipino:* cinco negritos, kantutay, coronitas; *Thai:* phakaa krong; *Vietnamese:* bong oi, tram hoi

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ origin Neotropics; Mexico, tropical America, native Florida, Texas, Hawaii; cultivated in many warm countries, e.g. Sri Lanka

Ahmed et al. 1971; Barua et al. 1971; Burkill 5, 2000; Cheers 1997; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; v. Koenen 1996; Kottegoda 1994; Louw 1943, 1948; Mors et al. 2000; Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Ross 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Storrs 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Villamara et al. 1994; Warren 1998

Lantana crocea *Jacq.*

→ *Lantana camara L.*

Lantana lilacina *Desf.*

Common Names ▸ *Brazil (Portuguese):* cambará rosa; *German:* Lilafarbenes Wandelröschen

Usage ▸ flavoring

Parts Used ▸ leaf, flower

Distribution ▸ Brazil: São Paulo to Rio Grande do Sol

Mors et al. 2000

Lantana microphylla *Mart.*

Common Names ▸ *Brazil (Portuguese):* alecrim-bravo, alecrim-do-campo; *German:* Kleinblättriges Wandelröschen
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S America: especially Brazil, cultivated in many countries

Uphof 1968

Lantana nivea *Vent.*

Lantana camara L.

Lantana rhodesiensis *Mold.*

Common Names ▸ Rhodesian lantana; *German:* Rhodesisches Wandelröschen
Usage ▸ flavoring of foods and milk
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone

Adegoke et al. 1968; Burkill 5, 2000

Lantana sanguinea *Medik.*

Lantana camara L.

Lantana trifolia *L.*

Common Names ▸ three-leaved lantana; *German:* Dreiblättriges Wandelröschen; *Spanish:* orégano
Usage ▸ flavoring of milk und butter
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ E Africa: Ethiopa

Burkill 3, 1995; Husain et al. 1992; Neuwinger 1999; Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Tucker 1986

Lapathum vesicarium *(L.) Moench*

Rumex vesicarius L.

LAPORTEA Gaudich. - Bush nettle - Urticaceae

Laportea crenulata *Gaudich.*

Common Names ▸ devil nettle, fever nettle; *German:* Gekerbte Laporte, Gekerbte Strauchnessel
Usage ▸ spice, like coriander fruit
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ India: tropical Himalayas

Arora/Padney 1996

LARREA Cav. - Zygophyllaceae

Larrea glutinosa *Engelm.*

Larrea tridentata (Sesse et Moç.) Cav. ex DC.

Larrea mexicana *Moric.*

Larrea tridentata (Sesse et Moç.) Cav. ex DC.

Larrea tridentata *(Sesse et Moç.) Cav. ex DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Larrea glutinosa* Engelm., *Larrea mexicana* Moric., *Zygophyllum tridentatum* Sesse et Moç.
Common Names ▸ creosote bush, greasewood; *German:* Kreosotstrauch; *Spanish:* gobernadora, hediondilla, hediondo, paloondo
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ floral-bud
Distribution ▸ SW USA, Mexico
Note ▸ Substitute for capers (*Capparis spinosa* L.).

Bernhard/Thiele 1981; Chirikdjian 1974; Hanelt 2001; Newall et al. 1996; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999

LASER P. Gaertn., B. Mey. et Scherb. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Laser trilobum *(L.) Borkh.*

Synonyms ▸ *Laserpitium trilobum* L., *Siler trilobum* (L.) Crantz
Common Names ▸ laserwort, trivalve; *French:* cumin de chevaux; *German:* Echter Bergkümmel, Rosskümmel, Dreilappiger Rosskümmel; *Turkish:* kefe kimyonū
Usage ▸ spice, condiment
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Europe: France, Spain, E Europe, Turkey, Lebanon, Caucasus, N Iran
Note ▸ In former times the plant was cultivated as a spice plant in gardens of C Europe.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Akgül 1989b; Başer et al. 1993b; Brunke et al. 1991a; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Kivanç/Akgül 1991; Mansfeld 1986; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

LASERPITIUM L. - Laserwort - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Laserpitium siler *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Siler montanum* Crantz
Common Names ▸ laserwort; *German:* Echter Bergkümmel, Rosskümmel; Berglaserkraut; *Russian:* gladysch
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ seed, root (rarely)
Distribution ▸ S Europe, C Europe: mountains
Note ▸ In former times the plant was cultivated as a spice plant in gardens of C Europe mountains. Substitute for caraway (*Carum carvi* L.).

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hoppe 1949; Uphof 1968

Laserpitium trilobium *L.*

› *Laser trilobium (L.) Borkh.*

LASIA Lour. - Araceae

Lasia aculeata *Lour*

› *Lasia spinosa (L.) Thwaites*

Lasia spinosa *(L.) Thwaites*

Synonyms ▸ *Lasia aculeata* Lour.
Common Names ▸ Thwaites sampi; *Chinese:* ka guo, re yo; *German:* Dornige Zottelblume; *Indonesian:* ngamling, sambbeng; *Malaysian:* bekil, *Sri Lanka:* geli-geli; *Thai:* pa lang
Usage ▸ spice (for fish ponds)
Parts Used ▸ young leaf
Distribution ▸ Sri Lanka, India to China, Himalayas, Malaysia, Indonesia

Burkill 1965; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2003; Ochse/van de Brinck 1931

LAURELIA Juss. - Monimiaceae

Laurelia aromatica *Juss.*

Common Names ▸ Chilean laurel; *German:* Chilenischer Lorbeer
Usage ▸ spice (rarely in Peru)
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Chile, Peru

Uphof 1968

Laurelia semperivens *(R. et P.) Tul.*

Common Names ▸ Chilean nutmeg; *German:* Chilenischer Muskat, Immergrüner Muskat
Usage ▸ spice (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ fruit, seed
Distribution ▸ S America: Chile
Note ▸ Substitute for nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt.).

Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Rätsch 1998; Warburg 1897

LAURENCIA Adans - Rhodomelaceae

Laurencia pinnatifida (Gmel.) Lamour

Common Names ▸ pepper dulce
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ pungent red algae
Distribution ▸ Atlantic Ocean, North Sea

Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968

Laurocerasus officinalis *M. Roem.*

Prunus laurocerasus L.

LAURUS L. - Bay, Laurel - Lauraceae

Laurus albida *Nutt.*

Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees

Laurus eastivalis *L.*

Lindera benzoin (L.) Bl.

Laurus benzoin *L.*

Lindera benzoin (L.) Bl.

Laurus burmani *Nees*

Cinnamomum burmani Nees

Laurus cassia *L.*

Cinnamomum aromaticum Nees

Laurus cinnamomoides *Mutis ex H.B.K.*

Ocotea cymbarum H.B.K.

Laurus cinnamomum *Andr.*

Cinnamomum aromaticum Nees

Laurus cinnamon *L.*

Cinnamomon zeylanicum Bl.

Laurus cubebea *Lour.*

Litsea cubeba (Lour.) Pers.

Laurus culitlawan *L.*

Cinnamomum culitlawan (L.) Kosterm.

Laurus dulcis *Roxb.*

Cinnamomum burmani Bl.

Laurus nobilis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Laurus undulata* Mill.
Common Names ▸ laurel, bay laurel, sweet bay, noble laurel, Roman laurel, true laurel; *Arabic:* gar, ghâr (fruit); *Chinese:* yue gui zi, yueh kuei; *Dutch:* laurierblad; *French:* laurier common, laurel noble, feuille de laurier; laurier d'Apollon, laurier à jambon; *German:* Lorbeer, Lorbeerblatt, Gewürzlorbeer; *Italian:* alloro poetico, foglia di alloro, lauro poetico, lauro regale; *Japanese:* gekkeei ju; *Pilipino:* laurel, paminta dahon; *Portuguese:* loureiro; *Russian:* lawr, lawrowyj list, lawr blagorodnyj; *Spanish:* laurel, hoja de laurel; *Turkish:* defne ağ

Usage ▸ spice, condiments
Parts Used ▸ leaf, fruit
Distribution ▸ E Mediterranean region: Greece, C, E Mediterranean: Turkey, also cultivated

Agkül et al. 1989; Alberts/Muller 2000; Anac 1986; Bärtels 1997; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Borges et al. 1992; Bourton 1968; Braun/Meier 2002; Bremness 2001; Caredda et al. 2002; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Diaz-Maroto et al. 2002b; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956, 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hogg et al. 1974; Hokwerda et al. 1982; Hoppe 1949; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Nigam et al. 1960; Peter 2001; Pino et al. 1993b; Pochljobkin 1974, 1997; Pruthi 1976; Putievsky et al. 1984; Riaz et al 1989; Rosen-garten 1969; Sakar/Engelskowe 1985; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sfikas 1994; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zola et al. 1977

Laurus quixos *Lam.*

→ *Ocotea quixos (Lam.) Kosterm.*

Laurus undulata *Mill.*

→ *Laurus nobilis L.*

LAVANDULA L. - Lavender - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Lavandula angustifolia *Mill.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lavandula officinalis* Chaix. *Lavandula spica* L., *Lavandula vera* DC.
Common Names ▸ English lavender, lavender; *Arabic:* khuzama; *Chinese:* xun yi cao; *French:* lavande véritable, lavande vrai; *German:* Lavande, Kleiner Lavendel, Echter Lavendel, Narde; *Italian:* lavanda; *Portuguese:* alfazema; *Russian:* lavanda, lavanda aptetschnaja, zvetnaja trava; *Spanish:* espliego común, flor de lavanda; *Turkish:* lavanta çiçeği
Usage ▸ spice, especially in Italian and France cuisine, flavoring; **product:** essential oil (lavender oil)
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ S Europe: France, Spain, native Crimea; also cultivated in warm countries of Europe, especially France
Note ▸ All the cultivars of common lavander are selections of ssp. *angustifolia.*

Agnes/Teisseire 1984; Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Benzinger 1986; Berger 1, 1949; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Boelens 1995; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Chaytor 1937; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Clebsch 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Guenther 1954; Hager 5, 1993; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Lalande 1984; Lewington 1990; Meunier 1989, 1992; Ognyanov 1983/94; Oyen/Dung 1999; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Tucker/Hensen 1985; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Lavandula dentata *L.*

Common Names ▸ French lavender; *German:* Französischer Lavendel, Zahnlavendel
Usage ▸ flavouring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ SW Europe: Spain, Balearic Islands, N Africa; native in Portugal, Italy, Sicily

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Small 1997

Lavandula hybrida *Reverchon*

Common Names ▸ lavandin, spike lavender; *German:* Lavender, Lavandine
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil (lavandin oil)
Parts Used ▸ fresh flower
Distribution ▸ Mediterranean regions; cultivated: especially S France, Spain, England
Note ▸ Hybrid from *Lavandula angustifolia* Mill. x *Lavandula latifolia* Medik.

Cheers 1997; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Meunier 1989, 1992; Small 1997

Lavandula incana *Salisb.*

→ *Lavandula stoechas L.*

Lavandula latifolia *Medik.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lavandula spica* auct., non L.
Common Names ▸ broadleaf lavender, spike lavender, spikenard, broad-leaf lavender; *Dutch:* spijk; *French:* spic, aspic; *German:* Großer Lavendel, Großer Speik, Speik-Lavendel, Spikenarde
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil (spike lavender oil)
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ Europe: Iberia, France, Croatia

Benzinger 1986; Boelens 1986; Ckebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Meunier 1989, 1992; Pascual et al. 1983, 1989; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Tucker/Hensen 1985; Usher 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Lavandula officinalis *Chaix.*

Lavandula angustifolia Mill.

Lavandula spica *auct., non L.*

Lavandula latifolia Medik.

Lavandula spica *L.*

Lavandula angustifolia Mill.

Lavandula stoechadensis *St.-Lag.*

Lavandula stoechas L.

Lavandula stoechas *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lavandula incana* Salisb., *Lavandula stoechadensis* St.-Lag., *Stoechas arabica* Garsault
Common Names ▸ Arabian lavender, French lavender, Italian lavender, Spanish lavender; *Arabic:* halhal, meharga; *French:* stoechas arabique; *German:* Schopf-Lavendel, Welscher Lavendel, Arabischer Lavendel; *Portuguese:* alfazema; *Spanish:* romero santo
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ dry flower and herb
Distribution ▸ Mediterranean regions, C Italy, Dalmatia, N Africa; wild and cultivated in Spain; native S Australia

Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Uphof 1968

Lavandula vera *DC.*

Lavandula angustifolia Mill.

LECANIODICUS Planch. ex Benth. - Sapindaceae

Lecaniodicus cupanioides *Planch.*

Common Names ▸ *Ivory coast:* kringa, sataga
Usage ▸ flavoring (of water)
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo

Ayensu 1978; Burkill 5, 2000; Uphof 1968

LEDUM L. - Labrador Tea - Ericaceae

Ledum palustre *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Rhododendrum palustre* (L.) Kron et Judd
Common Names ▸ wild rosemary, Labrador tea, marsh tea; *French:* lède, lédier, bois de savane, lédum des marais; *German:* Sumpfporst; Wilder Rosmarin, Brauerkraut, Labradorkraut, Porschkraut, Porst; *Russian:* barul'nik
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ E Asia, Siberia, Russia Far East, E and W Canada, subarctic America, E, C and N Europe

Alberts/Muller 2000; Benoni 2000; Berger 1, 1950; 4, 1954; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Greve 1938; Hager 3, 1992; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Lewington 1990;

Rätsch 1998; Sandermann 1980; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993b, c; Tattje/Bos 1981; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004

LENTINUS Fr. - Polyporaceae

Lentinus edodes *(Berk.) Sing*

Synonyms ▸ *Agaricus edodes* Berk. *Cellus edodes* (Berk.) Ito et Imai; *Cortinellus shiitake* P. Henn., *Lepoita shiitake* Tanaka,
Common Names ▸ *Japanese:* shii-take; *German:* China-pilz, Japanpilz, Pasaniapilz, Shii-take (Pilz)
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ mushroom
Distribution ▸ E Asia: Japan, China to Indochina, also cultivated in many countries

Chen/Ho 1986; Hanelt 2001; Laatsch 1992; Liese 1948; Mansfeld 1962; Michael et al 1985; Morita/Kobashi 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993d;

Leontodon taraxacum *L.*

› *Taraxacum officinale agg. F.H. Wigg.*

Leontodon vulgare *Lam.*

› *Taraxacum officinale agg. F.H. Wigg.*

LEOPOLDINIA Mart. - Araceae (Palmae)

Leopoldinia major *Wall.*

Common Names ▸ *Brazil (Portuguese):* iará, iará-uaçu, jará-açu, palmeira-iará
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ ash from fruits (rarely)
Distribution ▸ S America: Brazil
Note ▸ Certain Indian tribes as a substitute for salt.

Uphof 1968

Lepianthes umbellatum *(L.) Raf.*

› *Piper umbellatum (L.) Miq.*

LEPIDIUM L. - Cress - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

Lepidium africanum *(Burm.f.) DC.* ssp. divaricatum *(Ait.) Jonsell*

Common Names ▸ pepper grass, pepper wort; *German:* Afrikanische Kresse; *S Africa:* kanariesaadgra, peper bossie, sterkkos, sterkgras
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ green seed
Distribution ▸ tropical W Africa: Namibia

v. Koenen 1996

Lepidium campstre *(L.) R. Br.*

Common Names ▸ field cress; *German:* Feldkresse
Usage ▸ pot-herb, spice (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb, seed
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, native in N America

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993

Lepidum densiflorum *Schrad.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lepidium meyenii* Walp
Common Names ▸ common pepper grass, prairie pepper grass, Peruvian ginger; *German:* Dichtblütige Kresse; *Russian:* kress, klopovnik; *Spanish:* maca
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ N America, native C, E Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Ehrhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Loch 1993; Small 1997

Lepidium draba *L.*

Cardaria draba (L.) Drev.

Lepidium fremontii *S. Wats*

Common Names ▸ desert pepperweed
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ SW USA
Note ▸ Used by the Indians of Arizona for flavoring.

Uphof 1968

Lepidium latifolium *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Crucifera latifolia* E.H.L. Krause; *Nasturtium latifolium* Gillet et Magne; *Nasturtium latifolium* (L.) O. Kuntze
Common Names ▸ dittander, perennial peppergrass, poor man's pepper; *French:* grande passerage; *German:* Breitblättrige Kresse, Pfefferkresse, Breitblättriges Pfefferkraut
Usage ▸ pot-herb, spice
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Iran, W Siberia, C Asia, Himalayas, Tibet, Morocco, Egypt

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Berger 2, 1950; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Pursglove 1968; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Lepidium oleraceum *Forsk.f.*

Common Names ▸ cock's curry grass
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ S New Zealand

Uphof 1968

Lepidium sativum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Crucifera nasturtium* E.H.L. Krause
Common Names ▸ garden cress, land cress, pepper grass, pepperwort; *Arabic:* habb el-yashad, hab erche; carabu; *Chinese:* jia du xing cai; *Dutch:* sterkers, tuinkers; *French:* cresson alénois, cresson de jardin, cressonette, passerage cultivée; *German:* Gartenkresse, Pfefferkraut, Tellerkresse; *Hindi:* cansur, chausaur, halim; *India:* asadio; *Italian:* lepidio, crescione inglese, crescione di giardino, agretto, nastuerzu ortense; *Japanese:* gaaden kuresu; *Russian:* sabowij kres, kresssalat, kress posevnoj, peretschnik, chreniza, podchrennik; *Sanskrit:* candrasura, candrika; *Spanish:* berro alenois, berro de huerta, berro de tierra, lepidios, mastuerzo de huerta
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Arabia, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Syria, W Himalayas, cultivated worldwide in gardens

Bendel 2002; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Dhar/Dhar 2000; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gil/Mac Leod 1980; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Herrmann 1997a; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hondelmann 2002; Jansen 1981; Leroy/Gillet 1964; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Winter/Willeke 1953a; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Lepidium virginicum *L.*

Common Names ▸ Virginia pepperweed; *German:* Virginische Kresse
Usage ▸ pot-herb (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ N America, native in Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Small 1997

Lepiota shiitake *Tanaka*

Lentinus edodes (Berk.) Sing.

LEPTOSPERMUM J.R. Forst et G. Forst. - Tea Tree - Myrtaceae

Leptospermum citratum *Challinor, Cheel et Penfold*

Synonyms ▸ *Leptospermum petersonii* F.M. Bailey
Common Names ▸ lemon scented tea, tea tree; *French:* leptosperme; *German:* Zitronenmyrte; *Russian:* leptospermum
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Guatamala, Kenya, Zaire, Georgia, Australia: NS Wales, Queensland, frequently cultivated

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Morrison 1958; Uphof 1968; Zeven/Zhukovsky 1975

Leptospermum petersonii *F.M. Bailey*

Leptospermum citratum Challinor

LEUCANTHEMUM Mill. - Ox-eye Daisy - Ateraceae (Compositae)

Leucanthemum vulgare *Lam.*

Synonyms ▸ *Chrysanthemum leuvanthemum* L.
Common Names ▸ dog daisy, moon daisy, ox eye daisy; *French:* grande marguerite, leucanthème; *German:* Wiesenmargerite, Wiesen-Wucherblume; *Russian:* popewnik, niwjanik abyknowennyj, romanška lugiwaja
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ young leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, W, E Siberia, Amur, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, native N America

Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Schnelle 1999; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1997

LEUCAS R.Br. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Leucas aspera *(Willd.) Link*

Synonyms ▸ *Phlomis aspera* Willd.
Common Names ▸ rough leucas; *Chinese:* feng chao cao; *German:* Rauhes Brandkraut; *India:* kuba
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ plant
Distribution ▸ China, India: Gujarat and Rajasthan

Arora/Pandey 1996; Misra et al. 1992, 1993; Pradhan et al. 1990; Seshadr/Nambiar 2003; Singh 2001

Leucas cephalotes *(Koen. ex Roth) Spr.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Großköpfiges Brandkraut; *Hindi:* dhurpi-sag, goma, motapati
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf, young shoots
Distribution ▸ India

Arora/Pandey 1996; Chauhan 1999; Sharma 2003; Singh 2001

Leucas clarkei *Hook.*

Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India: in Chota Nagpur in Bihar

Arora/Pandey 1996; Singh 2001

Leucas lanata *Wall. ex Benth.*

Common Names ▸ downy or wooly leucas; *German:* Wolliges Brandkraut
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf, young shoots
Distribution ▸ India: in the plains and hills

Arora/Pandey 1996; Sharma 2003; Singh 2001

Leucas lavandulaefolia *Ress.*

Synonyms ▸ *Leucas linifolia* (Roth) Spreng., *Phlomis linifolia* Roth
Common Names ▸ line leaf leucas; *Chinese:* xian ye bai rong cao; *German:* Lavendelblättriges Brandkraut; *Hindi:* guma, halkusa, kumbha
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India

Arora/Pandey 1996; Oyen/dung 1999; Singh 2001; Terra 1966

Leucas linifolia *Spreng.*

Leucas lavandulaefolia Ress.

Leucas maritinicensis *(Jacq.) Ait.f.*

Common Names ▸ bobbin weed, tumble weed, ovate-leaf leucas; *German:* Martinisches Brandkraut; *Portuguese:* catinga-de-mulata, cordao-de-frade, cordão-de-sao-francisco, paude-praga
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India, trop Africa: Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Senegal, Upper Volta

Arora/Pandey 1996; Burkill 3, 1995; Dalziel 1957; v. Koenen 1996; Mors et al. 2000; Singh 2001

Leucas mollissima *Wall. ex Benth.*

Common Names ▸ white felt leucas; *Chinese:* bai rang cao; *German:* Weiches Brandkraut
Usage ▸ pot-herb (by the Santhals)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India: in the plains and hills

Arora/Pandey 1996; Singh 2001

Leucas zeylanica *(L.) R. Br.*

Synonyms ▸ *Phlomis zeylanica* L.
Common Names ▸ Ceylon leucas, admiration herb; *German:* Ceylanisches Brandkraut; *Chinese:* zhou mian cao, feng wo cao; *Malaysian:* ketumbak, ketumbit
Usage ▸ condiment (in Bali), flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India in the plains and hilly areas of Assam and Peninsular region

Arora/Pandey 1996; Oyen/Dung 1999; Singh 2001; Terra 1966; Uphof 1968

Leucocasia gigantea *(Blume ex Hassk.) Schott*

Colocasia gigantea (Blume ex Hassk.) Hook.

LEVISTICUM Hill. - Lovage - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Levisticum officinale *W.D.J. Koch*

Synonyms ▸ *Levisticum persicum* Freyn, *Ligusticum levisticum* L.
Common Names ▸ lovage, garden lovage, bladder seed; *Chinese:* dang gui; *Dutch:* lavas; *French:* livèche, ache de Montagne, céleri vivace; *German:* Liebstöckel, Maggikraut, Großer Eppich, Sauerstockkraut, Stecklaub, Suppenlob; *Italian:* levistico, ligustico, sedano di montagna; *Korean:* me-na-ri; *Portuguese:* levístico; *Russian:* srja, dudotschnik, dudtschataja, traba, ljubistok; ljubm, saborinam; *Spanish:* apio de montaña, levistico, ligústico;
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil (lovage oil)
Parts Used ▸ herb, root, seed
Distribution ▸ Iran, native in Europe, N America

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 3, 1952; 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Cu et al. 1990a; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Toulemonde/Noleau 1988; Tucker 1986; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Levisticum persicum *Freyn*

→ *Levisticum officinale W.D.J. Koch*

Lexarza funebres *La Llave*

→ *Quararibea funebris (La Llave) Vischer*

LIATRIS Gaertn. ex Schreb. - Button Snakerroot - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Liatris odoratissima *Willd.*

Common Names ▸ blazing stare, button snakeroot, vanillaroot; *French:* liatride; *German:* Duft-Prachtscharte, Duft-Hirschzunge, Vanillewurzel; *Russian:* liatris
Usage ▸ spice, used in the tobacco industry
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ USA: Virginia to Florida and Louisana

Berger 2, 1950; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Seidemann 1993c

Licaria puchury-major *(Mart.) Kosterm.*

→ *Ocotea puchury-major Mart.*

Licaria quixos *(Lam.) Kosterm.*

→ *Ocotea quixos (Lam.) Kosterm.*

LIGUSTICUM L. - Lovage - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Ligusticum acutilobum *Sieb. et Zucc*

→ *Angelica acutiloba (Sieb. et Zucc.) Kitag*

Ligusticum cuminum *(L.) Crantz*

→ *Cuminum cyminum L.*

Ligusticum levisticum *L.*

→ *Levisticum officinale W.D.J. Koch*

Ligusticum monnieri *Calest.*

→ *Cnidium monnieri (L.) Cuss. ex Juss.*

Ligusticum mutellina *(L.) Crantz*

Synonyms ▸ *Meum mutellina* Gaertn.
Common Names ▸ alpine lovage; *German:* Alpen-Mutterwurz
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ C, S Europe: especially Alpine regions

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Schönfelder 2001; Uphof 1968

Ligusticum scoticum *L.*

Common Names ▸ Scotch lovage, northern lovage; *German:* Schottischer Liebstock, Schottische Mutterwurz; *Japanese:* maruba toki; *Russian:* ligusticum scholandskij
Usage ▸ pot-herb (tastes like celery)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Far Eastern Russia, Japan, Korea

Erhardt et al. 2002; Facciola 1990; Hanelt 2001; Mabberly 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968

Ligusticum tenuissimum *(Nakai) kilag*

→ *Angelica tenuissima Nakai*

LILIUM L. - Lily - Liliaceae

Lilium auratum *Lindl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lilium wittei* Suring

Common Names ▸ gold-banded lily, golded-rayed lily of Japan, mountain lily; *French:* lis doré du Japon; *German:* Goldband-Lilie; *Japanese:* yama-yuri; *Russian:* lilija zolotistaja
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ cooked bulbs
Distribution ▸ Japan, Korea, also cultivated in Japan

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Zeven /de Wet 1982

Lilium concolor *Salisb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lilium sinicum* Lindl.
Common Names ▸ Japanese red star lily, (morning) star lily; *Chinese:* hung hua tsai, hung pai ho, shan tan; *German:* Gleichfarbige Lilie, Morgenstern-Lilie; *Japanese:* ko-hime-yuri; *Russian:* lilija odnocvetnaja
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ flower, bulb
Distribution ▸ China: Hunan, Hupeh, Yunnan; cultivated worldwide as an ornamental plant

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c

Lilium lancifolium *Thunb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lilium tigrinum* Ker-Gawl.
Common Names ▸ devil lily, tiger lily; *Chinese:* chuan tan; *German:* Tigerlilie, Große Türkenbundlilie; *Japanese:* oni-yuri; *Korean:* chamnari
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ flower, bulb
Distribution ▸ Japan, Korea, E China; cultivated worldwide as an ornamental plant

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hammer 1997; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Lilium sinense *Lindl.*

→ *Lilium concolor Salisb.*

Lilium tigrinum *Ker-Gawl.*

→ *Lilium lancifolium Thunb.*

Lilium wittei *Suring*

→ *Lilium auratum Lindl.*

LIMNOPHILA R.Br. - Scrophulariaceae

Limnophila aromatica *(Lam.) Merrill*

Synonyms ▸ *Ambulia aromatica* Lam., *Limnophyla punctata* Bl.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Reisfeldpflanze; *Vietnamese:* phak khayaeng, rau ngó
Usage ▸ pot-herb, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ SE Asia: Malaysia, cultivated: Vietnam, S USA, Hawaii

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2000; Kuebal/Tucker 1988; Small 1997; Wiersema/León 1999

Limnophila conferta *Benth.*

Common Names ▸ *Hindi:* munganari, muchriara
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India

Arora/Pandey 1996

Limnophila gratioloides *R.Br*

→ *Limnophila indica (L.) Druce*

Limnophila indica *(L.) Druce*

Synonyms ▸ *Limnophila gratioloides* R.Br., *Limnophila racemosa* Benth.

Common Names ▸ *German:* Indische Limnophilie; *Hindi:* ambuja, kuttra
Usage ▸ pot-herb (in Himalayas)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India, tropical and subtropical Asia, Australia, Africa

Arora/Padney 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002

Limnophila punctata *Bl.*

Limnophily aromatica

Limnophila racemosa *Benth.*

Limnophila indica (L.) Druce

Limnophila roxborghii auct., non *G. Don.*

Limnophila rugosa (Roth) Merr.

Limnophila rugosa *(Roth) Merr.*

Synonyms ▸ *Herpestis rugosa* Roth, *Limnophila roxborghii* auct., non G. Don.
Common Names ▸ *Indonesian:* hades, selaseh ayer, selaseh banyu; *Pilipino:* kalaoo, tala, tara-tara; *Thai:* kachom, om kop; *Vietnamese:* rau om
Usage ▸ condiment; herb is used to perfume
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ India, S China, Ryukyu Island, SE Asia to Fiji and Samoa
Note ▸ The leaves and stem smell of anise.

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999

Limnophila roxborghii auct., non *G. Don*

Limnophila regusa (Roth) Merr.

Limonia acidissima *Houtt.*

Citrus aurantiifolia (Christm et Panz.) Swingle

Limonia aurantiifolia *Christm. et Panz.*

Citrus aurantiifolia (Christm. et Panz.) Swingle

Limonia crenulata *Roxb*

Hesperthusa crenulata (Roxb.) Roem.

Limonia trichocarpa *Hance*

Poncirus trifoliata (L.) Raf.

Limonia trifolia *Burm*

Triphasia trifolia (Burm.f.) P. Wilson

Limonia trifoliata *L.*

Triphasia trifolia (Burm.f.) P. Wilson

LINDERA Thunb. - Lauraceae

Lindera benzoin *(L.) Bl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Benzoin aestivale* (L.) Nees, *Laurus aestivalis* L., *Laurus benzoin* L.
Common Names ▸ Benjamin bush, spice bush, wild allspice; *French:* benjoin; *German:* Wohlriechender Fieberstrauch, Gewürzstrauch; *Russian:* bensojnoe
Usage ▸ spice (rarely used of the Cherokee Indians)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ E Canada: Ontario; E USA and Kansas, Texas, Florida

Bois 1934; Erhardt et al. 2002; Duke et al. 2003; Tucker 1986; Tucker et al. 1994; Tull 1999; Wofford 1983

LINUM L. - Flax - Linaceae

Linum arvense *Neck*

Linum usitatissimum L.

Linum humile *Mill.*

Linum usitatissimum L.

Linum sativum *Hasselqu.*

Linum usitatissimum L.

Linum usitatissimum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Linum arvense* Neck, *Linum humile* Mill., *Linum sativum* Hasselqu., *Linum utile* Salisb.

Common Names ▸ common flax, crown flax, cultivated flax, flax, linseed; *Arabic:* kettan, ketten; *Chinese:* ya ma zi, chih ma; *Dutch:* vlas; *French:* lin, lin oléifère; grain de lin; *German:* Dreschlein, Flachs, Leinsaat, Öllein, Saat-Lein, Steppenflachs; *Italian:* lino, seme de lino; *Japanese:* ama; *Korean:* ama; *Russian:* ljon kudrjasch; *Spanish:* lino, linaza

Usage ▸ spice, roasted (rarely)

Parts Used ▸ roasted seed

Distribution ▸ cultivated in many countries, especially Canada; native in Iberia, France

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; 1, 1975; Linke 1983; Schultze-Motel 1986; Turora 1987; Usher 1968; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Linum utile *Salisb.*

Linum usitatissimum L.

LIPPIA L. - Verbenaceae

Kintzios 2002

Lippea adoënsis *Hochst.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lippea grandiflora* Mart. et Schauer

Common Names ▸ Gambia tea bush; *French:* verveine d'Afrique; *German:* Gambia-Teestrauch

Usage ▸ pot-herb, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ tropical W Africa

Note ▸ Used as a tea substitute.

Hanelt 2001; Rabaté 1938; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Walker 1953; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Lippia alba *(Mill.) N.E. Br. ex Britt. et Wils.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lantana alba* Mill., *Lippea asperifolia* A. Rich.

Common Names ▸ white oregano; *Brazil (Portuguese):* alecrim do campo, chá do tabulaeiro, cidrilha, salsa-limão, salva branca; *German:* Anisverbene, Weißer Oregano, Weißer Zitronenstrauch; *Spanish:* aguadiente de Espana, anise verbena; menta americana, salvia americana; anis de Espana, quita dolor

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ in temperate and tropicical areas of S America; native, and cultivated

Bahl et al. 2002; Berlin et al. 1974; Craveiro et al. 1981; Dellacassa et al. 1990; Frighetto et al. 1998; Fun/Svendsen 1990b; Gomes et al. 1993; Gurgol do Vale et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Matos et al. 1996; Mors et al. 2000; Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Retamar 1994; Schultze-Motel 1986; Siani et al. 2002; Small 1997; Villamar et al. 1994; Zoghbi et al. 1998

Lippea alba *Mill.*

Lippea alba (Mill.) N.E. Br. ex Britt. Et Wils.

Lippea amentacea *M.E. Jones*

Lippea graveolens H.B.K.

Lippea asperifolia *A. Rich.*

Lippea alba (Mill.) N.E. Brown

Lippea asperifolia *L.C. Rich.*

Lippea javanica (Burm.f.) Spreng.

Lippia berlandieri *Schauer*

Common Names ▸ epazote; *German:* Berlandier-Oregano
Usage ▸ spice, seasoning
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ S America, Mexico

Hager 5, 1993; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Uphof 1968; Yousif et al. 2000

Lippia citriodora *(Lam). Humb.*

Lippea triphylla (L'Hérit.) Kuntze

Lippia dulcis *Trev.*

Synonyms ▸ *Phyla scaberrima* (Juss. ex Pers.) Mold.
Common Names ▸ Mexican lippea, yerba dulce; *German:* Aztekisches Süßkraut, Süßer Oregano, Süßer Zitronenstrauch, Mexikanisches Lippiakraut; *Mexico:* yerba dulce; *Spanish:* hierba dulce oregano, orozuz
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ C America: Mexico to Panama

Berger 4, 1954; Craveiro et al. 1981; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Lewington 1990; Rosengarten 1969; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994

Lippea grandiflora *Mart. et Schauer*

Lippea adoënsis Hochst.

Lippia graveolens *H.B.K.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lippea amentacea* M.E. Jones
Common Names ▸ American oregano, Mexican oregano, Mexican sage, mintweed; *French:* origan marjolaine; *German:* Amerikanischer Oregano, Mexikanischer Oregano; *Spanish:* hierba dulce oregano, orégano cimarron
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ Mexico, El Salvador, S, C USA, Mesoamerica

Craveiro et al. 1981; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pino et al. 1989b, 1990, 1994; Rosengarten 1969; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Tull 1999; Uphof 1968; Vernin et al. 2001; Villamar et al. 1994

Lippia javanica *(Burm.f.) Spreng.*

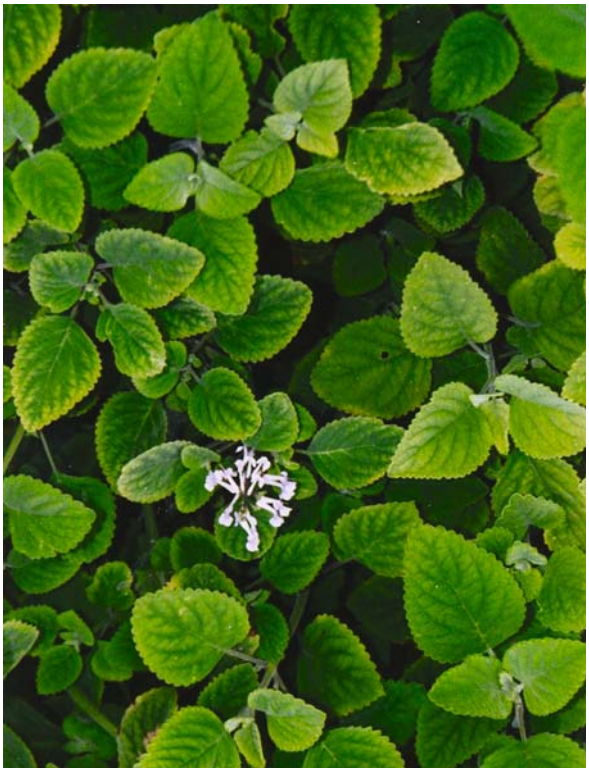
Synonyms ▸ *Verbena javanica* Burm.f.
Synonyms ▸ *Lippea asperifolia* L.C. Rich., *Lippea scabra* Hochst.
Common Names ▸ Java thyme, fever tea, wild sage; *German:* Javanischer Thymian
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ Africa, Java

Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Wiersema/León 1999

Lippia lupulina *Cham.*

Common Names ▸ hop thyme; *German:* Hopfenthymian
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ S America: Brazil

Gracas et al. 2002



Lippea graveolens, flowering

Lippia micromera *Schauer*

Common Names ▸ Spanish thyme, Puerto Rico oregano; *German:* Spanischer Thymian; *Spanish:* orégano del pais

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ Caribbean, Mexico, S America: Venzuela

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Seidemann 1993c; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Tucker et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999

Lippia multiflora *Mold.*

Common Names ▸ Gambian tea bush, *French:* thé de Gambi; *German:* Vielblütiger Organo, Gambia-Teebusch

Usage ▸ flavoring (partly with fufu and with sesam) for soups

Parts Used ▸ leaf (fresh and dried)

Distribution ▸ W Africa: the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Upper Volta

Ayensu 1978; Burkill 5, 2000; Menut et al. 1995; Pellisier et al. 1994

Lippea scabra *Hochst*

Lippia javanica (Burm.f.) Spreng.

Lippia triphylla *(L'Hérit.) Kuntze*

Synonyms ▸ *Aloysia citriodora* Ortega ex Pers., *Aloysia triphylla* (L'Hérit.) Britton, *Lippia citriodora* (Lam.) Humb., *Verbena triphylla* L'Hérit.

Common Names ▸ lemon verbena, Mexican majoram, Mexican oregano, cidron, herb Louisa; *Brazil (Portuguese):* cidrão, cidrilha, cidró, idreira, kerva, salva-limão; *French:* citron(n)elle verveine, verveine citronée, verveine des Indes, verveine odorante, verveine de Pérou, à trois feuilles, lippie, thé arabe; *German:* Mexikanischer Oregano, Echte Verbene, Punschkraut Verbenenkraut, Zitronenverbene, Zitronenstrauch; *Italian:* cedrina, erba cedrella, erba ingia, erba luigia, erba Luisa, limoncina, verbena odorosa; *Russian:* ladannik werbena limonnija; *Spanish:* hierba cidrera, hierba Luisa, kerva cidreira, verbene odorosa

Usage ▸ spice (meat, fish, pizza), condiment; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ S America: Argentina, Chile, Uruguay; also cultivated in the Tropics, Spain and France

Bärtels 1997; Bellakhadar et al. 1994; Bremness 2001; Calpouzos 1954; Craveiro et al. 1981; Davidson 1999; El-Hamidi et al. 1983; Fleisher/Sneer 1982; Garland 1979; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al 1992; Hoppe 1949; Kouhila et al 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Mikus et al. 1997; Mors et al. 2000; Newall et al. 1996; Rätsch 1998; Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Skaltsa/Shammas 988; Small 1977; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wilkins/Madsen 1991; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Liquiritia lepidota *Nutt.*

→ *Glycyrrhiza lepidota (Nutt.) Pursh*

Liquiritia officinalis *Lepesch.*

→ *Glycyrrhiza glabra L.*

Liquiritia officinarum *Medik.*

→ *Glycyrrhiza glabra L.*

Liriodendron figo *Lour.*

→ *Michelia figo L.*

LITSEA Lam. - Lauraceae

Litsea citrata *Bl.*

→ *Litsea cubeba (Lour.) Pers.*

Litsea cubeba *(Lour.) Pers.*

Synonyms ▸ *Laurus cubeba* Lour., *Litsea citrata* Bl.
Common Names ▸ mountain pepper, pheasant-pepper; *Chinese:* bi cheng que, may chang picheng ch'ieb; *German:* Bergpfeffer; *India:* dieng si ing, mejankeri, sernam, tanghaercherking, terhilsok, zeng jil; *Javanese:* krangejan; *Vietnamese:* khao khinh, man tang, may chang, ta cham diang
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil and citral
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ China, E Asia, India, Indochina

Bao Yipei 1995; Cheng/Cheng 1983; Gogoi 1997; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2003; Lee et al. 1993; Nath et al. 1996b; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968

Litsea japonica *(Thunb.) Juss.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Japanischer Bergpfeffer
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil and citral
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Japan, Riukiu Islands, S Korea

Cheng/Cheng 1983; Erhardt et al. 2002; Seidemann 1993c

Litsea pipericarpa *(Miq.) Kosterm.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lindera pipericarpa* (Miq.) Boerl., *Polyadenia pepericarpa* Miq.
Common Names ▸ *Indonesian:* kulit antarsa, kulit pulaga; *Japanese:* hawa-biwa; *Malaysian:* medang serai
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Indonesia (Sumatra), Malaysian Peninsula
Note ▸ The fruits are used medicinally like cubebs (*Piper cubeba* L.f.) as a tonic.

Oyen/Dung 1999; Kostermans 1970

LOBELIA L. - Lobelia - Campanulaceae (Lobelioideae)

Lobelia alsinoides *Lam.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lobelia trigona* Roxb.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Hain-Lobelie
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India: in Chota Nagpur

Arora/Pandey 1996

Lobelia trigona *Roxb.*

→ *Lobelia alsinoides Lam.*

LONCHOCARPUS Kunth - Papilionaceae (Fabaceae)

Lonchocarpus caynescens *(Schum. et Thonn.) Benth.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lonchocarpus philenoptera* Bentham, *Philenoptera laxiflora* (Guill. et Perrot) G. Roberts
Common Names ▸ African indigo, Yoruba indigo, *German:* Loncho; *Nigerian:* elu, njassi
Usage ▸ couscous spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ C tropical Africa: Senegal to Sudan, Ethiopa, Kenya, Angola
Note ▸ Roots are an intense fish poison.

Ayensu 1978; Burkill 3, 1995; Neuwinger 1998, 1999; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

Lonchocarpus philenoptera *Bentham*

Lonchocarpus caynescens (Schum. et Thonn.) Benth.

Lophanthus rugosus *Fischer et C.A. Meyer*

Agastache rugosa (Fischer et C.A. Meyer) Kuntze

LUCUMA Molina - Sapotaceae

Lucuma rivicoa *Gaertn.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lucuma nervosa* DC.
Common Names ▸ canistel
Usage ▸ spice (in Brazil)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ C America, West Indies

Uphof 1968

LYCIUM L. - Teaplant - Solanaceae

Lycium barbarum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lycium vulgare* Dun.
Common Names ▸ barbary wolf berry, box thorn, Duke of Argyll's tea tree, matrimony vine; *Chinese:* Malaysia gou-gi-zi, ning xia gouqi; *French:* lyciet commun; *German:* Gewöhnlicher Bocksdorn, Chinesische Wolfsbeere; *Korean:* tankugijanamu
Usage ▸ pot-herb (in China);
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ C China, native in Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Africa

D'Arcy 1986; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

LYCOPERSICON Mill. - Tomato - Solanaceae

Lycopersicon aethiopicum *(L.) Mill.*

Solanum aethiopicum L.

Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.

Synonyms ▸ *Lycopersicon lycopersicun* L., *Solanum lycopersicum* L.
Common Names ▸ tomato; *French:* tomate; *German:* Tomate; *Russian:* tomat
Usage ▸ spice: succade; **product:** catshup, chili sauces of ripe fruits
Parts Used ▸ unriped fruit
Distribution ▸ native in S America (Ecuador, Peru), also cultivated worldwide
Note ▸ Substitute for *citrus* succade ("Kandinat T") in the former German Democratic Republic (DDR, E Germany) after enzymatic treatment.

D'Arcy 1986; Bärtels 1997; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kumar 2003; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Lycopersicon lycopersicum *L.*

Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.

Lyperia atropurpurea *Benth.*

Sutera atropurpurea (Banks) Hiern.

Lyperia crocea *Ecklon*

Sutera atropurpurea (Banks) Hiern.

LYSIMACHIA L. - Loosestrife - Primulaceae

Lysimachia candida *Lindl.*

Lysimachia obovata Buch-Ham.

Lysimachia clethroides *Duby*

Common Names ▸ gooseneck loosestrife, clethra, loosestrife; *Chinese:* ai tao; *French:* lysimaque à feuilles de cléthra; *German:* Entenschnabel-Felberich
Usage ▸ condiment (in Tonkin)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ China, Japan, Indochina

Erhardt et a. 2002; Uphof 1968

Lysimachia foenum-graecum *Hance*

Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ China

Uphof 1968

Lysimachia fortunei *Maxim.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Fortuna-Gilbweiderich
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan

Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

Lysimachia obovata *Buch-Ham.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lysimachia candida* Lindl.
Usage ▸ pot-herb, especially in Manipur
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ India

Uphof 1968

M

MACROPIPER Miq. - Piperaceae

Macropiper exelsium *(Forster f.) Miq.*

Common Names ▸ peppertree, kawa-kawa; *German:* Tahitipfeffer
Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ New Zealand

Cheers 1997; Mabberly 1997

MAERUA Forssk. - Capparaceae

Maerua angolensis *DC.*

Common Names ▸ bead bean, bead maerua
Usage ▸ condiment in sauces
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Upper Volta

Burkill 1, 1985

MAESA Forssk. - Myrsinaceae

Maesa indica *Wall.*

Synonyms ▸ *Baobotry indica* Roxb., *Maesa morsha* Hamilt.
Common Names ▸ Indian maesa; *Chinese:* bao chuang ye; *India:* cu den; *Malaysian:* kasi hutan
Usage ▸ condiment by the Vietnamese
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ China, India, Vietnam

Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968

MAGNOLIA L. - Magnolia - Magnoliaceae

Magnolia figo *DC.*

Michelia figo L.

Magnolia glauca *L.*

Magnolia virginiana L.

Magnolia virginiana *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Magnolia glauca* L.
Common Names ▸ laurel Magnolia, swamp laurel, Viri-

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gian laurel, Virigian sweet bay; *German:* Sumpf-Magnolie, Blaugrüne Magnolie, Virgianische Magnolie

Usage ▸ spice (sporadically): meat and sauces

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ NE, SE USA: Florida, Texas

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Rätsch 1998; Tull 1999

Majorana crassa *Moench.*

› *Origanum syriacum L.*

Majorana cretica *Mill.*

› *Origanum onites L.*

Majorana dictamnus *(L.) Kostel.*

› *Origanum dictamnus L.*

Majorana hortensis *Moench.*

› *Origanum majorana L.*

Majorana majorica *(Cambess.) Briq.*

› *Origanum x majoricum Cambess.*

Majorana onites *(L.) Benth.*

› *Origanum onites L.*

Majorana paniculata *(Koch) Spenn.*

› *Origanum x majoricum Cambess.*

Majorana tomentosa *(Moench) Stokes*

› *Origanum dictamnus L.*

MALVA L. - Mallow - Malvaceae

Malva alchemillaefolia *Wall.*

› *Malva verticillata L.*

Malva erecta *Gilib.*

› *Malva sylvestris L.*

Malva mauritiana *L.*

› *Malva sylvestris L.*

Malva meluca *Graeb ex Medw.*

› *Malva verticillata L.*

Malva parviflora *L.*

Common Names ▸ cheeseweed, Egyptian mallow, little mallow, small mallow, small-flowered mallow; *Arabic:* kliobbeiza; *French:* grande mauve, mauve à petites, mauve d'Egypte, *German:* Ägyptische Malve, Kleinblütige Malve; *Hindi:* panirak; *Portuguese:* malva

Usage ▸ pot-herb (in India)

Parts Used ▸ plant

Distribution ▸ India, Pakistan, Caucasus, former Soviet middle Asia, Arabia, SE, SW Europe

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; v. Koenen 1996; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et. al.; 1993; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999

Malva sylvestris *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Malva erecta* Gilib., *Malva mauritiana* L.

Common Names ▸ blue mallow, cheeses, common mallow, high mallow, tall mallow; *French:* mauve des bois, mauve sauvage, fausse guimauve; *German:* Käsepappel, Rosspappel, Gemeine Malve, Wilde

Malve; *Hindi:* gulkhair, kunzi; *Italian:* malva comune; *Japanese:* zeni-aoi; *Korean:* khiauk, mogiyongauk; *Russian:* mal'va lewsnaja, prosvirnik lesnoj; *Spanish:* malva común

Usage ▸ pot-herb (Himalayas from Kashmir to Kumaon)

Parts Used ▸ plant

Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Levante, Caucasus, C Asia, Himalayas, N Africa, native in N America, Australia, New Zealand, S America

Arora/Pandey 1996; Clair 1961; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Pschyrembel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Malva verticillata *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Malva alchemillaefolia* Wall., *Malva meluca* Graeb. ex Medw.

Common Names ▸ castillan marrow, curled mallow, cheeseweed; *Chinese:* dong kui zi; tung-k'uei; *French:* mauve crépue, mauve verticillée; *German:* Quirl-Malve; *Portuguese:* malva crespa, verdadeira; *Spanish:* malva crespa;

Usage ▸ condiment (Orient), pot-herb (India, Nilgiris)

Parts Used ▸ seed (Orient), plant

Distribution ▸ India: higher hills of NE and Nilgiris, Pakistan, Himalayas, China; cultivated and native elsewhere in temperate regions, e.g. Europe

Arora/Pandey 1996; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Kumar 2003; Larkcom 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

MAMMAEA L. - Guttiferae

Mammae americana *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Potamocharis mamei* Rottb.

Common Names ▸ mammee, mammee-apple, mammey, Santo Domingo apricot, South American apricot; *Brazil (Portuguese):* abricó, abricó do pará; *French:* abricotier d'Amérique, abricotier de Saint Domingue; *German:* Mammey or Mammi-Apfel, Aprikose von St. Domingo; *Spanish:* mamey, Zapote mamey

Usage ▸ flavoring, e.g. for liqueurs (Eau de Créole)

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ West Indies, southern C America, N coast of S America

Hanelt 2001; Nowak/Schulz 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974

Mammea longifolia *Wall.*

› *Ochrocarpos longifolius (Wall.) Benth. et Hook.f.*

MANGIFERA L. - Mango - Anacardiaceae

Mangifera ambas *Forsk.*

› *Mangifera indica L.*

Mangifera domestica *Gaertn.*

› *Mangifera indicaa L.*

Mangifera foetida *Lour. x* Mangifera indica *L.*

› *Mangifera x odorata Griff.*

Mangifera indica *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mangifera ambas* Forsk., *Mangifera domestica* Gaertn.

Common Names ▸ mango, Indian mano; *Arabic:* amba; *Brazil (Portuguese):* manga; *Dutch:* manga; *French:* manguier, mangue; *German:* Mango; *Hindi:* am; *India:* ambo, mamadi, amchoor, mangga, mannga arum manis, mangga golek; *Italian:* mango; *Japanese:* mangô; *Malaysian:* ampalam, males, mangas mempalam, amchur, pau; *Pilipino:* manga, mangga, mangang-kalabaw, pako; *Portuguese:* mangui-

M

era; *Russian:* mango, mangowoe; *Sanskrit:* amra, cuta, rasala; *Spanish:* mango; *Thai:* mamuang; *Vietnamese:* xoài;

Usage ▸ saucing agent for curries and chutneys

Parts Used ▸ unripe fruit

Distribution ▸ NE India, N Myanmar; cultivated in tropical Asia, Africa, Brazil

Note ▸ There are about 100 sorts. Amchur, aamchur or amchor is the powdery dry extract from the unripened fruits and this is used in Indian and Thai cuisine as seasoning for meat.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Askar et al. 1981; Bendel 2002; Bose 1985; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gangolly et al. 1957; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lewington 1990; Klostermans/Bombard 1993; Kottegoda 1994; Kumar 2003; Mitra et al. 2000; Morris/Mackley 1999; Mukherji 1949; Norman 1991; Pruthi 1976; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Sing 1968; Soule 1951; Storrs 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Mangifera odorata *Griff.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mangifera foetida* Lour. x *Mangifera indica* L.

Common Names ▸ kurwini mango, saipan mango; *French:* kuwein, manguier mango; *German:* Duft-Mango; *Indonesian:* bembem; *Malaysian:* kuini, kuwini, kweni, kwini

Usage ▸ spice for curries, chutneys, sauces

Parts Used ▸ green fruit

Distribution ▸ origin Malaysia(?), only cultivated in tropical countries

Note ▸ The fruit has a strongly sour taste.

Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Lück 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Mangifera pinnata *J. Koenig ex L.f.*

Spondias pinnata (J. Koenig ex L.f.) Kurz

Maranta galanga *L.*

Alpinia galanga (L.) Willd.

Maranta malaccensis *Burm.*

Alpinia malaccensis (Burm.) Rosc.

MARASMIUS Fr. - Tricholomataceae (Agariaceae)

Marasmius alliatus *Schaeff.*

Marasmius scorodonius (Schaeff) Fr.

Marasmius caryophylleus *(Schaeff.) Schroet.)*

Marasmius oreades (Bolt.) Fr.

Marasmius oreades *(Bolt.) Fr.*

Synonyms ▸ *Marasmius caryophylleus* (Schaeffer) Schroet.

Common Names ▸ fairy ring mushroom; *Dutch:* weidekringzwam; *French:* pied dur, faux mousseron, marasme montagnard, mousseron d'automne, nymphe des montagnes; bouton de guerte; *German:* Echter Krösling, Herbstmousseron, Nagelschwamm, Nelkenschwindling; *Italian:* gambe-secche, marasmio oreade; *Russian:* openok lugovoj, gwozdischnyj grib; *Spanish:* ninfa, camasec, crespilla, woxerno

Usage ▸ condiment

Parts Used ▸ mushroom

Distribution ▸ Europe

Singer 1986; Stowart 1978; Uphof 1968; Gmelin et al. 1976; Vidal et al. 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

Marasmius scorodonius *(Schaeff.) Fr.*

Synonyms ▸ *Marasmius alliatus* Schaeff.

Common Names ▸ garlic marasmuius, garlic mushroom, true mousseron, *German:* Echter Mousseron, Knoblauchpilz, Echter Küchenschwindling

Usage ▸ condiment in soups and sauces

Parts Used ▸ mushroom

Distribution ▸ Europe

Farrell et al. 1984; Gmelin et al. 1976; Rapior et al. 1997; Singer 1986; Usher 1968

MARGOTIA Boiss - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Margotia gummifera *(Desf.) Lange*

Synonyms ▸ *Elaeoselinum gummiferum* Desf.
Common Names ▸ *Spanish:* hinojo bastardo
Usage ▸ spice (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ W Mediterranean regions

MARISCUS Vahl - Cyperaceae

Mariscus alternifolia *Vahl*

Synonyms ▸ *Kyllingia umbellata* Rottb.
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: the Gambia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone to India

Burkill 3, 1995; Hanelt 2001; Irvine 1948; Zeven/Zhukovsky 1975

MARRUBIUM L. - Horehound - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Marrubium indicum *Thunb. Non Bum.f*

Hyptis suaeveolens (L.) Poiteau

Marrubium vulgare *L.*

Common Names ▸ common horehound, hoarhound, marvel, white horehound; *Arabic:* marriout, morroubia, umm re-roubia, roubia; *Chinese:* cu xia zhi cao; *French:* marrube blanc, marrube vulgaire; *German:* Gewöhnlicher Andorn, Berghopfen, Weißer Dorant; *Italian:* marrobio, marrubio; *Portuguese:* marroio; *Russian:* chandra, chandra obyknowennaja; *Spanish:* marrubio blanco, marrubio común, malvarrubia
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring (liqueurs)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Levante, Caucasus, Iran, C Asia, India, N Africa, native N America

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Henderson/MacCrindle 1969; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Kowalewski/Matlawska 1978; Nawwar et al. 1989; Newall et al. 1996; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004



Marrubium vulgare, flowering

MARSDENIA R. Br. - Condorvine - Asclepiadaceae

Marsdenia cundurango *Rchb.f.*

Synonyms ▸ *Marsdenia reichenbachii* Triana;
Common Names ▸ condor plant, condurango, common condorvine, eagle-vine bark; *French:* condurango; *German:* Condurango, Cundurango, Gewöhnlicher Andenwein; *Italian:* condurango, vite aquilina; *Peru:* tucacsillu; *Russian:* kondurango; *Spanish:* condurango blanco
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring (liqueurs)
Parts Used ▸ bark of trunk and branch
Distribution ▸ S America Andes: Columbia, Ecuador, Peru
Note ▸ Earlier frequent listed under *Cundurango*.

Berger 1, 1949; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al 2001; Hoppe 1949; Koch 1981; Pschyrembel 1998; Rätsch 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Tschesche/Kohl 1968; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1994; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

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Marsdenia reichenbachii *Triana*

→ *Marsdenia cundurango Rchb.*

Marshallia brunoides *Less.*

→ *Heterothalamus brunoides Less.*

Massoia aromatica *Becc.*

→ *Cryptocaria aromatica (Becc.) Kosterm.*

Maximowiczia chinensis *(Turcz.) Rupr.*

→ *Schisandra chinensis (Turcz.) Baill.*

Mayna serica *Spreng.*

→ *Xylopia sericea St. Hil.*

MAYTENUS Molina - Celastraceae

Maytenus senegalensis *(Lam.) Exell*

Synonyms ▸ *Celastrus senegalensis* Lam., *Gymnosporia senegalensis* Loes.
Common Names ▸ confetti tree, red spike thorn
Usage ▸ flavoring (Masai add to soup and broth)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical and subtropical Africa: Angola, Cameroon, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Uganda, Zimbabwe; tropical and subtropical regions of India, Pakistan and Spain

Abraham ert al. 1971; Adegoke et al. 1968; Ayensu 1978; Brünning/Wagner 1978; Burkill 1, 1985; Gomez-Serraillos/Zaragoza 1980; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; v. Koenen 1996; Neuwinger 1998; Usher 1968

MEDIASIA Pimenov - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Mediasia macrophylla *(Regel et Schmalh.) Pimenov*

Synonyms ▸ *Seseli macrophyllum* Regel et Schmalh.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Großblättrige Mediasie, Pamir; *Russian:* (Usbek.) alkor
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil; for soft drinks
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Middle Asia: Altai mountains, Pamir, NE Afghanistan

Hanelt 2001; Rechinger 1987; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993

MEDICAGO L. - Medick - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Medicago alba *E.H.L. Krause*

→ *Melilotus albus Medik.*

Medicago altissima *E.H.L. Krause*

→ *Melilotus altissimus Thuill.*

Medicago corniculata *(L.) Trautv.*

→ *Trigonella corniculata (L.) L.*

Medicago denticulata *Willd.*

→ *Medicago hispida Gaertn.*

Medicago hispida *Gaertn.*

Synonyms ▸ *Medicago denticulata* Willd., *Medicago polymorpha* L.

Common Names ▸ toothead bur clover, burr medick; *Chinese:* (nan) mu su; *German:* Rauher or Spanischer Schneckenklee; *Hindi:* maina; *Italian:* trifoglina; *Russian:* ljuzepna

Usage ▸ pot-herb in India

Parts Used ▸ plant

Distribution ▸ India: Himalayas, W Bengal, in Nilgiris and other hills of W Ghats, N India, W Europe, mediterranean countries; native worldwide, ruderal plant in Australia, S Africa

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Medicago officinalis *E.H. L. Krause*

→ *Melilotus officinalis Lam.*

Medicago polymorpha *L.*

→ *Medicago hispida Gaertn.*

MELILOTUS Mill. - Melilot - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Melilotus albus *Medik.*

Synonyms ▸ *Medicago alba* E.H.L. Krause, *Melilotus rugulosa* Willd., *Melilotus vulgaris* Willd., *Sertula alba* O. Kuntze, *Trifolium album* Lois., *Trifolium vulgare* Hayne

Common Names ▸ white melilot, white sweet clover, Bokhara clover, honey clover; *French:* mélilot blanc; *German:* Weißer Steinklee, Bokharaklee; *Portuguese/Spanish:* meliloto blanco

Usage ▸ spice, for herb cheese, condiments; **product:** tobacco sauces, liqueurs

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ N Africa, India, Indochina, Europe, native elsewhere

Note ▸ Still only rare.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Dhar/Dhar 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Loch 1993; Schnelle 1999; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Melilotus altissimus *Thuill.*

Synonyms ▸ *Medicago altissima* E.H.L. Krause, *Melilotus giganteus* Wenderoth, *Melilotus macrorrhizus* (Waldst. et Kit.) Pers., *Melilotus officinalis* Lam., *Trifolium altissimum* Lois

Common Names ▸ tall meliot, tall yellow sweet, clover; *French:* grand méliot, trèfle musqué; *German:* Hoher Steinklee, Bokharaklee, Sumpf-Steinklee; *Italian:* meliloto gigantesco; *Portuguese:* trevo de cheiro; *Spanish:* meliloto gigante, trébol oloroso

Usage ▸ spice (flavoring)

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ Europe, W Siberia (Altai)

Note ▸ Still only rare.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Loch

1993; Pschyrembel 1998; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Stevenson 1969; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Melilotus arvensis *Wallr.*

› *Melilotus officinalis Lam.*

Melilotus caeruleus *Desv.*

› *Trigonella caerulea (L.) L.*

Melilotus giganteus *Wenderoth*

› *Melilotus altissimus Thuill.*

Melilotus macrorrhizus *(Waldst. et Kit.) Pers.*

› *Melilotus altissimus Thuill.*

M

Melilotus officinalis *Lam.*

› *Melilotus altissimus Thuill.*

Melilotus officinalis *Lam.* ◘

Synonyms ▸ *Medicago officinalis* E.H.L. Krause, *Melilotus arvensis* Wallr., *Melilotus petitpierreanus* Willd., *Sertula arvensis* O. Kuntze, *Trifolium officinalis* L., *Trifolium petitpierreanum* Hayne

Common Names ▸ yellow melilot, yellow sweet clover, field melilot, ripped melilot; *Chinese:* hsun tsao, ling, ling hsiana; *French:* fleurie de mélilot, mélilot officinal, mélilot jaune; *German:* Echter Steinklee, Gelber Steinklee, Honigklee; *Italian:* meliloto giallo, trifoglio cavallino; *Korean:* norangjontongssari, yakjontongssari; *Portuguese:* trevocheiroso; *Russian:* donnik aptetschnyj; *Spanish:* meliloto amarillo, meliloto oficinal, cornilla real, trébol dorado, trébol dulce

Usage ▸ spice for herb cheese, condiments; **product:** liqueurs, tobacco, sauces

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ Europe wild widely spread, Caucasus, Iran, W Siberia, C Asia, Tibet, Himalayas, native N America

Note ▸ Still only rare.



◘ **Melilotus officinalis, flowering**

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Ashton/Davies 1962; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dombrowicz et al. 1991; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Ehlers et al 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Koschtschejew 1990; Loch 1993; Pschyrembel 1998; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Stevenson 1969; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wörner/Schreier 1990; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Melilotus petitpierreanus *Willd.*

› *Melilotus officinalis Lam.*

Melilotus rugulosa *Willd.*

› *Melilotus albus Medik.*

Melilotus vulgaris *Willd.*

Melilotus albus Medik.

MELISSA L. - Balm - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Melissa altissima *J.E. Smith*

Melissa officinalis L.

Melissa calamintha *L.*

Calamintha nepeta (L.) Savi

Melissa grandiflora *L.*

Calamintha grandiflora (L.) Moench

Melissa inodora *Bornm.*

Melissa officinalis L.

Melissa maxima *Ard.*

Perilla frutescens (L.) Britton

Melissa nepeta *L.*

Calamintha nepeta (L.) Savi

Melissa officinalis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Melissa altissima* J.E. Smith, *Melissa inodora* Bornm., *Melissa romana* Mill.

Common Names ▸ (bee) balm, lemon balm, lemon mint, melissa; *Arabic:* louiza, merzizou; *Chinese:* xiang feng hua; *Dutch:* melisse, melissa citroen; *French:* mélisse, mélisse officinale, citronelle, herbe au citron; *German:* Citronelle, Melisse, Zitronenmelisse, Bienenkraut, Herzkraut, Honigblatt; *Italian:* cedronella, erba limona; *Korean:* kyulhyangphul; *Portuguese:* erba cidreira; *Russian:* melissa, melissa lekarstvennaja, limonajamjata, matotschnik, roewnik, ptschel'nik, papotschnaja trawa; *Spanish:* balsamita major, citraria, melisa, toronjil

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil (melissa oil, oil of balm) for liqueur: Benedictine, Chartreuse, melissa spirit)

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ N Africa, C and W Asia, Europe, Caucasus, widely cultivated and wild widespread in temperate regions

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Bomme et al. 2002; Bremness 2001; Brieskorn/Krause 1974; Burgett 1980; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dorner 1985; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hefendehl 1970; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Koch-Heitzmann/Schultze 1984, 1988; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Mulkens/Kapetanidis 1988; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Richter 1993; Roberts 1997; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sarer/Kökdil 1991; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Schulze 1989, 1995; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Staesche 1972; Stobert 1978; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Titel et al. 1982; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zänglein et al. 1995; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Melissa officinalis *L.* var. altissima *(Sm.) Arcang*

Common Names ▸ Crete balm, Crete melissa; *German:* Kreta-Melisse;

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ Mediterranean region, Caucasus

Dawson et al. 1988; Hanelt 2001; Teuscher 2003

Melissa officinalis *L.* var. hirsuta *Pers.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Rauhaarige Melisse

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Mediterranean region, Caucasus

Hanelt 2001

Melissa officinalis *L.* ssp. parviflora *Benth.*

Common Names ▸ herb of tempera, small flowered melissa; *German:* Kleinblütige Melisse
Usage ▸ spice, **flavor**ing
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ Himalayas

Hanelt 2001

Melissa parviflora *Benth.*

Common Names ▸ small flowered melissa; *German:* Kleinblütige Melisse
Usage ▸ flavoring of food products
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ temperate Himalayas

Pandey 1990; Small 1997

Melissa pulegioides *L.*

→ *Hedeomea pulegioides (L.) Pers.*

Melissa romana *Mill.*

→ *Melissa officinalis L.*

MELOTHRIA L. - Moccasin Grass - Cucurbitaceae

Melothria maderaspatana *(L.) Cogn.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mukia maderaspatana* (L.) M. Roem., *Mukia scabrella* Arn.
Common Names ▸ Madras apple; *German:* Madrasapfel, Madras-Melothrie
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa, Asia, Australia

Arora/Pandey 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

MENTHA L. - Mint - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Lawton 2002; Marengo et al. 1991

Mentha alopecuroides *Hull.*

Common Names ▸ apple mint, bowl mint; *German:* Apfelminze, Breitblättrige Minze, Zottige Minze;
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ widely cultivated as a garden plant in Europe

Clement/Forster 1994; Hanelt 2001; Stace 1991; Täufel et al. 1993; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Mentha aquatica *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mentha hirsuta* Huds.
Common Names ▸ horse mint, marsh mint, water mint; *French:* menthe aquatique; *German:* Bachminze, Wasserminze; *Italian:* menta d'acqua; *Russian:* mjata wodjanoja; *Spanish:* hierba buena acuática
Usage ▸ spice (rarely), flavoring; **product:** essential oil (watermint or horsemint oil)
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, W, C Asia, Africa, N America, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Bremness 2001; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Enríquez/Sand-Jensen 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Roberts 1997; Roberts/Plotto 2002; Rothe/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Mentha arvensis *L.*

Common Names ▸ corn mint, field mint, Japanese mint, tule mint, wild mint; *Chinese:* bo he, po ho, fan ho; *French:* menthe Japon, menthe Brésil, menthe des champs; *German:* Ackerminze, Feldminze, Japanische Minze, Österreichische Minze; *Itali-*

an: menta salvadeca, mentaster; *Malaysian:* daun pudina; *Russian:* mjata polevaja; *Spanish:* menta silvestre, menta japonesa; *Thai:* bai saranae; *Vietnamese:* bac he, buc ha nam

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil (Japanese mint oil, *German:* Japanisches Minzöl, Japanisches Pfefferminzöl, Po-Ho

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, temperate Asia, N India, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Korea, Japan

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 2, 1950; Bournot 1968; Cheers 1997; Dafferthofer 1981; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Karasawa et al. 1995; Khyong et al. 1983; Kothari/Singh 1994; Peters 1927; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Roberts 1997; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Turova et al. 1987; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Mentha arvensis *L.* var. piperascens *Malinv. ex L.H. Bailay*

› *Mentha canadensis L.*

Mentha arvensis x M. spicata

› *Mentha x gracilis Sole*

Mentha asiatica *Borris*

› *Mentha longifolia (L.) Nath. var. asiatica (Borris) Rech.f.*

Mentha canadensis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mentha arvensis* var. *piperascens* Malinv. ex L.H. Bailey

Common Names ▸ Chinese mint, Japanese (pepper)mint, corn mint; *German:* Chinesische Minze, Japanische Minze; *Japanese:* hakka

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil and pulegon

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ China, E Asia, Russian Far East, Indochina, Malaysia, Canada, USA, widely cultivated

Abad Farooqi et al. 1983; Berger 2, 1950; Bournet 1968; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duriyaprapan/Britten 1982; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Gašić et al. 1992; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Huet 1972; Lewington 1990; Pichitakul/Sthapitanonda 1977; Piper/Price 1975; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Mentha x cardiaca *J. Gerard ex Baker*

› *Mentha x gracilis Sole*

Mentha citrata *Ehrh.*

› *Mentha x piperita "citrata"*

Mentha x cordifolia *Opiz ex Fresen*

Synonyms ▸ *Mentha spicata* L. var. *crispa*

Common Names ▸ Kentucky spearmint; *German:* Kentucky Krauseminze, Herzblättrige Minze; *Spanish:* yerba buena

Usage ▸ flavoring

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ Philippines, Java, cultivated in Thailand

Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999;

Mentha crispa *L.*

Common Names ▸ garden mint, spearmint; *German:* Gartenminze; Krause Minze; *Portuguese:* hortelã-de-folha-miúda, hortelã-de-panela, hortelã-de-rasteira

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil (spearmint oil; *German:* Krauseminzöl)

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ S America: Brazil, cultivated in C Europe

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Kil Jin Park et al. 2002; Hoppe 1949; Mors et al. 2000; Traxl 1975

Mentha x gentilis auct.

→ *Mentha x gracilis Sole*

Mentha x gracilis *Sole*

Synonyms ▸ a hybrid of *M. arvensis x M. spicata*; *Mentha x cardiaca* J. Gerard ex Baker; *Mentha x gentilis* auct.

Common Names ▸ Scotch mint, Scotch spearmint, ginger mint, red mint, American apple mint; *Brazil (Portuguese):* hortelã; *French:* menthe des jardins; *German:* Edelminze, Ingwerminze, Amerikanische Apfelminze; *Spanish:* almoradux;

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ China, E Asia, Russia, Indochina, Malaysia, Canada, USA; widely cultivated

Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Heeger 1956; Kothari/Singh 1995; Lewington 1990; Mansfeld 1986; Nagasawa et al. 1975a, b; Small 1997; Surburg/Köpsel 1989; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Mentha gratissima *Weber*

→ *Mentha x villosa Huds.*

Mentha haplocalyx *(Briq.) Briq.*

Common Names ▸ Japanese peppermint; *Chinese:* bo he; *German:* Chinesische or Japanische Minze; *Hindi:* pudina; *Japanese:* hakkar; *Korean:* pakha; *Spanish:* menta japonesa;

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring for cigarettes; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ E, S and SE Asia, New Zealand; after 1945 also grown in C and S America (Cuba, Mexiko, Brazil, Argentina), USA, Seychelles, India, Europe, especially Spain and Hungary; in Korea also cultivated

Note ▸ Tamba Yasuyori gives the first mention of the Japanese mint plant under the name "megusa" in 984 AD.

Ding/Sun 1983; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Leung 1991

Mentha hirsuta *Huds.*

→ *Mentha aquatica L.*

Mentha insularis *Req.*

→ *Mentha suaveolens Ehrh.*

Mentha incana *Willd.*

→ *Mentha longifolia (L.) Huds.*

Mentha longifolia *(L.) Huds.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mentha incana* Willd., *Mentha spicata* L. var. *longifolia* L., *Mentha sylvestris* L.

Common Names ▸ biblical mint, silver mint, horse mint; *Chinese:* ou bo he; *German:* Rossminze, Silberminze, Langblättrige Minze

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil (Scotch spearmint oil; *German:* Grünminzöl)

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ N W Africa, Caucasus, Siberia, W Asia, India, W, S Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 2, 1950; Bourwieg/Pohl 1973; Burkill 3, 1995; Chauhan 1999; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956, 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hondelmann 2002; Monfared et al. 2002; Small 1997; Roberts 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Soulèlès/Argyriadou 1988; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Mentha longifolia *(L.) Huds*. var. asiatica *(Boriss.) Rech.f.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mentha asiatica* Borris

Common Names ▸ Asiatic mint; *Dutch:* kruisement; *German:* Asiatische or Langblättrige asiatische Rossminze; *Zulu:* lohmlauge

Usage ▸ pot-herb (for sweets, joghurt or chutney); **product:** essential oil.

Parts Used ▸ herb

M

Distribution ▸ Asia: N India, Mongolia, cultivated in Turkmenistan

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hanelt 2001; Jaimand/Rezaee 2002; Karasawa et al. 1995; Wealth of India 6, 1962; Wyk 1997

Mentha longifolia *(L.) Huds.* var. wissii *(Launert) L.E. Codd*

Common Names ▸ Cape velvet mint; *German:* Weiche Kap-Minze
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Africa: Cape region;

Hanelt 2001; Husain 1992; Roberts 1997

Mentha longifolia *(L.) Huds. x* Mentha suaveolens *Ehrh.*

→ *Mentha rotundifolia (L.) Huds.*

Mentha mollis *Benth.*

→ *Minostachys mollis (Benth.) Griseb.*

Mentha patrini *Lepech*

Common Names ▸ comb mint; *German:* Kamm-Minze
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ temperate Asia, Europe, N America; cultivated in E Europe and Austria
Note ▸ The plant has a peppemint-like flavor.

Lück 20004 Täufel et al. 1993

Mentha perilloides *Lam.*

→ *Perilla frutescens (L.) Britt*

Mentha x piperita *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mentha x piperita* L. var. *vulgare* Sole
Common Names ▸ peppermint, brandy mint, mint flakes; *Arabic:* na 'an; *Chinese:* la bo he; *French:* menthe anglais, menthe poivrée; *German:* Pfefferminze, Englische Minze, Mutterkraut; *Italian:* menta piperita; *Korean:* huchubakha; *Portuguese:* hortãpimenta; *Russian:* mjata pereznaja, anglijckaja mjata; cholodnaja mjata, cholodjanka; *Spanish:* la menta (inglesa) piperita, hierba Luisa; *Turkish:* nane
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil (peppermint oil) and menthol
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ origin in England, cultivated worldwide
Note ▸ The English pharmacist R. Ray gave the first mention of the peppermint plant in England in 1696.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Amelunxen/Intert 1993; Bachthaler et al. 1976; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Bouverat-Bernier 1992; Bremness 2001; Chalchat et al. 1997; Cheers 1997; Chialva 1993; Clair 1961; Clark/Menary 1979; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Court et al. 1993; Daffertshofer 1981; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Faleyx/Howland 1980; Farrell 1985; Franz et al. 1984; Frerot et al. 2002; Galle-Hoffmann/König 1998; Gasic et al. 1987; Grahle/Höltzel 1963; Guedon/Pasquier 1994; Gulati et al. 1975; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hefendehl 1962; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hölzl et al. 1974; Hoppe 1949; Karasawa et al 1995; Kolak et al. 2001; Lawrence et al. 1986; 1989; Leung 1991; Lewington 1990; Maffei 1999; Melzer 1994; Pank et al. 1994; Peters 1927; Petry 1993; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Reverchon et al. 1994; Ringuelet et al. 2003; Rissanen et al. 2002; Roberts 1997; Rohloff 1999; Rojahn et al. 1977; Roth/Kormann 1997; Saha et al. 1986; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Schulz/Krüger 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Seitz 1982; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Shotipruk et al. 2001; Small 1997; Stahn/Bomme 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Ubillos 1989; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Voirin et al. 1990; Walker/Berattie 1980; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Mentha x piperita 'citrata'

Synonyms ▸ *Mentha x piperita* L. var. *citrata* (Ehrh.) Brig.
Common Names ▸ bergamot mint, eau de Cologne mint, lemon mint, orange mint; *French:* Eau d' Cologne

menthe; *German:* Bergamotminze, Kölnisch-Wasser-Minze, Limonenminze, Orangenminze; *Spanish:* yerba buena

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil (lemon mint oil; *German:* Zitronenminzöl) for liqueurs

Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf

Distribution ▸ widely cultivated and sometimes native, cultivated: Italy, USA, Brazil

Berger 2, 1950; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Roberts 1997; Sartoratto/Augusto 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Shiva et al. 2002; Srinivasan et al. 1981; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999

Mentha x piperita *L.* var. citrata *(Ehrh.) Brig.*

› *Mentha x piperita L. 'citrata'*

Mentha pulegium *L.*

Common Names ▸ English mint, European pennyroyal, pennyroyal (mint), pudding grass; *Arabic:* habaq, flayou, fliou, fulayya, fulayha; *Chinese:* chun ce bo he; *French:* baume peteit, herbe aux puces, menthe pouliot, pouliot; *German:* Poleiminze, Hirschminze, Flohkraut; *Italian:* menta puleggia, menta poleggio, menta pulezzo, menta romana; *Portuguese:* poejo; *Spanish:* póleo, póleo omún, póleo negro;

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil (pennyroal [mint] oil) and pulegon

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ N Africa, Caucasus, C and W Asia, Europe; cultivated elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Akhila/Banthorpe 1980; Bärtels 1997; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Kokkini et al. 2002; Peters 1927; Schönfelder 2001; Small 1997; Roberts 1997; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Mentha requienii *Benth.*

Common Names ▸ Corsican mint, Spanish mint, menthella; *French:* crème de menthe; *German:* Korsische Minze, Kriechende Minze, Spanische Minze; *Italian:* mentha di requien

Usage ▸ flavoring (locally)

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ SE and SW Europe: Corsica, Sardinia, Monte Cristo

Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Mucciarelli/Sacco 1999; Roberts 1997; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999

Mentha rotundifolia auct.

› *Mentha suaveolens Ehrh.*

Mentha x rotundifolia *(L.) Huds.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mentha longifolia* (L.) Huds. x *Mentha suaveolens* Ehrh.

Common Names ▸ false apple mint, round-leaved mint; *French:* menthe rorondefeuillée; *German:* Apfelminze, Rundblättrige Minze; *Russian:* mjata jablotschnaja, mjata kruglolistaja, mjata egipetckaja, dikij bal'sam; *Spanish:* matapulgas

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ Europe

Note ▸ The cultivar *Variegata* is an especially pretty plant, used to decorate salads and known as a pineapple mint.

Berger 2, 1950; Heeger 1956; Herklots 1972; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Nagell/Hefendehl 1972; Polochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Mentha sachalinensis *(Briq.) Kudo*

Common Names ▸ Sakhalin mint; *Chinese:* dong bei bo he; *German:* Sachalinminze

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ E Russia: Sakhalin Island, Norway

Rohloff 2002

Mentha x smithiana *R.A. Graham*

Common Names ▸ red mint, bergamot mint; *German:* Rote Minze, Bergamotminze
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ native British Isle, in SW, C and EC Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Mentha spicata *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mentha viridis* (L.) L.
Common Names ▸ crisp mint, garden mint, spearmint, green mint, lamb mint; *Arabic:* hana, nemdar na'na'; *Chinese:* liu lan xiang, xiang hua cai; *French:* menthe verte, menthe douce, menthe en épi, menthe de Notre-Dame, menthe crépu; *German:* Ährige Minze, Grüne Minze, Krauseminze, Grüne Rossminze, Marokkanische Minze; *Hindi:* pahari pudina, pudina; *India:* fudina; *Italian:* menta verde, menta gentile, menta romana, menta crespa; *Japanese:* midori-hakkada; *Korean:* rokpakha; *Portuguese:* hortelã, hortelã commun, hortelã verde; *Russian:* mjata kudrjawaja, nemzkaja mjata, kurtschabaja mjata, lugowaja mjata; *Spanish:* hierba buena, hierba santa, hierba sana mentha, menta romana, mentha crespa
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring (locally); **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ N Africa, W Asia, SE Europe; native in N temperate regions; cultivated: China, India, Russia, England, USA

Aggarwal et al. 2002; Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Farrell 1985; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Herklots 1972; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hondelmann 2002; Jirovetz et al. 2003; Kokkini/Vokou 1989; Kouhila et al. 2001; Leung 1991; Lewington 1990; Maffei et al. 1986; Misra et al. 1989; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Peters 1927; Pino et al. 2001; Platin et al. 1994; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sartoratto/Augusto 2003; Satyanarayana et al. 2001; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Schulz/Krüger 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Warren 1997; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Mentha spicata *L.* x Mentha suaveolens *Ehrh.*

→ *Mentha x villosa Huds.*

Mentha spicata *L.* var. crispa

→ *Menthax cordifolia Opitz ex Fresen*

Mentha spicata *L.* var. longifolia *L.*

→ *Mentha longifolia (L.) Huds.*

Mentha suaveolens *Ehrh.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mentha insularis* Req., *Mentha rotundifolia* auct.
Common Names ▸ apple mint, pineapple mint, round-leaved mint; *German:* Ananas- or Apfelminze, Rundblättrige Minze, Süßminze; *Spanish:* mastranzo
Usage ▸ pot-herb, flavoring (locally)
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ N Africa, W Asia, SW Europe native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Villamar et al. 1994; Warren 1997; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Mentha sylvestris *L.*

→ *Mentha longifolia (L.) Huds.*

M

Mentha x villosa *Huds.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mentha gratissima* Weber, *Mentha spicata* L. x *Mentha suaveolens* Ehrh.

Common Names ▸ bowl mint, apple mint, wooly mint; *Arabian:* mersita, timersidi, timersat; *Chinese:* yuang ye bo he; *German:* Ananasminze, Bowlenminze, Breitblättrige Minze, Hainminze, Fuchsschwanz-Minze

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring, pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ S and W Europe, frequent cultivated: England

Note ▸ The species is a morphological variable.

Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Mansfeld 1986; de Pooter/Schamp 1987; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Mentha viridis *(L.) L.*

→ *Mentha spicata L.*

MENYANTHES L. - Bogbean, Marsh Trefoil - Menyanthaceae

Menyanthes trifoliata *L.*

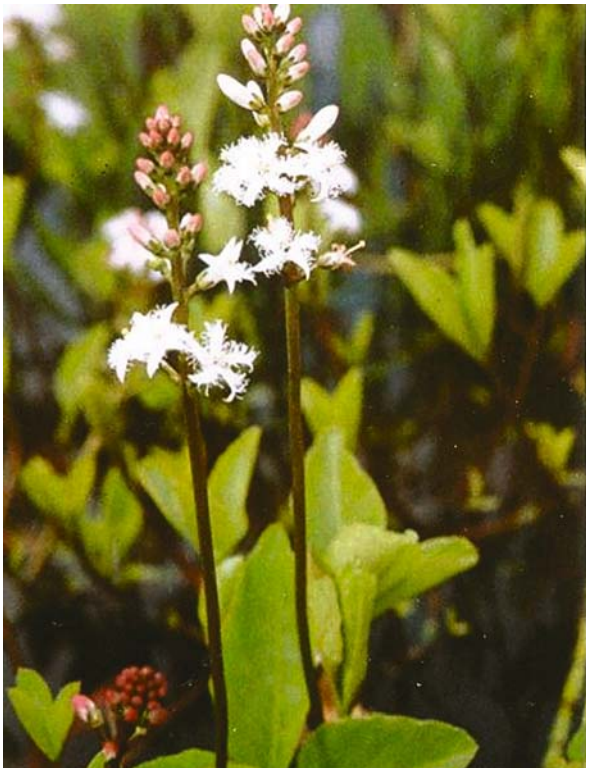
Common Names ▸ bogbean, bogmyrtle, buckbean, marsh-clover, marsh-trefoil, water trefoil; *Chinese:* shi cai, shui cai, ming tsai, tsui tsao; *French:* trèfle d'eau, ményanthe trifolié; *German:* Biberklee; Dreiblatt, Dreiblättriger Bitterklee, Fieberklee, Sumpfklee, Zottelblume, Zottenblume; *Italian:* menianto, trifoglio d'acqua, trifoglio fibrino; *Russian:* vachta trilistnaja, trifol'; *Spanish:* trébol de aquático

Usage ▸ spice (flavoring); **product:** liqueurs

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ C, N and E Europe, Siberia; E Canada, subartic America

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Berger 2, 1950; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Giaceri 1972; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004



Menyanthes trifoliata, flowering

MERCURIALIS L. - Mercury - Euphorbiaceae

Mercurialis annua *L.*

Common Names ▸ annual mercury, herb mercury, French mercury; *Arabic:* mourkeba, halbub, bou zenzir; *French:* foirolle, ramberge; *German:* Einjähriges Bingelkraut, Garten-Bingelkraut; *Russian:* proljesnik

Usage ▸ pot-herb (rarely)

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ SE Europe, Turkey, Levante, Caucasus, Canary Islands, N Africa, W Asia; in Europe also cultivated earlier

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Sánchez-Monga 1951; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/Léon 1999

MERIANDRA Benth. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Meriandra bengalensis *(Konja ex Roxb.) Benth.*

Synonyms ▸ *Salvia bengaliensis* König ex Roxb.
Common Names ▸ Bengal sage; *German:* Bengalischer Salbei; *Hindi:* kafurkapat
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ Ethiopia, Eritrea, native in the Indian Peninsula

Chopra et al. 1956, Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Teuscher 2003; Torre et al. 1992; Wealth of India 6, 1962

MERREMIA Dennst. ex Endl. - Convolvulaceae

Merremia dissecta *(Jacq.) Hall. f.*

Synonyms ▸ *Convolvulus dissectus* Jacq., *Ipomoea sinuata* Ort.
Common Names ▸ alamo vine, dissected merremia; *Chinese:* duo lie huang cao; *German:* Queensland-Holzrose, Zerschlitzte Merremie
Usage ▸ flavoring, liqueurs, cake
Parts Used ▸ leaf (dry)
Note ▸ The plant has a bitter almond oil flavor.
Distribution ▸ S America, USA: SE, Texas, Florida; French Antilles, Guadeloupe; cultivated in India

Dragendorff 1898; Hanelt 2001; Hoppe 3 1987; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c

Merremia emarginata *(Burm.f.) Hallier*

Common Names ▸ emarginate merremia; *Chinese:* shen ye shan zhu cai; *German:* Emporstrebende Merremie
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Peninsular India

Arora/Pandey 1996

Merremia umbellata *(L.) Hallier f.* ssp. orientalis *Ooststr.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ipomoea cymosa* Roem. et Schult.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Kleindoldige Merremie
Usage ▸ pot-herb (by Santhals)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India

Arora/Pandey 1996

MERTENSIA Roth - Bluebell - Boraginaceae

Mertensia maritima *(L.) Gray*

Common Names ▸ oyster plant, sea smooth lungwort, gromwell; *German:* Austernpflanze, Meer-Mertensie; *Russian:* mertensija
Usage ▸ pot-herb for salads, raw vegetables, spread
Parts Used ▸ frish herb
Distribution ▸ Europe: British Isles, Scandinavia, N Russia, E Siberia, Amur, Sachalin, kamtschatka, Korea, Japan

Erhardt 2000, 2002; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

MESSERSCHMIDIA Hebenstr. - Boraginaceae

Messerschmidia argentea *(L. f.) Johnston*

Synonyms ▸ *Tournefortia argentea* L. f.
Common Names ▸ velvet; *German:* Silber-Messerschmidie;
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Asia, India: Nicobar Island
Note ▸ The plant has a parsley-like aroma.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zeven/Zhukovski 1975

MEUM Mill. - Spignel - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Meum athamanticum *Jacq.*

Common Names ▸ baldmoney, bearwort, meu, spignel; *French:* baudremoine, cistre, fenouil des Alpes, meum; *German:* Bärwurz, Bärenfenchel, Bärkümmel, Dillblattwurz, Köppernickel; *Italian:* finocchio alpino, finochiello, meo; *Russian:* meum atamanskij; *Spanish:* finocha alpino

Usage ▸ spice, for herb spirits and liqueurs

Parts Used ▸ root

Distribution ▸ E, C European mountains

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Brandt/Schultze 1995; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; König et al. 1996; Melchior/Karsten 1974; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1995b; Stahl/Bohrmann 1967; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Walther 1969; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Meum mutellina *Gaertn.*

→ *Ligusticum mutellina (L.) Crantz*

Meum piperitum *(Ucria) Spreng.*

→ *Foeniculum vulgare Mill. ssp. piperitum (Ucria) Cout.*

MICHELIA L. - Magnoliaceae

Michelia champaca *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Michelia evonymoides* Burm.

Common Names ▸ golden champa, yellow champa; *Chinese:* chen po, chen p'o ka, kim cuong moc, huang lan; *French:* champac; *German:* Chamapaka; *Hindi:* champaca, champa; *India:* campahah, campa, chamba, chempaka merah, tschampaka; *Indonesian:* cempaka, lecari; *Javanese:* chěmpaka, pěchari lochari; *Malaysian:* orang chempaka, cempaka merah, cempaka putih, cempaka kuning; *Pilipino:* champaca, tsampaka; *Thai:* cham phaa; *Vietnamese:* ngoc ian

Usage ▸ flavoring of tea; **product:** essential oil (champaca oil)

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ India, Malaysia, widely cultivated in the Tropics

Bourton 1968; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

Michelia evonymoides *Burm.*

→ *Michelia champaca L.*

Michelia figo *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Liriodendron figo* Lour., *Michelia fuscata* (Andr.) Wall., *Magnolia figo* DC.

Common Names ▸ banana shrub, dwarf champac; *Chinese:* han xiad, han hsiao, chempaka ambon; *German:* Bananenstrauch; *Malaysian:* dwarf chempaka, chempaka ambon, kaum chempaka, pisang pisang; *Thai:* champii khaek; *Vietnamese:* tui' tiên

Usage ▸ flavoring of tea (rarely)

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ SE China, Georgia, coasts of the Black Sea, widely cultivated

Burkill 1966; Engler/Phummai 2000; Erhardt 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 6, 1962; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Michelia fuscata *(Andrews) Wall.*

→ *Michelia figo L.*

MICROMERIA Benth. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Micromeria alternipilosa *K. Koch*

Satureja spicigera (K. Koch) Boiss.

Micromeria fruticosa *(L.) Druce*

Common Names ▸ talmud widder hyssop, tea hyssop; *German:* Arabisches Bergkraut, Strauch-Felsenklippe
Usage ▸ flavoring, especially for lamb meat in the Arabic-Jewish cuisine; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Mediterranean region
Note ▸ The major component of the essential oil is pulegone (about 70%).

Dudai et al. 1993; Small 1997

Micromeria juliana *(L.)* (*Rchb.)*

Synonyms ▸ *Satureja juliana* L.
Common Names ▸ Julian savory; *French:* sarriette de Saint-Julian; *German:* Julian-Salbei
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Mediterrean region

Small 1997

Micromeria montana *(L.) Rchb.*

Satureja montana L.

Micromeria piperella Benth.

Synonyms ▸ *Thymus piperella* L.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Pfefferthymian; *Spanish:* pebreila, pebrinella, piperesa
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ SW Europe

Micromeria spicigera *K. Koch*

Satureja spicigera (K. Koch) Boiss.

Micromeria thymifolia (Scop.) Fritsch

Synonyms ▸ *Micromeria rupestris* (Wulfen ex Jacq.) Benth.
Common Names ▸ mountain mint; *German:* Thymianblättrige Bergminze
Usage ▸ flavoring (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Balkans: Croatia, Bosnia, S Italy, Hungary (rarely)

Erhardt et al. 2002; Kalogjera et al. 1993

MIKANIA Willd. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Mikania parviflora *(Aubl.) Karst*

Synonyms ▸ *Eupatorium parviflorum* Aubl.
Common Names ▸ *French:* plante de l'étoile; *German:* Kleinblütige Mikanie; *Portuguese:* cipó-catinga, guaco; *Spanish:* guaco marda
Usage ▸ flavoring (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ native to Amazonia, tropical C, S America
Note ▸ The flowers have a vanilla-like flavor.

Burkill 1985; Freise 1936; Hanelt 2001; Mors et al. 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986

Mimosa dulcis *L.*

Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb. Benth.

Mimosa jiringa *Jack*

Archidendron jiringa (Jack) I. Nielson

Mimosa biglobosa *Jacq.*

Parkia biglobosa (Jacq.) R. Br. ex G. Don

MINTHOSTACHYS (Benth.) Spach. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Minthostachys mollis *(Benth.) Griseb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mentha mollis* Benth., *Minthostachys spicata* (Benth.) Epling

Common Names ▸ Ecuadorian mint, tipo leaf ; *German:* Ecuadorische Minze, Argentinische Minze, Weiche Minze, Gewürzminze, Peperina; *Argentina:* peperina, piperina; *Ecuador*: muña, poleo, tipo

Usage ▸ spice (locally), condiment; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ Andes: Venezuela, Colombia to Bolivia, and NW Argentina

Alingga/Feldeim 1985; Alkire et al 1994; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993

Minthostachys spicata *(Benth.) Epling*

Minthostachys mollis (Benth.) Griseb.

MIRABILIS L. - Four O'Clock Plant - Nyctaginaceae

Mirabilis jalapa *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mirabilis uniflora* Schrank

Common Names ▸ beauty of the night, false jalap, four o'clock plant, marvel of Peru; *Chinese:* zi mo li gen, zu mo li, yen chih; *French:* belle du nuit; *German:* Jalapa-Wunderblume; *Italian:* bella di notte; *Japanese:* oshiroi-bana; *Korean:* punkkot; *Malaysian:* kempang pukul empat, bunga pechah empet; *Mexico:* maravilla, Don Diego de node, arreboleva; *Spanish:* buenas tardes; clavellina tardes, hoja de xalape, maravilla

Usage ▸ spice, used like pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.)

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ possible origon in Mexico, Texas, Peru, native in N America, W Africa: Gabun, also cultivated in the Tropics

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Bärtels 1997; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Neuwinger 1999; Rätsch 1998; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Mirabilis uniflora *Schrank*

Mirabilis jalapa L.

Moldavica punctata *Moench*

Dracocephalum moldavica L.

Moldavica suaveolens *Gilib.*

Dracocephalum moldavica L.

MOLLUGO L. - Mollugine - Molluginaceae

Mollugo hirta *Thunb.*

Glinus lotoides L.

Mollugo oppositifolia *L.*

Glinus oppositifolius (L.) DC.

Mollugo pentaphylla *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mollugo stricta* L.

Common Names ▸ carpet weed; *Chinese:* di ma huang; *German:* Fünfblättriges Weichkraut; *Japanese:* zakuro-sô; *Malaysian:* rumput belangkas, tapak burong

Usage ▸ pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ China, India, Madagascar

Arora/Pandey 1996; Burkhill 1966; Neuwinger 1999; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 6, 1962

Mollugo stricta *L.*

Molluga pentaphylla L.

MOMORDICA L. - Bitter Cucumber - Cucurbitaceae

Momordica balsamina *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Momordica schinzii* Cogn.
Common Names ▸ African cucumber, balsam apple; *Arabic:* mokah; *French:* margose, pomme de mercveille; *German:* Balsamapfel, Wunderapfel, Springkürbis, Warzengurke; *Nigerian:* garafuni; *Russian:* momordika
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ young leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: The Gambia, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone; S Africa, W Asia, China, Malaysia, Archipelago, Australia, native in tropical America and Australia, cultivated in West Indies

Burkill 3, 1995; Hanelt 2001; Dalziel 1957; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; v. Koenen 1996; Neuwinger 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Tommasi et al. 1991; Wealth of India 6, 1962; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Momordica ceylanicum *Mill.*

Momordica charantia L.

Momordica charantia *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Momordica indica* L., *Momordica muricata* Willd., *Momordica ceylanicum* Mill.
Common Names ▸ balsam pear, bitter cucumber, bitter gourd, bitter melon, carilla plant; *Brazil (Portuguese):* Melao de St. Caetano; *Chinese:* ku gua, k'u kua, chin li chih, lai pu-tao; *French:* concombre africain, margose; *German:* Balsambirne, Amerikanische Springgurke, Bittere Springgurke; *Hindi:* karela; *Indonesian:* pepare; *Iran:* ginahang; *Japanese:* gôyâ, ki uri, naga-reishi; *Korean:* yuja; *Spanish:* bálsamo, balsamito cundeamor; *Thai:* mara, phak hoei
Usage ▸ spice, for fish and meat, curries
Parts Used ▸ pulp
Distribution ▸ native in SE USA, tropical countries, cultivated especially in E Asia

Arora/Pandey 1996; Ayensu 1978; Burkill 1985; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fatope et al. 1990; Gurip-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Hanelt 2001; Lück 2004; Neuwinger 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wealth of India 6, 1962; Wiersema/León 1999

Momordica indica *L.*

Momordica charantia L.

Momordica muricata *L.*

Momordica charantia L.

Momordica schinzii *Cogn.*

Momordica balsamina L.

MONARDA L. - Indian nettle - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Monarda aristata *Nutt.*

Monarda citriodora Cerv. ex Lag.

Monarda austromontana *Epling*

Common Names ▸ Mexican bergamot; *German:* Mexikanische Monarde, Mexikanische Bergamotte
Usage ▸ flavoring, pot-herb (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Arizona, New Mexico, Mexico

Note ▸ The flavor is like oregano (*Origanum vulgare* L.).

Small 1997

Monarda citriodora *Cerv. ex Lag.*

Synonyms ▸ *Monarda aristata* Nutt., *Monarda dispersa* Sm.

Common Names ▸ lemon bergamot, lemon mint; *German:* Prärieмonarde, Indianernessel, Zitronen-Monarde; *Mexico:* mount pima oregano

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring (tea and by the Hopi Indian spiced game meat); **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ USA: Missiouri to Nebraska, S Florida, Alabama, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico; cultivated in USA

Note ▸ In the Crimea cultivated experimentally for the essential oil.

Cheers 1997; Collins et al. 1994; Hanelt 2001; Mansfeld 1986; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Mikus et al. 1997; Scora 1967; Small 1997; Stobart 1974; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999



Monarda didyma, flowering

Monarda didyma *L.*

Common Names ▸ fragrant balm, Oswega bee balm, Oswega tea; *Chinese:* mei guo bo he; *French:* monarde; *German:* Goldmelisse; Scharlach-Bergamotte, Scharlach-Monarde, Pferdeminze, Rote Indianernessel, Rote Melisse

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ USA: NE, C, SE; S America

Note ▸ The plant was introduced to Europe in 1656 as an ornamental plant.

Bremness 2001; Carnat et al. 1991a; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lück 2000; Schönfelder 2001; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

Monarda dispersa *Sm.*

Monarda citriodora Cerv. ex Lag.

Monarda fistolosa *L.*

Common Names ▸ bee balm, horse bergamot, wild bergamot; *Chinese:* ni mei guo bo he; *French:* monarde fistuleuse; *German:* Goldmelisse, Späte Indianernessel, Röhrenblütige Monarde, Rosenmonarde, Wilde Bergamotte, Wilde Monarde; *Spanish:* oregano de la sierra

Usage ▸ pot-herb (salad), spice (locally)

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Canada, SW USA: California, Mexico

Berger 4, 1954; Cheers 1997; Chubey 1982; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Heinrich 1973, 1975; Mansfeld 1986; Marshall/Scora 1972; Mazza et al. 1987; Pfab et al. 1980; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968

Monarda pectinata *Nutt.*

Synonyms ▸ *Monarda penicillata* Gray



Monarda fistulosa, flowering

Common Names ▸ pony beebalm, spotted beebalm; *German:* Getüpfelte Kamm-Monarde
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ USA: Nebraska, Colorado, S Arizona, Texas, and New Mexico
Note ▸ Sporadically included *Monarda pectinata* Nutt. in *Monarda citriodora* Cerv. ex Lag.

Hanelt 2001; Tucker 1986; Uper 1968; Usher 1974; Wiersema/León 1999

Monarda punctata *L.*

Common Names ▸ American horse mint, dotted monarda, spotted beebalm; *German:* Punktierte Monarde
Usage ▸ pot-herb (rarely); **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ N America, from E and C U.S. to northern Mexico
Note ▸ The plant is a source of thymol.

Mansfield 1986; Small 1997; Usher 1968

Monarda penicillata *Gray*

Monarda pectinata Nutt.

MONARDELLA Benth. – Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Monardella odoratissima *Benth.*

Common Names ▸ cloverhead horse mint, coyote mint, mountain pennyroyal, Pacific monardella, stinking horse mint; *German:* Stink-Pferdeminze
Usage ▸ flavoring (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ WN America

Erhardt et al. 2002

MONDIA Skeels - Asclepiadaceae (Periplococeae)

Mondia whitei *(Hook.f.) Skeels*

Synonyms ▸ *Chlorocodon whitei* Hook.f.
Usage ▸ spice for sauces; **product:** isovanillin
Parts Used ▸ root, rhizome
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: Senegal to E Africa, S Africa (Natal)

Ficalho 1947; Koorbanally et al. 2000; Mabberley 1999; McCartan/Crouch 1998; Msonthi 1991; Neuwinger 1994, 1998

MONODORA Dunal - Annonaceae

Monodora angolensis *Welw.*

Common Names ▸ Angola calabash; *German:* Angola Kalabassenmuskat
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ seed

M

Distribution ▸ tropical Africa, especially Angola

Uphof 1968

Monodora borealis *Elliot*

Monodora myristica (Gaertn.) Dunal

Monodora brevipes *Benth.*

Common Names ▸ short-stemed African nutmeg, yellow flowery nutmeg; *German:* Kurzstielige Kalabassen-Muskatnuss, Kalabassen-Macisbohne

Usage ▸ condiment, spice blend: mixed with 'country' pepper (?*Piper guinense* Schum. et Thonn) used for spice

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ W Africa: Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone

Burkill 1, 1985

M

Monodora grandiflora *Benth.*

Monodora myristica (Gaertn) Dunal

Monodora myristica *(Gaertn.) Dunal*

Synonyms ▸ *Annona myristica* Gaertn., *Monodora borealis* Elliot; *Monodora grandiflora* Benth., *Xylopia undulata* P. Beauv.

Common Names ▸ African nutmeg, false nutmeg, calabash nutmeg, Jamaica nutmeg; *French:* fausse noix de muscade, muscade de Calabash, muscadier d'Afrique, muscadier de Calabasse; *German:* Kalabassen-Muskatnuss, Macisbohne, Afrikanische Gewürzbeere

Usage ▸ spice, condiment

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ W, C Africa, Angola, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda, W India

Note ▸ Very occasionally as a substitute for nutmeg; the taste is not like nutmeg.





Monodora myristica: a **flowering,** b **seeds**

Bois 1934; Burkill 1966; Burkill 1, 1985; Ekundayao/Hammerschmidt 1988c; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Irvine 1961; Lamaty et al. 1987; Lammoureua 1975; Oboh/Ekperigin 2004; Okeke 1998; Omobuwajo et al. 2003; Onyenekwe et al. 1993; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1996; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

Monodora tenuifolia *Benth.*

Common Names ▸ thin-leaved African nutmeg; *German:* Dünnblättrige Afrikanische Muskatnuss
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ W Africa

Ayensu 1978; Burkill 1, 1985

MONTIA L. – Blink, Winter Purslane - Portulaccaceae

Montia perfoliata *(Donn) Howell;*

Synonyms ▸ *Claytonia perfoliata* Donn; *Limnia perfoliata* (Donn) Haw.
Common Names ▸ miner's lettuce, winter purslane; *Chinese:* chuan ye chun mei cao; *French:* pourpier d'hiver, claytone de Cuba, claytonia perfoliée; *German:* Tellerkraut, Winterportulak, Winterpostelein; *Italian:* portulaca d'inverno; *Portuguese:* beldroega de Inverno, claitónia, *Russian:* monzija, Kubinskij schpinat; *Spanish:* verdolaga de invierno, verdolago de Cuba
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ Canada, USA: NW, Rocky Montains, California; Mexico; native in W Europe, C Europe, Cuba

Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2001; Hanelt 2001; Kays/Dias 1995; Terra 1966

MORINDA L. – Indian Mulberry - Rubiaceae

Morinda bracteata *Roxb.*

▸ *Morinda citrifolia L.*

Morinda citrifolia *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Morinda bracteata* Roxb., *Morinda litoralis* Blanco, *Morinda macrophylla* Desf.
Common Names ▸ Indian mulberry, Indian painkiller, awl tree, brimestone tree; *French:* morinde, mûrier des Indes; *German:* Indische Maulbeere, Noni, Zitronenblättrige Morinda; *India:* bartundi, surangji; *Indonesian:* menkudu nenghudu, *Japanese:* yae-aoki; *Malaysian:* kattapitalavam, mannanatti; *Pacific region:* noni; *Spanish:* mora de la India; *Tahaiti:* nono; *Thai:* yo baan, mataasuea; *Vietnamese:* nhau, nhau rung
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ young leaf
Distribution ▸ native in Queensland (Australia), perhaps ranged to the South Sea Islands from eastern Polynesia to India, both wild and cultivated; Vietnam; naturalized in the New World in C to S America (Mexico, Panama, Columbia, Venezuela), and throughout the Caribbean, the Florida keys, the Indian Ocean Islands, and the West Indies common in coastal areas

Burkill 1966; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Jacquat 1990; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lück 2004; Ogle et al. 2003; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 2001c; Storrs 1997; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 6, 1962; WHO 1990; Wiersma/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Morinda litoralis *Blanco*

▸ *Morinda citrifolia L.*

Morinda macrophylla *Desf.*

▸ *Morinda citrifolia L.*

MORINGA Adans. - Horse Radish Tree - Moringaceae

Moringa erecta *Salisb.*

▸ *Moringa oleifera Lam.*



Morinda citrifolia, fruiting



Moringa oleifera: a **flowering,** b **fruit**

Moringa oleifera *Lam.*

Synonyms ▸ *Moringa erecta* Salisb., *Moringa pterygosperma* Gaertn., *Moringa zeylanica* Pers.

Common Names ▸ drumstick, horse radish tree, radish tree; *French:* ben aillé, moringa ailel, pois quénique; *German:* Meerrettichbaum, Pferderettichbaum, Flügelsamiger Behennussbaum, Ölmoringie; *India:* sahijan, sangina, soajna, sigruh, moringu, murinna, murinkai, nunga; *Indonesian:* kelor; *Japanese:* wasabi-nok; *Malaysian:* emmanggai, kelok, kachang, kelir, lemunggai, morunggai; *Pilipino:* arunggai, kamalungai, malunggay; *Portuguese:* muringueiro; *Russian:* moringa; *Sanskrit:* sigru, s(h)obhanjana; *Spanish:* maranga, pareíso, pareíso blanco; *Swahili:* sojana; *Thai:* ma rum, phak-nueakai, phak eehum

Usage ▸ pot-herb (India); couscous and sauce spice (fruits and leaves)

Parts Used ▸ flower, leaf, fruit

Distribution ▸ India, cultivated elsewhere, e.g. Senegal

Note ▸ The flowers are also used as 'pot-herb'. The oil of the fruits is used for cosmetics and lamps.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bendel 2002; Bois 1934; Burkill 4, 1997; Cheers 1997; Dastur 1954; Davidson

1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 1985, 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hutton 1998; Kottegoda 1994; Kumar 2003; Lalas 1998; Lück 2004; McNavy/Wood 2003; Mansfeld 2003; Morton 1991; Neuwinger 1999; Oliveira et al. 1999; Oomen/Grubben 1978; Ramachandran et al. 1980; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seshadri/Nambiar 2003; Sharma 2003; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Small 1997; Somali et al. 1984; Storrs 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tsaknis et al. 1998, 1999; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wealth of India 6, 1962; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Moringa pterygosperma *Gaertn.*

Moringa oleifera Lam.

Moringa zeylanica *Pers.*

Moringa oleifera Lam.

Morisonia flexuosa *L.*

Capparis flexuosa L.

Moschosma polystachon *Benth.*

Basilicum polystachon (L.) Moench

Mukia maderaspatana *(L.) M. Roem.*

Melothria maderaspatana (L.) Cogn.

Mukia scabrella *Arn.*

Melothria maderaspatana (L.) Cogn.

MURRAYA König ex L. - Orange Jessamine - Rutaceae

Murraya amoena *Salisb.*

Murraya paniculata (L.) Jack

Murraya exotica *L.*

Murraya paniculata (L.) Jack

Murraya koenigii *(L.) Spreng.* ◘

Synonyms ▸ *Bergora koenigi* L., *Chalcas koenigii* Kurz, *Nimbo melioides* Dennst.

Common Names ▸ curry leaf, Indian bay; *French:* feuille de Murraya; *German:* Curryblätter, Curry-Orangenraute; *India:* kathnim, barsanga, bowala, gandhela, gendela, karipatta, karrinim, kasapiucha, limdo (mitho), mitha neem, kurry patta, *Indonesian:* daun kari; *Malaysian:* daun kari, karwa pale, kerupulai, garupillai; *Sanskrit:* surabhi nimbu; *Slovenian:* listy karí; *Sri Lanka:* karapincha; *Thai:* bai karee

Usage ▸ spice, pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Pacific Islands (Fiji), Bangladesh

Arora/Pandey 1996; Chauhan 1999; Cheers 1997; Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985;



◘ **Murraya koenigii, plant**

Farhath Kanum et al. 2000; Hanelt 2001; Hohmann 1971; Kumar 2003; Lück 2004; MacLeod/Pieris 1982; MacCloed/Pieris 1982; Mallavapura et al. 1999; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1990, 1991; Peter 2001; Prakash/Natarajan 1974; Raina et al. 2002; Saha/Chowdhury 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Tachibana et al. 2001; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Waßmuth-Wagner et al. 1992, 1995; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Murraya paniculata *(L.) Jack*

Synonyms ▸ *Chalcas paniculata* L., *Murraya amoena* Salisb., *Murraya exotica* L., *Murraya sumatrana* Roxb.

Common Names ▸ bark tree, jasmine orange, Chinese myrtle, Chinese box-wood, Burmese box-wood, satinwood, cosmetic park tree, Hawaiian orange, orange jasmin; *Chinese:* chiu li xiang, chiu li hsiang tsao, kau lei heung; *French:* buis de Chine; *German:* Falscher Jasmin, Orangenraute; *Hindi:* kamina marchula, konji, nagagolunga, pandara; *India:* angara gida, ban mallika, konji; *Indonesian:* kemuning;

Japanese: gek-kitsu, gikiji; *Javanese:* djenar, kemoening; *Malaysian:* kēmung, kemuning; *Pilipino:* banaasi, banati, kamuning; *Thai:* dawk kaeo, kêo

Usage ▸ flavoring (tea, confectionery)

Parts Used ▸ flower, (leaf, very sporadically)

Distribution ▸ N India, Sri Lanka, S China, Sumatra, Java, Philippines, Malaysia, New Caledonia, Australia, Pacific Islands

Cheers 1997; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Engler/Pummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Kimoshita/Firman 1997; Kottegoda 1994; NICPBP 1987; Schultze/Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Storrs 1997; Tao Duoda 1998; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Murraya sumatrana *Roxb.*

Murraya paniculata (L.) Jack

MUSSAENDA L. - Rubiaceae

Mussaenda frondosa *L.*

Common Names ▸ *Hindi:* bebina, bedina; *Nepal:* asari

Usage ▸ pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ tropical Himalayas, cultivated in Indian gardens

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

Myrodia funebris *(La Llave) Benth.*

Quararibea funebres (La Llave) Vischer

MYRIANTHUS Pall. - Cecropiaceae

Myrianthus libericus *Rendle*

Usage ▸ pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ young leaf

Distribution ▸ Liberia

Burkill 1, 1985

MYRICA L. - Gale, Bog Myrtle - Myricaceae

Myrica cerifera *L.*

Common Names ▸ bay berry, candle berry, wax berry, wax myrtle; *French:* arbre à suif, cirier; *German:* Wachs-Myrte; *Italian:* corteccia

Usage ▸ spice, substitute for bay leaves in seasoning meats, sauces, soups

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ NE, SE USA: Florida, Texas

Erhardt et al. 2002; Rätsch 1998; Tull 1999; Wyk et al. 2004

Myrica gale *L.*

Common Names ▸ bog myrtle, gale, meadow fern, sweet gale, sweet myrtle, wax berry; *French:* galé odorant, galé piment aquatique, myrte bâtard, myrte des Marais; *German:* Gagelstrauch, Heidemyrte, Moor-Gagelstrauch, Sumpfmyrte; *Italian:* mirto bastarda; *Russian:* mirt bolotnyj; woskowniza obyknowennaja; *Spanish:* mirto de brabante, mito holandés

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ E Asia, N America, Europe: France, England, Germany

Berger 4, 1954; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Ingels 1987; Lawrence/Weaver 1974; Rätsch 1998; Schantz/Kapétanidis 1971; Schnelle 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

Myrica pennsylvanica *Loisel.*

Synonyms ▸ *Myrica carolinensis hort.*

Common Names ▸ bay berry, candle berry, northern bayberry, waxy berry; *German:* Amerikanischer Gagelstrauch, Wachsbeere

Usage ▸ flavoring

Parts Used ▸ herb



Myrica gale: a **flowering,** b **fruiting**

Distribution ▸ E Canada, NE USA, Ohio; native in New Zealand, S England

Erhardt et al. 2002; Small 1997

MYRISTICA Gronov. - Nutmeg - Myristicaceae

Myristica argentea Warb.

Common Names ▸ silver nutmeg; *French:* noix muscade mâle, noix muscade sauvage, noix muscade macassar, noix papoue; *German:* Papua-Muskat, , Makassar-Muskat, Langer Muskat, Wilder Muskat, Silber-Muskat, Pferde-Muskat

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ seed, aril

Distribution ▸ New Guinea, where it is also occasionally cultivated

Bois 1934; Griebel 1909; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Mansfeld 1986; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pruthi 1976; Rätsch 1998; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Teuscher 2003; Warburg 1897; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Myristica aromatica Lamk

Myristica fragrans Houtt.

Myristica castaneifolia A. Gray

Synonyms ▸ *Myristca macrantha* A.C. Sm., *Myristica macrophylla* A. Gray

Common Names ▸ chestnut-leafy nutmeg; *German:* Großblütiger Muskat, Kastanienblättrige Muskat

Usage ▸ flavoring

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ SE Asia

Oyen/Dung 1999

Myristica cinnamomea King

Common Names ▸ cinnamom nutmeg; *German:* Zimt-Muskat; *Malaysian:* mendarah, pala bukit

Usage ▸ spice (locally)

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ Malaysian Peninsula, Singapore, Borneo, Philippines

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Sinclair 1968

Myristica contorta Warb.

Myristica dactyloides Gaertn.

Myristica corticosa Hock.f.

Knema corticosa Lour.

Myristica dactyloides Wall.

Myristica malabarica Lam.

Myristica dactyloides *Gaertn.*

Synonyms ▸ *Myristica laurifolia* Hook.f. et Thoms; *Myristica contorta* Warb.

Common Names ▸ Malabar nutmeg; *German:* Gefingerter Muskat, Malabar-Muskat; *Sri Lanka:* malaboda; *Tamil:* katjathikai

Usage ▸ spice (rarely)

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ India: S Madras, Malabar coast; Sri Lanka

Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wealth of India 6, 1962

Myristica fatua *Houtt.*

Synonyms ▸ *Myristica tomentosa* Thunb.

Common Names ▸ mountain nutmeg; *Dutch:* mannetjes nooten; *French:* muscadier de forêt ou montagne; *German:* Bergmuskat, Filziger Muskat, Unechter Muskat; *Malaysian:* pala laki-laki; palafuker, pala utan

Usage ▸ spice (local rarely)

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ India, Indonesia, Malaysia: Ambon, Banda, Java; cultivated: Java and Malaysia

Bois 1923; Hager 5, 1993; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sinclair 1968; Warburg 1897

Myristica fragrans *Houtt.* ◘

Synonyms ▸ *Myristica aromatica* Lam., *Myristica moschata* Thunb., *Myristica officinalis* L. f.,

Common Names ▸ *nut:* (true) nutmeg, Banda nutmeg; *Arabic:* basbasah, gouz bouwa; *Chinese:* jon tou k'ou, rou dou kou; *Dutch:* nootmuskaat; *French:* muscadier commun, noix de muscade, musque; *German:* Echte Muskatnuss, Muskatnuss, Duftende Muskat(nuss); *Hindi:* jayphal, mada shaunda, taiphal; *Indonesian:* pala; *Italian:* noce moscata; *Japanese:* nikuzuki; *Javanese:* wohpala; *Malaysian:* buah pala; *Portuguese:* moscadeira; *Russian:* muskatnij orech; *Sanskrit:* jatikosa, jatiphala, taiphal; *Slovenian:* muskátový orech; *Spanish:* nogal moscado, nuez moscada; *Thai:* chan thet ▸ aril: mace; *Arabic:* basbasah; *French:* macis, noix muscade (capsule della); *German:* Mazis, Muskatblüte (= wrongly); *India:* tavitri; *Italian:* mace, macis, fiore de macis, fiore di noce moscata; *Portuguese:* flor de noz moscada; *Russian:* mazis; *Sanskrit:* jajipatri; *Slovenian:* muskátový kvet; *Spanish:* macis, maciá

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ seed, aril

Distribution ▸ It is not found wild, Malaysia?; cultivated elsewhere

Note ▸ The fruit peel with fruit flesh is used for yams and candied for cakes etc. The seeds used to be dipped in milk of lime to prevent the infestation of insects.



◘ **Myristica fragrans, fruits, partly open, visible the seeds with arillus (macis)**

Baldry et al. 1976; Bittencourt et al. 2001; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Borges/Pino 1993; Bournot 1968; Burkill 4, 1997; Cheers 1997; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Davis/Cooks 1982; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Ferrão 1992; Forrest 1972; Gerhardt/Sundermann 1981; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Joseph 1980; Kalbhen 1971; Krützfeld 2002; Lee/Caruso 1958; Lück 2004; Maistre 1964; McKee/Harden 1991; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Michaelis 1916; Mil-

ton 1999; Morris/Mackley 1999; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Norman 1991; Oberdieck 1989b; Ochse et al. 1961; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1993; Pursglove 1968; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schenk/Lamparsky 1981; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Sherry et al. 1982; Shiva et al. 2002; Shulgin 1963; Siewek 1990; Simpson/Jackson 2002; Sinclair 1968; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Strauß 1967; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tschirch 1892; Uhl 2000; Vaupel 2002b; Villamar et al. 1994; Warburg 1897; Weil 1965; Wiersema/León 1999; Wilhelm 1966; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zizka/Fleckenstein 1985

Myristica laurifolia *Hook.f. & Thoms*

→ *Myristica dactyloides Gaertn.*

macrantha *A.C. Smith*

→ *Myristica castaneifolia A. Gray*

Myristica macrophylla *A. Gray*

→ *Myristica castaneifolia A. Gray*

Myristica malabarica *Lam.*

Synonyms ▸ *Myristica dactyloides* Wall.
Common Names ▸ Bombay nutmeg, Malabar nutmeg; *German:* Bombay-Muskatnuss, Malabar-Muskatnuss
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ seed, aril
Distribution ▸ India: Malabar coast, also cultivated in the garden
Note ▸ Sometimes is like an adulteration of *Myristica fragrans* Houtt.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pruthi 1976; Rätsch 1998; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Warburg 1897; Wealth of India 6, 1962

Myristica moschata *Thunb.*

→ *Myristica fragrans Houtt.*

Myristica officinalis *L. f.*

→ *Myristica fragrans Houtt.*

Myristica otoba *H. et B.*

Synonyms ▸ *Dialyanthera otoba* (H. et B.) Warb.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Otoba-Muskat
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ S America: Columbia

Teuscher 2003; Warburg 1897

Myristica schefferi *Warb.*

→ *Myristca succedanea Bl.*

Myristica speciosa *Warb.*

Common Names ▸ Moluccan nutmeg; *French:* muscadier des Moluques; *German:* Batjan-Muskat, Molukken-Muskat; *Malaysian:* pala maba
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Philippines: Batjan; Moluccas

Bois 1934; Hager 5, 1993; Rätsch 1998; Teuscher 2003; Warburg 1897

Myristica succedanea *Bl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Myristica schefferi* Warb.
Common Names ▸ *Dutch:* halmaheiramuskaat; *French:* noix muscade à laquelle; *German:* Halmaheira-Muskat(nuss)
Usage ▸ spice, condiment, like *Myristica fragrans* Houtt.
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ N Moluccas; cultivated in a small region on Ternate.

Bois 1934; Burkill 19966; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Mansfeld 1986; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Wartburg 1897

Myristica tomentosa *Thunb.*

Myristica fatua Houtt.

Myristica womersleyi *J. Sinclair*

Common Names ▸ Womersleyie nutmeg; *German:* Womersleyie Muskat
Usage ▸ spice (locally); **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ NE New Guinea

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Warburg 1897

Myrospermum peruiferae *Royle*

Myroxylon balsamum (L.) Harms var. peruifera (Royle) Harms

Myrospermum sonsonatense *Oerst.*

Myroxylon balsamum (L.) Harms var. peruiferae (Royle)Harms

Myrospermum toluiferum *DC.*

Myroxylon balsamum (L.) Harms var. balsamum

MYROXYLON L.f. - Balsam - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Myroxylon balsamum *(L.) Harms* var. balsamum

Synonyms ▸ *Myrospermum toluiferum* DC., *Myroxykon hanburyanum* Klotzsch, *Myroxylon tulifera* H.B.K., *Myroxylon toluiferum* A. Rich., *Toluifera balsamum* L., *Toluifera balsamum* var. *genuinum* Baill.
Common Names ▸ balsam of Tolu; *Brazil (Portuguese):* bálsamo-de-tolu; *French:* baumier de Tolu; *German:* Tolubalsam; *Italian:* balsamo di Tolù; *Russian:* bal'samowoe derewo; *Spanish:* bálsamo de Tolú, arbol de Tolú
Usage ▸ spice (rarely), flavoring of drinks, cakes, chocolate and chewing gum, joss drug
Parts Used ▸ balsam
Distribution ▸ S America: Guatamala, Columbia, Venezuela; Brazil; also cultivated

Bergemann 1950; Cheers 1997; Dalby 2000; Dusemund et al. 1991; Ecker-Schlimpf 1991; Erhardt et al. 2002; Glasl/Wagner 1974; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Langenheim 2003; Mansfeld 1959; Mors et al. 2002; Opdyke 1974a; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Myroxylon balsamum *(L.) Harms* var. peruiferae *(Royle) Harms*

Synonyms ▸ *Myrospermum peruiferae* Royle, *Myrospermum sonsonatense* Oerst., *Myroxylon peruiferae* Klotzsch, *Myroxylon peruiferum* L.f., *Toulifera peruiferae* Baill.
Common Names ▸ Balsam of Peru, black balsam, Peruvian balsam; *Brazil (Portuguese):* bálsamo-do-peru; *French:* arbor de balsamo, baumier du Pérou; *German:* Perubalsam, Salvadorbalsam; *Italian:* balsamo di Perú; *Russian:* miroksilon; *Spanish:* arbol de Pérou, balsamo de Pérou
Usage ▸ spice (rarely), flavoring of drinks, cakes, chocolate and chewing gum, joss drug
Parts Used ▸ balsam
Distribution ▸ S America: San Salvador, Guatamala, Peru
Note ▸ Cultivated by the Aztecs in the imperial garden in Mexico.

Bergemann 1950; Cheers 1997; Dalby 2000; Dusemund et al. 1991; Ecker-Schlimpf 1991; Erhardt et al. 2002; Glasl/Wagner 1974; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Langenheim 2003; Mansfeld 1959; Mors et al. 2002; Oliveira et al. 1978; Opdyke 1974a; Rätsch 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Myroxylon hanburyanum *Klotzsch*

Myroxylon balsamum (L.) Harms var. balsamum

Myroxylon peruiferae *Klotzsch*

Myroxylon balsamum (L.) Harms var. peruifera (Royle) Harms

Myroxylon toluifera *H.B.K.*

Myroxylon balsamum (L.) Harms. var. balsamum

Myroxylon toluiferum *A. Rich.*

Myroxylon balsamum (L.) Harms var. balsamum

MYRRIS Mill. - Sweet Cicely - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Myrris aromatica *L.*

Myrris odorota (L.) Scop.

Myrris occidentalis *Benth. et Hook.f.*

Synonyms ▸ *Osmorhiza occidentalis* (Nutt.) Torr.
Common Names ▸ anise sweet, Western sweet root, sweet cicely; *German:* Aniswurzel
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ USA: California, SW Colorado

Hoppe 3, 1987

Myrris odorota *(L.) Scop.*

Synonyms ▸ *Myrris aromatica* L., *Scandix odorata* L.
Common Names ▸ anise chervil, garden myrrh, Spanish chervil, sweet cicely, sweet scented myrrh, giant sweet chervil; *Arabic:* samag albostan; *Chinese:* ou zhou mo yao; *Dutch:* roomse kervel; *French:* cerfeuil d'Espagne, cerfeuil musqué, cerfeuil odorant, myrris, persil d'anis; *German:* Aniskerbel, Myrrhenkerbel, Süßdolde, Wilder Anis; *Italian:* cerfoglio di spagua, finocchielle, mirride (delle Alpi), mirride odorota; *Portuguese:* cerefolho almiscarado; cerefolho anisado; *Russian:* kerbel' ispanckij, mnogoletnij kerbel', dikaja petruschka, duschistyj buten', ladan, mirris; *Spanish:* perifollo almizclado, perifollo oloroso
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ C Europe, SE and SW Europe, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Brieskorn/Noble 1982; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Loch 1993; Mansfeld 1959; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schulz 1963; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiendl/Franz 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

MYRTUS L. - Myrtle - Myrtaceae

Myrtus communis *L.*

Common Names ▸ common myrtle, myrtle; *Arabic:* adhera, guemmam, marsin, rihan; *French:* myrte, myrte comun; *German:* Echte Myrte, Brautmyrte, Myrthenkörner; *Italian:* mirto; *Russian:* mirt; *Slovenian:* myrta; *Spanish:* arrayán, mirto
Usage ▸ spice; fruits for sauces and meat, especially in Greece; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf, fruit (berry)
Distribution ▸ Canary Islands, N Africa, W Africa, SE and SW Europe to NW Himalayas

Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Frau et al 2001; Hager 5, 1993; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Jerkovic et al. 2002; Lück 2000; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Myrtus pimenta *L.*

Pimenta dioica (L.) Merr.

N

NANNORHOPS H. Wendl. - Araceae (Palmae)

Nannorhops ritchiana *(Griff.) Aitch.*

Common Names ▸ marari palm; *German:* Mazaripalme
Usage ▸ pot-herb (by the natives)
Parts Used ▸ young leaf
Distribution ▸ India, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan

Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

Narthex polakii *Staph et Wettst.*

Ferula assa-foetida L.

Nardosmia japonica *Siebold et Zucc.*

Petasites japonica (Siebold et Zucc.) Maxim

NARDOSTACHYS DC. - Nard, Spikenard - Valerianaceae

Nardostachys grandiflora *DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Narthostachys jatamansi* (G. Don) DC.
Common Names ▸ Indian nard, spikenard; *French:* nardostachyde de l'Inde; *German:* Indische Narde, Nardenähre, Speicherähre; *India:* jatamansi
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf, rhizome
Distribution ▸ N India to SW China, Himalayas

Chauhan 1999; Dalby 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Warrier et al. 1995

Nardostachys jatamansi *(G. Don) DC.*

Narthostachys grandiflora DC.

NASTURTIUM R.Br. - Water Cress - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

Nasturtium aquaticum *Wahlenb.*

Nasturtium officinale R.Br.

Nasturtium armoracia *(L.) Fries*

Armoracia rusticana Gaertn. et B. Mey. et Scherb.

Nasturtium latifolium *Gillet et Magne*

Lepidium latifolium L.

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Nasturtium latifolium *(L.) O. Kuntze*

→ *Lepidium latifolium L.*

Nasturtium microphyllum *Boenn. ex Reichb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Rorippa microphylla* (Boenn.) Hyl.
Common Names ▸ small leafy watercress; *German:* Kleinblättrige Brunnenkresse, Winterkresse
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe, E Europe, N Africa: Morocco; India; native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Small 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Nasturtium nasturtium *Cockerell*

→ *Nasturtium officinale R.Br.*

Nasturtium officinale *R. Br.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cardaminum nasturtium* Moench., *Crucifera fontana* E.H.L. Krause, *Nasturtium aquaticum* Wahlenb., *Nasturtium nasturtium* Cockerell, *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* (L.) Hayek, *Sisymbrium nasturtium* Thunb.
Common Names ▸ common watercress, watercress; *Arabic:* guernech, harriqa, karsun mehi; *Chinese:* dou ban cai, xi yang cai gun; *Dutch:* waterkres; *French:* cresson d'eau, cresson de fontaine (d'eau); *German:* Echte Brunnenkresse, Bachkresse, Wasserkresse, Wassersenf, Wiesenkren; *Hindi:* pani sag; *Indonesian:* selada air; *Italian:* crescione aquatico, nasturcio, agretto aquatico; *Japanese:* mizu garashi, oranda garashi; *Portuguese:* agrião, agrião de água; *Russian:* kress wodjanoj, brunkress, kljuzewoj kress, wodjanoj kren, sherucha wodnaja; *Spanish:* berro de agua, berro de fuente, mastuerzo acuático; *Vietnamese:* xa lach, xong
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe, Canary Islands, N Africa, tropical Africa, Turkey, Caucasus, temperate Asia cosmopolitical, native in N America

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Arora/Pandey 1996; Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Koschtschejew 1990; Larkcom 1991; Leung 1991; Mansfeld 1962; Ogle et al. 2003; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1968; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Siemonesma/Piluek 1993; Small 1997; Šedo/Krejča 1983; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tindall 1983; Tull 1999; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Nasturtium officinale *R.Br. x* Nasturtium microphyllum *Boenn.*

→ *Nasturtium sterile (Airy Shaw) Oefelein*

Nasturtium x sterile *(Airy Shaw) Oefelein*

(= Nasturtium officinale R.Br. x Nasturtium microphyllum Boenn.)

Synonyms ▸ *Rorippa x sterilis* Airy Shaw
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ C and W Europe, cultivated in England (rarely)

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

NECTANDRA Roland ex Rottb. - Lauraceae

Nectandra globosa *(Aubl.) Mez*

Common Names ▸ *Brazil (Portuguese):* canela-amarela, canela-da-capoeira, canela-mirim, canela-seca
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ Amazonia to Bahia

Mors et al. 2000

Nectandra cinnamoides *Nees*

→ *Ocotea cymbarum H.B.K.*

Nectandra cymbarum *(H.B.K.) Nees*

→ *Ocotea cymbarum H.B.K.*

Nectandra puchury-major *Nees et Mart.*

→ *Ocotea puchury-major Mart.*

NEPETA L. - Catmint - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Nepeta americana *Aubl.*

→ *Hyptis spicigera Lam.*

Nepeta cataria *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Calamintha albiflora* Van., *Nepeta citriodora* Becker, *Nepeta minor* Mill., *Nepeta vulgaris* Lam.

Common Names ▸ catmint, catnip, lemon catnip (America); *Chinese:* jing jie, jia jing jie; *French:* cataire, chataire, menhe de chat; *German:* Echtes Katzenkraut, Gewöhnliche Katzenminze, Steinmelisse; *Italian:* cataria, erba de gatta, gattaia comune, menthe die gatti; *Portuguese:* erva gateira; *Russian:* kotovnik koschaschij, koschatschja mjata; *Spanish:* calamento, hierba gatera, menta de gato

Usage ▸ spice (specially in France for seasoning sauces, soups etc.)

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ S, E Europe, Turkey, W Siberia, Amur, C Asia, India, China, Himalayas, Cuba and other Latin America countries; naturalized in W, C Europe, E Asia, N America, S Africa

Note ▸ The var. *citriodora* (Becker) Balb. contains much citronellol (ca. 50%) in the essential oil, used in food and the pharmaceutical industries and perfumery.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Alberts/Muller 2000; Berger 2, 1950; Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Dellacassa et al 1997; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Herron 2003; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kaczmarek 1957; Klimek et al. 2000; Mansfeld 1962; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Pooter et al. 1988; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schnelle 2003; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 7, 1966; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Nepeta citriodora *Becker*

→ *Nepeta cataria L.*

Nepeta x faassenii *Bergmans ex Stearn*

Common Names ▸ blue catmint; *French:* chataire, herbe aux chats; *German:* Blaue Katzenminze; Blauminze; Kleine Katzenminze

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ cultivated Europe, C Asia, Persia

Note ▸ Sterile hybrid.

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Pooter et al. 1988; Small 1997

Nepeta glechoma *Benth.*

→ *Glechoma hederacea L.*

Nepeta minor *Mill.*

→ *Nepta cataria L.*

Nepeta mussinii *Spreng.*

→ *Nepeta racemosa Spreng.*

Nepeta racemosa *Lam.*

Synonyms ▸ *Nepeta mussinii* Spreng., *Nepeta reichenbachiana* Fisch. et C.A. Mey.

Common Names ▸ Mussin Catnip; *German:* Mussin's Katzenminze, Traubige Katzenminze; *Korean:* hyanghynŏgge
Usage ▸ spice (sporadically); **product:** essential oil (with high content of geraniol and citronellol)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, former Soviet Union, Iran, Korea

Başer et al. 1993a; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wolf 1955

Nepeta reichenbachiana *Fisch. et C.A. Mey.*

Nepeta racemosa Lam.

Nepeta tenuifolia *Benth.*

Synonyms ▸ *Elsholtzia integrifolia* Benth.
Common Names ▸ Japanese catnip, *Chinese:* jing jie; *Korean:* hyŏnggye
Usage ▸ spice (sporadically); **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ China, Japan, Korea

Hanelt 2001

Nepeta transcaucasia *Grossh.*

Common Names ▸ Transcaucasian catnip; *German:* Transkaukasische Katzenminze, *Russian:* kotownik sakawasskii
Usage ▸ spice (sporadically); **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Transcaucasia: Azerbaidzhan

Khilik et al. 1977, 1979; Mishurova/Shikhiev 1977

Nepeta vulgaris *Lam.*

Nepeta cataria L.

NEPTUNIA Lour. - Mimosaceae

Neptunia oleraceae *Lour.*

Synonyms ▸ *Neptunia prostrata* (Lam.) Bail.
Common Names ▸ water mimosa; *Bengal:* panilajak; *German:* Wasser-Mimose; *Hindi:* lajalu; *Malaysian:* keman ajer; *Thai:* phak krachet
Usage ▸ pot-herb (in India)
Parts Used ▸ sprout
Distribution ▸ tropical regions: India, Indochina, Malaysia, Australia, Mexico, S America, Africa

Arora/Pandey 1996; Chopra et al. 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Usher 1968; Wealth of India 7, 1966; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Neptunia prostrata *(Lam.) Bail.*

Neptunia olearacea Lour.

Nicolaia elatior *(Jack) Horan.*

Etlingera elatior (Jack) R.M. Sm.

Nicolaia solaris *(Blume) Horan.*

Etlingera solaris (Blume) R.M. Smith

NIGELLA L. - Fennel Flower, Love-in-a-Mist - Ranunculaceae

Nigella arvensis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Nigella latifolia* Mill., *Nigella tenuifolia* Gilib.
Common Names ▸ wild fennel; *French:* nielle bâtarde, poivrette commun; *German:* Acker-Schwarzkümmel; *Russian:* tschernuschka polevaja
Usage ▸ spice, pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ seed, plant

Distribution ▸ C and E Europe, Turkey, Iraq, Levante, Caucasus, C Asia, Near East, N Africa

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hooper 1937; Schnelle 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993, Teuscher 2003

Nigella coerula *Lam*

Nigella damascena L.

Nigella damascena *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Nigella coerula* Lam., *Nigella pygmaea* Pers.
Common Names ▸ love-in-a-mist (plant), Damas black cumin, Jack-in-the-green, wild fennel; *Arabic:* habba souda, sinouj; *Dutch:* koijn; *French:* barbide, bâtarde, cheveux de Vénus, nigelle de Damas; *German:* Damaszener Schwarzkümmel, Türkischer Schwarzkümmel, Braut in Haaren, Gretel im Busch, Jungfer im Grünen (plant); *Italian:* anigella, damigella, capigilate, scapigilate; *Russian:* tschnuschka damasskaja
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ E and S Europe, Turkey, Cyprus, Caucasus, Iran, NW Africa, Libya; naturalized in C Europe
Note ▸ The seed oil is used in medicine and the perfume industry; the plant is a very popular worldwide as an ornament.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Arctander 1960; Bärtels 1997; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Dalby 2000; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fico et al. 2003; Fleischhauer 2003; Groom 1997; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hoppe 1949; Oyen/Dung 1999; Paris et al. 1979; Redgrove 1933; Schweig 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999; Zohary 1983

Nigella indica *Roxb.*

Nigella sativa L.



Nigella damascena, flowering and fruiting

Nigella latifolia *Mill.*

Nigella arvensis L.

Nigella pygmaea *Pers.*

Nigella damascena L.

Nigella sativa *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Nigella indica* Roxb., *Nigella truncata* Viv.
Common Names ▸ black caraway, black cumin, black seed, fennel flower, nutmeg flower, Roman coriander; small fennel; *Arabic:* habba souda, habbatul barakah; *French:* cheveux de Vénus, cumin noir, nigelle, nigelle de Crète, toute épice; *German:* Echter Schwarzkümmel, Römischer Schwarzkümmel, Schwarzer Koriander, Schabasamen; *Hindi:* kalaunji; kalonji, kalajira, mugrela; *Italian:* nigella, cominella, melantio; *Malaysian:* jintam hitam; *Portuguese:* cominho negro; *Russian:* tschernuschka

posevnaja, tschernij tmin, mazok, nigella, rimskij koriandr; *Sanskrit:* kalajaji, krishnajiraka; *Slovenian:* černuška; *Spanish:* ajenuz, aranuel, neguilla, nigelia cultivada, pasionara; *Turkish:* çörek otu

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ EC Europe, Mediterranean regions, Caucasus, Iran, SW and C Asia, N, E Africa, native in Europe; cultivated from Mediterranean regions to C Asia

Note ▸ The plant name at 16th Century in Germany "Schwartzer Coriander".

Abel Alla El-Sayed et al. 1997; Aitzetmüller 1997; Al-Jassir 1992; Atta 2003; Babayan et al. 1978; Bärtels 1997; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Bŭrits/Bucar 1998; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Craze 2002; Datta/Rabg 2000; Daukšas et al. 2002; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; El-Dakhakhny 1965; El-Dhaw/Abdel-Munuem 1996; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Gad et al. 1963; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanafy/Hatem 1991; Hanelt 2001; Hasan et al 1989; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Ihrig 1997; Jansen 1981; Lautenbacher 1997; Leroy/Gillet 1964; Mahfouz/El-Dakhahny 1960; Menounos et al. 1986; Morris/Mackley 1999; Nergiz/Ötles 1993; Norman 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Ramadan/Mörsel 2002a, b, 2003; Salem 2001; Salama 1973; Saleh Al-Jassier 1992; Schönfelder 2001; Schweig 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Takruri/Dameh 1998; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Toppozada et al. 1965; Tucker 1986; Türkay et al 1996; Uphof 1968; Ustum et al. 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zohary 1983

Nigella tenuiflora *Gilib.*

→ *Nigella arvensis L.*

Nigella truncata *Viv.*

→ *Nigella sativa L.*

Nigrina spicifera *Lam.*

→ *Chloranthus spicatus (Thunb.) Makino*

Nima quassioides *Buch-Ham.*

→ *Picrasma quassioides Benn.*

Nimbo melioides *Dennst.*

→ *Murraya koenigii (L.) Spreng.*

Nothopanax fruticosum *Miq.*

→ *Polyscias fruticosa (L.) Harms*

Nyctanthes sambac *L.*

→ *Jasminum sambac (L.) Ait.*

O

Obione canescens *(Pursh) Moq.*

→ *Atriplex canescens (Pursh) Nutt.*

OCHROCARPOS Noranta ex Du Petit-Thouars - Guttiferae

Ochrocarpus longifolius *(Wall.) Benth. et Hook.f.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mammea longifolia* Wall.
Common Names ▸ *Hindi:* nag kesar, surgi, suringi, surampunna, surabunai
Usage ▸ spice (sporadically in India)
Parts Used ▸ flower, flower bud
Distribution ▸ West Indies

Chopra et al. 1956; Hanelt 2001; Mohan Rao et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

OCIMUM L. - Basil - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Hiltunen/Holm 19

Ocimum africanum *Lour.*

→ *Ocimum americanum L.*

Ocimum album *L.*

→ *Ocimum basilicum L.*

Ocimum americanum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ocimum africanum* Lour., *Ocimum canum* Sims; *Ocimum pilosum* Willd., *Ocimum simile* N.E. Br.
Common Names ▸ American basil, hoary basil, sweet basil; *Chinese:* hui luo le; *German:* Amerikanischer Basilikum, Zitronen-Basilikum, Kampferbasilikum, Herero Buschtee; *Hindi:* ajak, kala tulsi; *Malaysian:* kěmangi; *Portuguese:* manjericão-branco; *Sanskrit:* ajaka; *Spanish:* albahaca velluda; *Thai:* maeng lak
Usage ▸ pot-herb; **product:** camphor
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa, China, India, Indochina, Malaysia; former Soviet Union, Kenya, Pakistan, native in Europe, Australia and the Neotropics
Note ▸ In the essential oil are prodominantly citral, lilanool and chavicol methylether.

Anjaneyalu/Gowda 1978; Arora/Pandey 1996; Ayensu 1978; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Darrah 1980; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Ekundayo et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gupta 1994; Hanelt 2001; Herklots 1972; Hiller/Melzig 1999; v. Koenen 1996; Mikus et al. 1997; Ntezurubanza et al. 1985; Paton 1992; Plescher et al. 1997; Schultze-Motel 2003; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Sinha/Gulati 1990; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Thappa et al. 1979; Upadhyay et al. 1991; Uphof 1968; Xaasan et al. 1980, 1981; Zeven de Wet 1982

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Ocimum americanum *Jacq.*

→ *Ocimum basilicum L.*

Ocimum americanum sensu *Pushpangadan et Sobti non L.*

→ *Ocimum x citriodorum Vis.*

Ocimum basilicum *L.* ◘

Synonyms ▸ Basilicum citratum Rumph., *Ocimum album* L., *Ocimum americanum* Jacq., *Ocimum menthaefolium* Hochst. ex Benth.

Common Names ▸ common basil, lemon basil, monk's basil, sweet basil, basil; *Arabic:* kamahim, habag, raihān, rehan; *Brazil (Portuguese):* manjericão, alfavaca; *Dutch:* basilicum; *Chinese:* lo-le, lou le, hstang tsa i tzu tsaoi; *French:* basilic, basilic commun, grand basile, herbe royale; *German:* Basilienkraut, Basilikum, Braunsilge, Deutsches Pfefferkraut, Königskraut, Herrenkraut, Suppenbasil; *Hindi:* bavri, bavai; *India:* babui tulsi, sada tulas; *Italian:* basilico; *Japanese:* meböki; *Malaysian:* kemangi, pokoh, ruku, selasseh uteh; *Portuguese:* manjericão; *Russian:* basilik, duschki, duschistje wasil'ki, *Sanskrit:* barbari, munjariki, surasa, tungi, varvara; *Spanish:* alebega, albahaca; *Thai:* bai horapa; *Vietnamese:* rau (hung) que

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf,

Distribution ▸ tropical Africa, tropical America, former Soviet Union; widely cultivated, possible origin in Africa (Madagascar) or NW India

Note ▸ This species is morphologically and chemically very heterogeneous.



◘ **Ocimum basilicum, flowering**

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Akgül 1989; Ayensu 1978; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1940; 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Brophy/Jogia 1986; di Cesare et al. 2002; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Czygan 1997; Darrah 1980; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Farrell 1085; Fatope/Takeda 1988; Fleisher 1981; Grayer et al. 1996; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Hall 1981; Hay/Waterman 1993; Heeger 1956; Herklots 1972; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Jain/Jain 1973; Jansen 1981; Javanmardi et al. 2002; Jayasinghe et al. 2003; Kumar 2003; Lachowicz et al 1996; Lawrence et al. 1972; Loughrin/Kasperbauer 2001, 2003; Maheshwari/Singh 1989; Marzell 1970; Metzger 1984; Ozcan/Chalchat 2002; Özek et al. 1995; Pääkkönen 1990; Peter 1978, 2001; Pino et al. 1994a; Plescher et al. 1998; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Pudalosi 1996; Randkawa/Gill 1995; Randriamiharisoa 1986; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sánchez et al. 1985; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shen et al. 1991; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Stuart et al. 1994; Suchorska-Tropilo/Osinska 2001; Tada et al. 1996; Täufel et al. 1993; Teufel 2003; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Vasconcelos et al. 2003; Villamar et al. 1994; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zole/Garnero 1973

Ocimum basilicum *L.* var. anisatum *Benth.*

→ *Ocimum x citriodorum Vis.*

Ocimum basilicum *L.* x Ocimum americanum *L.*

→ *Ocimum x citriodorum Vis.*

Ocimum basilicum *L.* ssp. basilicum

Synonyms ▸ *Ocimum bullatum* Lam., *Ocimum caryophyllatum* Roxb., *Ocimum citriodorum* Blanco, *Ocimum integerrimum* Willd., *Ocimum lanceolatum* Schum. et Thonn., *Ocimum medium* Mill., *Ocimum thyrsiflorum* L.
Common Names ▸ basil; *Arabic:* rehan; *Chinese:* luo de; *German:* Griechischer Buschthymian; *Hindi:* babui tulsi; *Italian:* basilico; *Malaysian:* sělasi; *Portuguese:* alfaraca; *Russian:* bazilik; *Spanish:* albahaca
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil, are used in the spice and perfumery industry
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ cultivated in subtropical regions

Darrah 1980; Hanelt 2001; Plescher et al. 1997;

Ocimum basilicum *L.* ssp. minimum *(L.) Danert*

Synonyms ▸ *Ocimum minimum* L.
Common Names ▸ bush basil, Greek basil, little basil; *German:* Kleiner or Busch-Basilikum
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf (sporadically)
Distribution ▸ Asia: India, commonly cultivated

Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Hanelt 2001; Ozcan/Chalchat 2002; Plescher et al. 1997; Shaiva et al. 2002; Vasconcelos et al. 2003

Ocimum basilicum *L.* var. purpurescens *Benth.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Rot(blättriger) Basilikum
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf (sporadically)
Distribution ▸ also cultivated

Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Darrah 1980; Hanelt 2001; Suchorska/Osinska 1992; Vasconcelos et al. 2003;

Ocimum bullatum *Lam.*

→ *Ocimum basicilum. L. ssp. basilicum*

Ocimum campechianum *Mill.*

→ *Ocimum micranthemum Willd.*

Ocimum canum *Sims*

→ *Ocimum americanum L.*

Ocimum caryophyllatum *Roxb.*

→ *Ocimum basilicum L. ssp. basilicum*

Ocimum citroidorum *Blanco*

→ *Ocimum basilicum L. ssp. basilicum*

Ocimum x citriodorum *Vis.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ocimum americanum sensu* Pushpangadan et Sobti non L., *Ocimum basilicum* L. x *Ocimum americanum* L., *Ocimum basilicum* var. *anisatum* Benth., *Ozymum citratum* Rumph., *Ocimum dichotomum* Hochst. ex Benth.
Common Names ▸ lemon basil; *German:* Zitronenbasilikum
Usage ▸ spice, pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ NE tropical Africa, Arabia, tropical Asia China, W Asia, India, widely cultivated elsewhere in Africa and Asia

Bremness 2001; Darrah 1980; Hanelt 2001; Mikus et al. 1997; Paton 1992; Verma et al. 1989

Ocimum crispum *Thunb.*

→ *Perilla frutescens (L.) Britton*

Ocimum dichotomum *Hochst ex Benth.*

→ *Ocimum x citriodotum Vis.*

Ocimum febrifugum *Lindl*

→ *Ocimum gratissimum L.*

Ocimum forskolei *Benth.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ocimum menthiifolium* Hochst ex Benth.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Minzblättriger Basilikum; *Russian:* basilik m'jatolistnis
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Arabia, Egypt, Yemen, Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, N, E Kenya

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hiltunen/Holm 1999

Ocimum frutescens *L.*

→ *Perilla frutescens (L.) Britton*

Ocimum gratissimum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ocimum febrifugum* Lindl., *Ocimum guineense* Schum. et Thonn., *Ocimum viride* Willd.
Common Names ▸ fever plant, clove or Russian basil, shrubby basil, tea bush; *Brazil (Portuguese):* alfavacão; *Chinese:* wu mao ding x luo le; *French:* menthe gabonaise, basilic de Ceylan; *German:* Afrikanischer Basilikum, Duft- or Nelken-Basilikum, Ostindischer Basilikum; *Hindi:* ram tulsi, vriadhatulasi; *Malaysian:* ruku-ruku hitam, sělasi bĕsar; *Spanish:* albahaca de clavo; *Thai:* kaphrao-chang, horapha-chang, yira; *Vietnamese:* huong nhu trang
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Africa, India, Indochina, Malaysia, native in the Neotropics
Note ▸ Eugenol, thymol or citral are predominant by type.

Abani 1988; Aedo et al. 2001; Ayensu 1978; Berger 2, 1950; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Charles/Simon 1992b; Darrah 1980; Droh/Hefendehl 1974; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Herklots 1972; Jiroretz et al. 1998; Khasla 1995; Kumar 2001; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Mikus et al. 1997; Ntezurubanza 1987; Oyen/Dung 1999; Paton 1992; Plescher et al. 1997; Saroratto/Augusto 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Sofowora 1970; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Ocimum graveolens *A. Br.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Duft-Basilikum
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Ethiopia

Uphof 1968

Ocimum guineense *Schum. et Thonn.*

→ *Ocimum gratissimum L.*

Ocimum integerrimum *Willd.*

→ *Ocimum basilicum L. ssp. basilicum*

Ocimum kilimandscharicum *Guerke*

Common Names ▸ Kilimandscharo basil, camphor basil; *German:* Kilimandscharo-Basilikum, Kampfer-Basilikum; *Hindi:* kapur tulsi; *Russian:* basiliki kilimandshars'ki
Usage ▸ spice (locally); **product:** camphor
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical E Africa: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania; introduced elsewhere in the Tropics
Note ▸ Cultivated during World War II for the preparation of camphor. The plant has an austere aroma of camphor and is a substitute for *Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) J. Presl.

Bekele/Hassanali 2001; Charles/Simon 1992b; Darrah 1980; Mansfeld 1986; Paton 1992; Plescher et al. 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al 2002; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 7, 1991; Zeven/de Wet 1982



Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Florida, the Bahamas, West-India, from Mexico to Peru, Chile and Brazil
Note ▸ The plant is strongly aromatic.

Charles et al. 1990; Darrah 1980; Ferreira et al. 1992; Mors et al. 2000; Morton 1981; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994

Ocimum lanceolatum *Schum. et Thonn.*

Ocimum basilicum L. ssp. basilicum

Ocimum medium *Mill.*

Ocimum basilicum L. ssp.basilicum

Ocimum menthiifolium *Hochst. ex Benth.*

Ocimum forskolei Benth.

Ocimum micranthemum *Willd.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ocimum campechianum* Mill.
Common Names ▸ Peru basil; *German:* Peruanischer Basilikum; *Mexico:* albahaca, albahaca de monte, kakaltum, albaca silvestre, salvaca; *Portuguese:* alfavaca, alfavaca-do-campo, mangericao-grande

Ocimum minimum *L.*

Ocimum basilicum ssp. minimum (L.) Danert

Ocimum pilosum *Willd.*

Ocimum americanum L.

Ocimum sanctum *L.*

Ocimum tenuflorum L.

Ocimum simile *N.E. Br.*

Ocimum americanum L.

Ocimum stamineum *Sims*

Ocimum canum Sims

Ocimum suave *Willd.*

Common Names ▸ African basil, sweet scented basil; *German:* Afrikanischer Basilikum;
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: Guinea, N Nigeria, S Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Uganda; Sri Lanka

Darrah 1980; Mikus et al 1997; Mikus et al. 1997; Paton 1992; Plescher et al. 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Tétényi et al. 1986; Teuscher 2003

Ocimum tenuiflorum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ocimum sanctum* L.

Common Names ▸ holy basil, sacred basil, Thai basil, mosquito plant of South Africa; *Cambodian:* mrèah prèu; *Chinese:* sheng luo le; *French:* basilic des moines, basilic sacré; *German:* Duftender Basilikum, Indischer Basilikum, Kleiner Basilikum, Heiliger Basilikum, Grüner Tulsi, Tulasi-Basilikum, Tulsipflanze; *Hindi.:* tulsi; *India:* kala tulasi; *Indonesian:* kemangi utan, lampes, ruku-ruku; *Korean:* kanuniphyangkkulphul; *Malaysian:* oku, ruku ruku, selash hitans, ulasi; *Pilipino:* balonoi, cologoco, loko loko, solasi; *Russian:* basilik swajaschenujy; *Sanskrit:* parnasa, suvasa tulasi, tulashi; *Spanish:* albahaca cimarrona, albahaca morada criolla; *Thai:* bai ga-prow, im-khim-lam, kaphrao, kom kodong; *Vietnamese:* e do, e tia, kuong nhu tai

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ tropical Asia: India, Malaysia, native elsewhere in Tropics and widely cultivated

Note ▸ Eugenol, chavibetol or chavicol methyl ether are predominant types. Frequently cultivated in courtyards and around temples in India for about 3000 years.

Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Brophy/Jogia 1984; Brophy et al. 1993; Cheers 1997; Chogo/Crank 1981; Darrah 1980; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Herklots 1972; Hiltunen/Holm 1999; Kelm et al. 2000; Kottegoda 1994; Lal et al. 1978; Lawrence et al. 1972; Narenda Singh/Sharma 1980; Plescher et al. 1997; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Skaltsa-Diamantidis et al. 1990; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Verma et al. 1989; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Ocimum thyrsiflorum *L.*

› *Ocimum basilicum L. ssp. basilicum*

Ocimum viride *Will.*

› *Ocimum gratissimum L.*

OCOTEA Aubl. - Lauraceae

Ocotea cujumary *Mart.*

Common Names ▸ *Brazil (Portuguese):* cujumaru, cuimaru, cuimari, louro-cujumari

Usage ▸ flavoring (locally)

Parts Used ▸ bark, fruit

Distribution ▸ Amazonia

Mors et al. 2000

Ocotea cinnamomoides *(Mutis ex Kunth) Kosterm.*

› *Ocotea cymbarum H.B.K.*

Ocotea cymbarum *H.B.K.*

Synonyms ▸ *Laurus cinnamomoides* Mutis ex H.B.K., *Nectandra cinnamoides* Nees, *Nectandra cymbarum* (H.B.K.) Nees, *Ocotea cinnamomoides* (Mutis ex Kunth) Kosterm.

Common Names ▸ canela; *Portuguese (Brazil):* louro inamuty, louro mamory, koto; *Spanish:* canela do mato

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ bark of young shoots, flower cup

Distribution ▸ tropical S America: Brazil, Ecuador

Note ▸ In Ecuador the inflorescence is also used as a spice.

Bois 1934; Bourton 1968; Gottlieb/Gottlieb 1980; Mors et al. 2000; Naranjo et al. 1981; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/Zhukovsky 1975

Ocotea puchury-major Mart.

Synonyms ▸ *Acrodiclidium puchury-major* (Nees et Mart. ex Nees) Mez., *Licaria puchury-major* (Mart.) Kosterm., *Nectandra puchury-major* Nees et Mart.

Common Names ▸ *Brazil:* louro-puxuri, pichuri, pixurim, puchuiri; *German:* Große Macisbohne, Pichurinuss, Pichurimbohne, Sassafrasnuss

Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ S America: Amazonia, Brazil also cultivated
Note ▸ Spike is like the mace from nutmeg.

Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Mors et al. 2000; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Usher 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

Ocotea quixos *(Lam.) Kosterm.*

Synonyms ▸ *Laurus quixos* Lam., *Licaria quixos* (Lam.) Kosterm.
Common Names ▸ American cinnamon, ocotea, *German:* Amerikanischer Zimt; *Peru:* ispungu
Usage ▸ spice (for sweets)
Parts Used ▸ flores, fruit-cup
Distribution ▸ S America: Brazil, also cultivated for the cinnamon-like fragrance
Note ▸ The flowers and leaves have a cinnamon taste.

Hanelt 2001; Naranjo 1981; Naranjo et al. 1981; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003

Ocotea pretiosa *(Nees) Mez*

Common Names ▸ false sassafras; *Brazil (Portuguese):* canela-sassafrás; *German:* Brasilianischer Sassafras
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ bark, leaf
Distribution ▸ S America: Brazil

Hickey 1948; Kumar 2001; Mors et al. 1959, 2000

OENANTHE L. - Water Dropwort - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Oenanthe javanica *(Bl.) DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Oenanthe japonica* Miq., *Oenanthera linearis* DC., *Oenanthera stolonifera* Wall., *Sium javanicum* L., *Sium laciniatum* Bl.
Common Names ▸ Javan water dropwort, water celery, water parsley, water dropwort, oriental celery; *Arabic:* oshb el-maa almodala; *Chinese:* chin tsai, chu kuen, ku chin, shui ching; *Dutch:* torkruid; *French:* persil séri; *German:* Javanischer or Vietnamesischer Wasserfenchel, Wassersellerie; *Hindi:* saya; *Italian:* finocchio-acquatico; *Japanese:* seri, shijriba; *Javanese:* pampung; *Korean:* minari; *Malaysian:* pamponng, selom, selom piopo; *Portuguese:* funcho aquático, funcho oriental, cicuta; *Russian:* omaznik javanskij; *Spanish:* cicuta, enante, felandrio, hinojo de agua; *Thai:* phakchilom; *Vietnamese:* can nuoc
Usage ▸ spice, condiment in India, flavoring soups, chicken or fish dishes
Parts Used ▸ herb, young shoots
Distribution ▸ S, SE and E Asia from Pakistan to Japan, from Far E Russia to Australia: Queensland also cultivated
Note ▸ Culinary herb also in N America (Canada: Ontario).

Arora/Pandey 1996; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Kuebal/Tucker 1988; Kumar 2003; Larkcom 1991;Lück 2004; Ogle et al. 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Oenanthe stolonifera *Wall.*

› *Oenanthe javanica (Bl.) DC.*

Oenanthera linearis *DC*

› *Oenanthe javanica (Bl.) DC.*

OLAX L. - Olacaceae

Olax scandens *Roxb.*

Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ SE Asia

Terra 1966

Olax viridis *Oliv.*

Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Gabun; S Africa

Burkill 4, 1997; Jansen 1981; Mabberley 1997; Neuwinger 1999

Olax zeylanica *L.*

Usage ▸ condiment (locally)
Parts Used ▸ leaf, fruit
Distribution ▸ W Himalayas, India, Sri Lanka
Note ▸ Leaves and fruits have a smell and a slight taste of garlic.

Mabberley 1997

Olea fragrans *Thunb.*

→ *Osmanthus fragrans (Thunb.) Lour.*

Orellana americana *Kuntze*

→ *Bixa orellana L.*

O

ORIGANUM L. - Majoram, Oregano - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Calpouzos 1954; Fleisher/Sneer 1982; Kintzios 2002; Wilkins/Madsen 1991;

Origanum album *Salisb.*

→ *Origanum onites L.*

Origanum anglicum *Hill*

→ *Origanum vulgare L. ssp. vulgare*

Origanum x appli *(Domin) Boros*

→ *Origanum x majoricum Cambess.*

Origanum bucharicum *Bornm.*

→ *Origanum vulgare L. ssp. gracile (Loch) Ietswart*

Origanum compactum *Benth.*

→ *Origanum vulgare L. ssp. vulgare*

Origanum creticum *L.*

→ *Origanum vulgare L. ssp. vulgare*

Origanum dictamnus *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Dictamnus creticus* J. Hill, *Majorana dictamnus* (L.) Kostel., *Majorana tomen-tosa* (Moench) Stokes, *Origanum saxatile* Salisb.
Common Names ▸ dittander, Crete dittany, dittany of Crete; *French:* dictame de Crete; *German:* Diptamdost(en), Kretischer Dost, Pfefferkraut; *Italian:* dittamo cretico
Usage ▸ spice, pot-herb; **product** for distilleries
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Greece: Crete; England, Italy, cultivated in USA, Crete, England

Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Bosabalidis 1987, 1990a; Bosabalidis/Tsekos 1982; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clebsch 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Harvala et al. 198a; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Ietswaart 1980; Møller et al. 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

Origanum floridum *Salisb.*

→ *Origanum vulgare L. ssp. viride (Boiss.) Hayek*

Origanum glandulosum *Desf.*

- *Origanum vulgare L. ssp. vulgare*

Origanum gracile *Koch*

- *Origanum vulgare ssp. gracile (Koch) Letswaart*

Origanum heracleoticum *L.*

- *Origanum vulgare L. ssp. hirtum (Link) Letsw. and*
- *Origanum vulgare L. ssp. viride (Boiss.) Hayek.*

Origanum humile *Mill.*

- *Origanum vulgare L. ssp. viride (Boiss.) Hayek*

Origanum indicum *Roth*

- *Pogostemon heyneanus Benth.*

Origanum macrostachyum *Hoffmanns & Link*

- *Origanum vulgare L. ssp. virens (Hoffmanns. et Link) Letswaart*

Origanum majorana *L.* ◘

Synonyms ▸ *Majorana hortensis* Moench.

Common Names ▸ marjoram; sweet majoram, knotted majoram; *Arabic:* bardagoush, barsagusha, mardqouche, mizunjuske; *Dutch:* marjolein; *French:* marjolaine, origane; *German:* Gartendost, Majoran, Meiran, Wurstkraut; *Hindi:* marua, murwa, sathra; *Italian:* maggiorana, persia; *Portuguese:* mangerona; *Russian:* majoran, majoran sadowyj, duschiza sadowaja, kolbasnaja trawa, borstirochi; *Sanskrit:* kharapatra, marubaka; *Spanish:* mejorana; *Turkish:* makiron

Usage ▸ spice, pot-herb; **product**: essential oil (flavoring of foods, liqueurs, perfume)

Parts Used ▸ herb, leaf



◘ **Origanum majorana, flowering**

Distribution ▸ N Africa, Cyprus, Anatolia, Egypt; Arabia, SW Asia, India, native in Tunesia, Spain, Corsica, Italy, France, Germany, Balkan Peninsula; also cultivated

Abou-Zied 1973; Bärtels 1997; Başer et al. 1993d; Berger 4, 1954; Bertelli et al. 2003; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Circella et al. 1995; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Deans/Svoboda 1990; Dubial 1988; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Farrell 1985; Fischer et al. 1985, 1987; Graner 1968; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Heine 1993; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Ietswaart 1980; Karawya/Hifnawy 1976; Kawabata et al. 2003; Komaitis et al. 1992; Lagouri et al. 1993; Lossner 1967, 1968; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Novak et al. 2002; Nykänen 1986; Oberdick 1983, 1989, 1990; Omer et al. 1994; Peter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Raghavan et al. 1997; Refaat et al. 1992/93; Roth/Kormann 1997; Ruberto et al. 1993; Şarer et al. 1982; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Singh et al. 1996; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Vagi et al. 2002; Villamar et al. 1994; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Origanum x majorana *Cambess.*

[Origanum majorana x Origanum vulgare ssp. vulgare or Origanum majorana x vulgare ssp. virens]

Synonyms ▸ *Majorana hortensis Moench, Majorana majorica* (Cambess.) Briq., *Origanum x appli* (Domin) Boros, *Origanum paniculatum* Koch

Common Names ▸ Italian oregano, hardy marjoram; *German:* Italienischer Majoran

Usage ▸ pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ SW Europe: Spain, Portugal, Balearic Islands, also cultivated in gardens of W, S and C Europe, USA, S America: Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay

Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Lawrence 1984; Ietswaart 1980; Sartoratto/Augusto 2003; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Wilkins/Madsen 1991; Ydava/Saini 1991

Origanum maru *L.*

→ *Origanum syriacum L.*

Origanum microphyllum *(Benth.) Boiss.*

Common Names ▸ microphylla oregano, small-leaved oregano; *French:* origan à petites feuilles; *German:* Schmalblättriger Oregano

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ native to Crete, cultivated in gardens in N America

Ietswaart 1980; Small 1997

Origanum normale *D. Don*

→ *Origanum vulgare L. ssp. viride (Bois.) Hayek*

Origanum onites *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Majorana cretica* Mill., *Majorana onites* (L.) Benth., *Origanum album* Salisb.

Common Names ▸ pot marjoram, Spanish hop; Turkish oregano, Cretan oregano; *French:* origan de chypre; *German:* Griechischer or Kretischer Dost, Ragani, Spanischer Hopfen, Französischer or Wilder Majoran; *Italian:* origano siciliano

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil (with a high carvacrol content)

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ S Europe: E Sicily, S Greece; W, S Anatolia, local cultivated in many Mediterranean countries.

Akgül/Bayrak 1987; Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Griebel 1938; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Ietswaart 1980; Kivanç/Akgül 1989; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pizzale et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Vokou et al. 1988

Origanum orientale *Mill.*

→ *Origanum vulgare L. ssp. vulgare*

Origanum paniculatum *Koch*

→ *Origanum x majorana Cambess.*

Origanum saxatile *Salisb.*

→ *Origanum dictamnus L.*

Origanum smirnaeum *Sibth. et Sm.*

→ *Origanum vulgare L. ssp. glandulosum (Desf.) Ietswaart*

Origanum syriacum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Amaracus syriacus* (L.) Stokes, *Majorana crassa* Moench, *Origanum maru* L.

Common Names ▸ Syrian oregano, white oregano; *Arabic:* za'atar; *French:* origan d'Egypte; *German:* Biblischer Oregano, Brauner Dost, Syrischer Dost, Arabischer Majoran, Syrischer Majoran, Echter Staudenmajoran; *Vietnamese:* rau kingh gioi;
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb; **product:** essential oil (two chemotypes: carvacrol and thymol type)
Distribution ▸ E Mediterranean Region: S Anatolia, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Sinai Peninsula
Note ▸ The plant is the biblical oregano.

Akgül/Bayrak 1987; Bärtels 1997; Baser et al. 2003; Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Bourton 1968; Dudai et al. 1988; Fleisher/Fleisher 1988; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Ietswaart 1980; Kamel et al. 2001; Ophof 1968; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Tümen/Başer 1993

Origanum tytthantum *Gontsch*

Origanum vulgare L. ssp. gracile (Loch) Ietswaart

Origanum virens *Hoffmanns et Link*

Origanum vulgare L. ssp. virens (Hoffmanns. et Link) Ietswaart

Origanum viridulum *Martrin-Donos*

Origanum vulgare L. ssp. viride (Boiss.) Hayek

Origanum vulgare *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Thymus origanum* E.H.L. Krause
Common Names ▸ oregano, wild marjoram, pot marjoram, winter marjoram, winter sweet, pizza herb; *Arabic:* mardakosh; *Chinese:* niu zhi, tu xiang ru; *Dutch:* wilde marjolein; *French:* marjolaine sauvage, origan commun, origan vulgaire; *German:* Gewöhnlicher Dost, Wilder Majoran, Falscher Staudenmajoran, Orangenkraut, Oregano; Wintermajoran; *Hindi:* sathra; *Italian:* origano comune, maggiovana selvatica, regamo; *Japanese:* oregano; *Portuguese:* orégão; *Russian:* lutschiza, lutshitza abyknowennaja, materinka, ladanka, mazerdyschka, bloschiza, dushitsa, senowka, kara gynych; *Spanish:* orégano, oregano comun; *Turkish:* kekig orégano común, mercanköşk
Usage ▸ spice, pot-herb; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Cyprus, Iraq, Iran, W and E Siberia, C Asia, Afghanistan, Pakistan; Himalayas, Mongolia, NW Africa, native in N America, China

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Arora/Pandey 1996; Bärtels 1997; Bendini et al. 2002; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Cervato et al. 2000; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Kikuzaki/Nakatani 1989; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Miloš et al. 2000; Ondarza/Sanchez 1990; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Puertas-Mejia et al. 2002; Rodrigues et al. 2003; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1986; Salmeron et al. 1990; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 987; Ubillos 1989; Uhl 2000; Vekiari et al. 1993a, b; Villamar et al. 1994; Werker et al. 1985; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Origanum vulgare *L.* **ssp. glandulosum** *(Desf.) Ietswaart*

Synonyms ▸ *Origanum glandulosum* Desf.; *Origanum smirnaeum* Sibth. et Sm.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Drüsiger Dost
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ N Africa: N Algeria, Tunesia

Hanelt 2001; Ietswaart 1980; Tucker 1986

Origanum vulgare *L.* **ssp. gracile** *(Koch) Letsw.*

Synonyms ▸ *Origanum bucharicum* Bornm., *Origanum gracile* Koch, *Origanum tyttantum* Gontsch
Common Names ▸ Russian oregano, Turkestan oregano; *German:* Kirgisischer Oregano, Schlanker Dost
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ E Anatolia, N Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, C Asia: Pamiroalai, W Tien Shan

Berger 4, 1954; Hanelt 2001; Ietswaart 1980; Schultze-Motel 1986; Tucker 1986

Origanum vulgare *L.* subsp. hirtum *(Link) Letsw.*

Synonyms ▸ *Origanum heracleoticum* L., *Origanum smyrnaeum* Sibth. et Sm.
Common Names ▸ Greek or Italian oregano; *German:* Falscher Staudenmajoran; Griechischer Dost, Italienischer Dost, Pizza Oregano
Usage ▸ spice, pot-herb; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Europe: Italy, Sicily, Greece, Turkey

Akgül/Bayrak 1987; Baser et al. 1994a; Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Ietswaart 1980; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Milos et al. 2000; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Veres et al. 2003

Origanum vulgare *L.* ssp. virens *(Hoffmanns & Link) Letsw.*

Synonyms ▸ *Origanum virens* Hoffmanns & Link, *Origanum macrostachyum* Hoffmanns et Link
Common Names ▸ wild majoram; *German:* Wilder Majoran
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ W Mediterranean: Azores, Canary Islands, Madeira, Iberian Peninsula, N Africa, Balearic Islands, also cultivated in Argentina (gardens)

Berger 4, 1954; Bournot 1968; Hanelt 2001; Hohmann 1968; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Ietswaart 1980; Tucker 1986

Origanum vulgare *L.* ssp. viride *(Boiss.) Hayek*

Synonyms ▸ *Origanum heracleoticum* L., *Origanum humile* Mill., *Origanum normale* G. Don, *Origanum viridulum* Martrin-Donos
Common Names ▸ wild marjoram; *German:* Falscher Staudenmajoran
Usage ▸ spice, condiment
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ S Europe (Italy) to E Asia: E China, also cultivated and in USA

Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Ietswaart 1980; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schönfelder 2001; Tucker 1986

Origanum vulgare *L.* ssp. vulgare

Synonyms ▸ *Origanum angelicum* Hill., *Origanum compactum* Benth., *Origanum creticum* L., *Origanum floridum* Salisb., *Origanum latofolium* Mill., *Origanum orientale* Mill.
Common Names ▸ Oregano, wild marjoram; *French:* marjolaine, origan; *German:* Kretischer Dost, Oregano
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ N regions of the world: N Europe, N America

Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Ietswaart 1980; Maarse/van Ost 1973a, b, 1974; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mockute et al. 20001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Veres et al. 2003

OSMANTHUS Lour. - Devil Wood, Sweet Olive - Oleaceae

Osmanthus asiaticus *Nakai*

▸ *Osmanthus fragrans (Thunb.) Lour.*

Osmanthus fragrans *(Thunb.) Lour.*

Synonyms ▸ *Olea fragrans* Thunb., *Osmanthus asiaticus* Nakai
Common Names ▸ fragant olive, sweet olive, tea olive; sweet osmanthus flower; *Chinese:* gui hua, yen kuei, mu hsi, *German:* Osmanthusblüten, Süße Duftblüte; *Japanese:* usugi mokusei, gin mokusei, kiu mokusei; *Vietnamese:* cay moc
Usage ▸ flavoring of tea and cake
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ Japan, SW China; E Himalayas

Bois 1934; Clebsch 1997; Duke/Ayensu 1985; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischmann et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 7, 1966; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

OSMORHIZA Michx. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Osmorhiza claytonii *(Michx.) C.B. Clarke*

Common Names ▸ sweet jarvil
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ root, unripe seed
Distribution ▸ C, E Canada, USA
Note ▸ The plant has an anise-like aroma.

Small 1997

Osmorhiza longistylis *(Torr.) DC.*

Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ W, N America
Note ▸ The plant has an anise-like aroma.

Mabberly 1997; Rätsch 1998

Osmorhiza occidentalis *(Nutt.) Torr.*

▸ *Myrrhis occidentalis Benth. et Hook.f.*

OSYRIS L. - Santalaceae

Osyris tenuifolia *Engl.*

Common Names ▸ African sandalwood; *German:* Afrikanisches Sandelholz
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ wood
Distribution ▸ Africa, especially E Africa and Madagasca
Note ▸ Substitute for ▸ *Santalum album L.*

Hiller/Melzig 1999; Mabberly 1997; Uphof 1968

OTOSTEGIA Benth. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Otostegia fruticosa *Forssk.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Strauch-Otostegie
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Egypt; neotropical Africa to C Asia
Note ▸ The essential oil is a substitute for thyme oil.

Aboutabl et al. 1995; Mabberly 1997

OTTELIA Pers. - Hydrocharitaceae

Ottelia alismoides *(L.) Pers.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ottelia condorensis* Gagn., *Ottelia japonica* Miq., *Ottelia javanaica* Miq.
Common Names ▸ water-plantain ottelia; *Dutch:* duikerbloom; *German:* Espada, Froschlöffelähnliche Ottelie; *Japanese:* mizu-ôba-ko; *Malaysian:* keladi ayer; *Pilipino:* espada; *Spanish:* tangila; *Thai:* santawah pak
Usage ▸ spice, for rice and vegetables
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Egypt, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, China, Japan, N Australia

Cook et al. 1984; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999

Ottelia condorensis *Gagn.*

▸ *Ottelia alismoides (L.) Pers.*

Ottelia japonica *Miq.*

▸ *Ottelia alismoides (L.) Pers.*

Ottelia javanica *Miq.*

Ottelia alismoides (L.) Pers.

OXALIS L. - Sorrel - Oxalidaceae

Oxalis acetosella *L.*

Common Names ▸ common wood sorrel, wood sorrel, shamrock, alleluia; *French:* oseille de bûcheron, oxalide petite oseille, oxadille blanche, pain de coucou, surette; *German:* Waldsauerklee; *India:* khate meethi (Kashmir); *Italian:* acetosella, alleluja; *Russian:* kisliza obyknowennaja; *Spanish:* acederilla, oxadile blanca, trébol aceto

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, W and E Siberia, Himalayas, China, Japan, Alaska, Canada, NE, N, C, E and SE USA.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bendel 2002; Davidson 1999; Dhar/Dhar 2000; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Koschtschejew 1990; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Schulz 1960; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Stowart 1978; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

Oxalis barrelieri *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Oxalis sepium* A.St. Hil.

Common Names ▸ *Indonesian:* belimbing tanah

Usage ▸ pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ leaf;

Distribution ▸ native in tropical S America; S E Asia but it is only occasionally cultivated in Indonesia: Sumatra, Java, Malaysia, Papua and New Guinea

Note ▸ It was first observed in Java in 1888.

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999

Oxalis caprina *L.*

Common Names ▸ goat's food, wood sorrel

Usage ▸ spice (of rice)

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ Madagascar, Zanzibar, Cape of Good Hope

Neuwinger 1999

Oxalis corniculata *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Oxalis javanica* Bl., *Oxalis lupulina* Kunth., *Oxalis repens* Thunb.

Common Names ▸ creeping wood sorrel, creeping oxalos, yellow sorrel; *Arabic:* hamd; *Brazil (Portuguese):* azedinha, pé-de-pombo, três-coraçoes, trevo; *Chinese:* cu jiang, cao, tsa chiang, hsiao suan tsai; *German:* Hornfrüchtiger Sauerklee, Hornsauerklee; *India:* ambuti, amrul, carngeri, puliyarai, puliyaral; *Italian:* carpigna; *Vietnamese:* me dat, me chua, aut

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Levante, Caucasus region, Iran, C Asia, Himalayas, China, Japan, Amur, Sachalin, N Africa, cosmopolitical

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2003; Mors et al. 2000; Ogle et al. 2003; Schnelle 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999

Oxalis corymbosa *DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Oxalis debilis* H.B.K., *Oxalis martiana* Zucc.

Common Names ▸ pink wood sorrel; *Brazil (Portuguese):* caruru-de-sapo; *German:* Doldentraubiger Sauerklee; *Indonesian:* kembang gelas; *Japanese:* muraseaki-katrabami, yafata; *Sumatra:* asam puja; *Vietnamese:* chua me (aas) hoa (or)

Usage ▸ pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ native to tropical S America; in SE Asia but it is only occasionally found in Indonesia: Java, W Sumatra; Malaysia and the Philippines

Note ▸ It was introduced into Java from Sydney before 1848.

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2003; Mors et al. 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986

Oxalis debilis *H.B.K.*

→ *Oxalis corymbosa DC.*

Oxalis intermedia *A. Rich.*

→ *Oxalis latifolia Kunth.*

Oxalis javanica *Bl.*

→ *Oxalis corniculata L.*

Oxalis latifolia *H.B.K.*

Synonyms ▸ *Oxalis intermedia* A. Rich., *Oxalis mauritiana* Lodd.
Common Names ▸ purple garden oxalis, fish-tail oxalis; *German:* Breitblättriger Sauerklee; *Indonesian:* calingcing; *S Africa:* rooisuring, rooituisuring, suring, tuinsuring
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ C and trop S America, SE Asia it appears in Indonesia: Java

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Kottegoda 1994; Schultze-Motel 1986; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999

Oxalis livida *Jacq.*

Common Names ▸ bluish sorrel; *German:* Bläulicher Sauerklee;
Usage ▸ spice (of rice)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Madagascar, Zanzibar

Neuwinger 1999

Oxalis lupulina *Kunth*

→ *Oxalis corniculata L.*

Oxalis martiana *Zucc.*

→ *Oxalis corymbosa DC.*

Oxalis mauritiana *Lodd.*

→ *Oxalis corymbosa DC.*

Oxalis repens *Thunb.*

→ *Oxalis corniculata L.*

Oxalis sepium *A.St. Hil.*

→ *Oxalis barrelieri L.*

Oxalis stricta *L.*

Common Names ▸ yellow sheep sorrel; *German:* Aufrechter Sauerklee
Usage ▸ pot-herb (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ E Canada, USA, native in Europe and E Asia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

Oxalis viridis *Oliv.*

Common Names ▸ green sorrel; *German:* Grüner Sauerklee
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Gabun

Dudtschenko et al. 1989

Ozymum citratum *Rumph.*

Ocimum x citriodorum Vis.

P

Padus mahaleb *(l.) Borkh.*

Prunus mahaleb L.

Padus serotina *(Ehrh.) Borkh.*

Prunus serotina Ehrh.

Palmaria palmata *(L.) Kuntze*

Rhodymenia palmata (L.) Grev.

Panax fruticosum *L.*

Polyscias fruticosa (L.) Harms

PANDANUS Parkinson - Screw Pine - Pandanaceae

Pandanus amaryllifolius Roxb.

Synonyms ▸ *Pandanus hasskarlii* Merr., *Pandanus latifolius* Hassk., *Pandanus odorus* Ridley

Common Names ▸ fragrant pandan, fragrant screwpine, pandan; *Cambodian:* taėy; *German:* Amarillisblättriger Schraubenbaum, Amarillisblättrige Pandanane; *Hindi:* flower: kewra, keora; *Indonesian:* pandan, pandan wangi, pandan rampe; *Malaysian:* daun pandan, pandan, pandan rampai, pandan wangi; *Pilipino:* pandan, pandan mabango; *Thai:* toey hom, panae-wo-nging; *Vietnamese:* la dua

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ young leaves

Distribution ▸ Malaysia, cultivated Java, Molucca Islands

Arora/Pandey 1996; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hyndman 1984; Jezussek 2002; MacLeod/Pieris 1982; Oyen/Dung 1999; Salim et al. 203; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Pandanus hasskarlii *Memill*

Pandanus amaryllifolius Roxb.

Pandanus latifolius *Hassk.*

Pandanus amaryllifolius Roxb.

Pandanus odoratissimus *L.f.*

Pandanus tectorius Parkins.

Pandanus odorifer *(Forssk.) Kuntze*

Pandanus tectorius Parkins.

Pandanus odorus *Ridley*

Pandanus amaryllifolius Roxb.

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Pandanus tectorius *Parkinson*

Synonyms ▸ *Pandanus odoratissimus* L.f., *Pandanus odorifer* (Forssk.) Kuntze

Common Names ▸ fragrant screwpine, odour screwpine, pandanus leaf; *French:* baquois, vacouet; *German:* Duft-Schraubenbaum, Duft-Pandanane; *Hindi:* kewra; *Indonesian:* pandan pantai; *Malaysian:* mengkuang laut, mengkuang duri; *Pilipino:* pandan, pibis, pandan dagat; *Portuguese:* pântano; *Spanish:* bacua; *Thai:* bai toey hom, toei hum, toei daang

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ leaf (rarely as curry leaf), ♂ inflorescence

Distribution ▸ coasts of India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Polynesia, Australia, Macarene Island

Note ▸ Its flowers are the source of keora or kewra.

Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Deshpande 1938; Dhingra et al. 1954; Dutta et al 1987; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Norman 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1999, 2001d; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Stone 1976; Storrs 1997; Uhl 2000; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982



Pandanus tectorius, flowering

PAPAVER L. - Poppy - Papaveraceae

P

Papaver somniferum *L.*

Common Names ▸ opium poppy, poppy, garden poppy, chessbolls; *Arabic:* chaschchâsch, abû ennûm, abû nû mân, khash khash, khesh kash; *Chinese:* ying sou, ying tzu shu; *Dutch:* blauwmaan, papaver; *French:* pavot, pavot à opium, pavot blanc, pavot des jardins, oeilette, oeilete bleue; *German:* Mohn, Gartenmohn, Schlafmohn, Klatschrose, Mohnblume; *Hindi:* āfim, afiyun, abini, aphin, kasa kasa, kasch kasch, khus-khus, postaka; *Italian:* papavero, papavero indiano, papavero domestico, rosolaccio; *Japanese:* chishi, keshi, kshi; *Korean:* aphyonkkot, khaskhasa; *Mexico:* adormidera, amapola dei opie; *Portuguese:* papoula; *Russian:* mak, zahrodny mak, makojcka; *Sanskrit:* ahiphena, āphūka, khaskhasa; *Slovenian:* mak siaty; *Spanish:* ababa, adormidera, semilla de amapola; *Turkish:* arfuin, koknar; *Vietnamese:* a phub dung, a phien, anh tuc

Usage ▸ spice (frequently roasted); **product:** fatty oil

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ native and cultivated in Asia, Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Bärtels 1997; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Broszat 1992; Cheers 1997; Chizzola/Dobos 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Danert 1958; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Farrell 1985; Grey-Wilson 2000; Grümmer 1976; Hager 3, 1992; Hammer 1981; Hammer/Fritsch 1977; Hanelt 2001; Heeger/Poethke 1947; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kapoor 1995; Köhnlein 2003; Lewington 1990; Meshedani et al. 1990; Morris/Mackley 1999; NICPBP 1987; Norman 1991; Peters 1927; Pruthi 1976; Rätsch 1998; Rosengarten 1969; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Papaya communis *Noronha*

→ *Carica papaya L.*

Papaya vulgaris *DC.*

→ *Carica papaya L.*

PARINARIA Aubl. - Chrysobalanceae

Parinaria curatellifolium *Planch. ex Benth.*

Synonyms ▸ *Parinaria gardineri* Hemsl., *Parinaria mabolo* Oliv.
Common Names ▸ marbo cork tree, grys apple, mobola plum; *French:* parinaire, toutou blanc
Usage ▸ spice, applied piment
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Africa: Cameroon, from Senegal to Uganda, Sudan, southward to Zimbabwe; cultivated in tropical Africa and S America

Bois 1934; Hanelt 2001; v. Koenen 1996; Wiersema/León 1999

Parinaria gardineri *Hemsl.*

→ *Parinaria curatellifolium Planch. ex Benth.*

Parinaria mabolo *Oliv.*

→ *Parinaria curatellifolium Planch. ex Benth.*

PARKIA R.Br. - Mimosaceae (Leguminosae)

Parkia africana *R. Br.*

→ *Parkia biglobosa (Jacq.) R. Br. ex G. Don*

Parkia biglobosa *(Jacq.) R. Br. ex G. Don*

Synonyms ▸ *Mimosa biglobosa* Jacq., *Parkia africana* R. Br., *Parkia clappertonia* Keay
Common Names ▸ (West) African locustbean, stink bean; *Dutch:* stinkboon; *French:* arbre à farine, mimosa pourpre; *German:* Afrikanische Locustbohne, Dawa, Dawabaum, Nittabaum, Sudan-Kaffee; *Indonesien:* peté; *Portuguese:* farroba; *W Africa:* kpalug, nere sun, netige, niri
Usage ▸ pot-herb, especially for soups
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ W Africa, Gabun, W Sudan, native in W India

Aké Assi/Guinko 1991; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hagos 1962; Hager 2001; Neuwinger 1999; Oboh/Ekperigin 2004Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999

Parkia clappertonia *Keay*

→ *Parkia biglobosa (Jacq.) R.Br. ex G. Don.*

Parkia filicoidea *Welw.*

Common Names ▸ fernleafed nitta, West African locust bean; *German:* Farnblättriger Nitta, Westafrikanische Locustbohne
Usage ▸ flavoring for native dishes and soups
Parts Used ▸ seeds (pulverized)
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa

Uphof 1968

Parkia macrocarpa *Miq.*

→ *Parkia speciosa Hassk.*

Parkia speciosa *Hassk.*

Synonyms ▸ *Parkia macrocarpa* Miq.
Common Names ▸ peteh; *German:* Petehbohne; *Malaysian:* nyiring, petai; *Thai:* kato, sato, pa-tao
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Malaysia, Indonesia (Java)
Note ▸ The seeds have a garlic taste.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hagos 1962; Hager 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siemonsma/Piluek



Parkia speciosa, fruits

1993; Staesche 1972; Strauß 1969; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

P

PASTINACA L. - Parsnip - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Pastinaca esculenta *Salisb.*

→ *Pastinaca sativa L.*

Pastinaca sativa *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Anethum pastinaca* Wibel, *Pastinaca esculenta* Salisb., *Pastinaca sylvestris* Mill., *Pastinaca vulgaris* Bulbani, *Peucedanum sativum* Benth. et Hook., *Selinum pastinaca* Crantz

Common Names ▸ parsnip; *Arabic:* gazar abiad; *Chinese:* mei guo fang feng; *Dutch:* pastenaak; *French:* panais, pastenaque; *German:* Hammelmöhre, Maggipflanze, Pastinak; *Italian:* pastinaca, pastriciani, carota rossa; *Japanese:* paasunitpu; *Korean:* hjang-muu, tanminari; *Portuguese:* pastinaca, chirivia; *Russian:* pasternak, pasternak posevnoj; *Spanish:* chirivía, pastinaca

Usage ▸ pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ leaf, root

Distribution ▸ Europe, Near East, Caucasus, Iran, E, W Siberia, native in N and S America, Australia, New Zealand

Note ▸ The wild type has a sour root.

Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bois 1934; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Körber-Grohne 1989; Kubeczka/Stahl 1975; Loch 1993; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Stahl/Kubeczka 1979; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Pastinaca sylvestris *Mill.*

→ *Pastinaca sativa L.*

Pastinaca vulgaris *Bubani*

→ *Pastinaca sativa L.*

Paullinia asiatica *L.*

→ *Toddalia asiatica (L.) Lam.*

PECTIS L. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Pectis papposa *Harv. et A. Gray*

Common Names ▸ fetid marigold, chick weed; *German:* Stinkendes Mariegold

Usage ▸ flavoring by the Indians of New Mexico for meat

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ SW USA

Mabberly 1997; Uphof 1968

PEGANUM L. - Harmal, Harmel - Zygophyllaceae

Peganum harmala *L.*

Common Names ▸ African rue, Syrian rue, mountain rue, wild rue; *Egyptian:* besasa; *French:* harmel, péganion, rue sauvage; *German:* Harmel, Harmalbohne, Steppenraute, Syrische Raute; *India:* gorakh amli, harmal, marmara; *Italian:* peganum; *Russian:* garmala, mogil'nik; *Sanskrit:* harmala; *Spanish:* alharma, gamarza; *Turkish:* uzarih

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ N Africa, W tropical Africa, temperate Asia: India, Pakistan, Mongola; E, SE Europe: Turkey, native elsewhere

Alberts/Muller 2000; Dastur 1954; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hassan 1967; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Khubchandani/Srivastava 1989; Rätsch 1998; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiegele 2000; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004

PELARGONIUM L'Hérit. ex Ait. - Pelargonium, wrongly Geranium - Geraniaceae

About 100–120 fragrance *Pelargonium* sorts, varieties and hybrids used world wide.

Miller 1996; Rajeswara et al. 2001; Wiegele 2000

Pelargonium abrotanum *(L.f.) Jacq.*

Common Names ▸ southern (wood) geranium; *German:* Wermutgeranie

Usage ▸ flavoring

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ S Africa

Huxley et al. 1992

Pelargonium alchemilloides *(L.) L'Hérit.*

Common Names ▸ peach geranium; *German:* Pfirsisch-pelargonie

Usage ▸ flavoring

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Huxley et al. 1992

Pelargonium asperum *Willd.*

Pelargonium x graveolens L'Herit. ex Ait.

Pelargonium capitatum *auct.*

Pelargonium capitatum (L.) Ait. x Pelargonium radens Moore

Pelargonium capitatum *(L.) Ait.* x Pelargonium radens *Moore*

Synonyms ▸ *Pelargonum capitatum* auct., *Pelargonium radens* auct., *Pelargonium roseum* auct.

Common Names ▸ rose scented geranium, rose geranium, rose pelargonium; *Chinese:* xiang ye; *French:* geranium rosat; *German:* Rosenduftgeranie; *Italian:* geranio rosa, giraniu; *Russian:* geran rosovaja; *Spanish:* malva rosa, geranio de olor

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil (rose-scented 'Geranium oil')

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ S Africa

Note ▸ The species has a distinct fragrance of rose-like odor. The plant have been cultivated on the island of Réunion since 1886.

Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Uphof 1968; Wiegele 2000; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Pelargonium x citrosum *Voigt ex Sprague*

Common Names ▸ citrosa geranium, mosquito plant, Robert's lemon rose; *German:* Citrosa-Geranie
Usage ▸ flavoring for tea, cakes
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ only cultivated

Erhardt et al. 2002

Pelargonium crispum *(Berg.) L'Hérit. ex Ait.*

Synonyms ▸ *Geranium crispum* Berg., *Geranium crispum* Kuntze
Common Names ▸ lemon geranium, curled leaved cranesbill; *German:* Orangenpelargonie, Zitronenpelargonie
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Africa, also cultivated
Note ▸ Cultivated for its lemon-scented oil from the leaves.

Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Wiegele 2000; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Geranium crispum *Kuntze*

Geranium crispum (Berg.) L'Herit. ex Ait.

Pelargonium x fragrans *(Poir.) Willd.*

Synonyms ▸ *Geranium fragrans* Poir., *Pelargonium exstipulatum* (Cav.) L'Hér. ex Ait. x *Pelargonium odorarissimum* L'Hérit. ex Ait.
Common Names ▸ nutmeg scented geranium; *German:* Duftpelargonie, Muskatpelargonie; *Italian:* geranio odoroso
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Africa: Capeland, also cultivated?

Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiegele 2000

Pelargonium x graveolens *L'Hérit. ex Ait.*

Synonyms ▸ *Geranium graveolens* Thunb., *Pelargonium asperum* Willd.
Common Names ▸ Bourbon geranium, rose geranium, rose pelargonium, sweet scented geranium; *French:* bec de grue, pelargonium rosat; *German:* Rosengeranie, Zitronenpelargonie; *Indonesian:* daun ambré; *Italian:* erba cancella, geranio odoroso; *Pilipino:* malvarosa;
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Africa, southern tropical Africa, also cultivated
Note ▸ The true species is mint scented.

Bourton 1968; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Demarne/van der Walt 1989; Demarne et al. 1993; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gupta et al. 2001; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Manik/Sampath 1981; Oyen/Dung 1999; Prakasa Rao et al. 1995; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sangwan et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Webb 1984; Wiegele 2000; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Pelargonium x limoneum *Sweet*

Common Names ▸ English finger-bowl geranium
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Africa
Note ▸ The plant is a hybrid from lemon geranium (*Pelargonium crispum* [Berg.] L'Hérít. ex Ait.).

Small 1997

Pelargonium odoratissimum *(L.) L'Hérit. ex Ait.*

Synonyms ▸ *Geranium odoratissimum* L., *Geranium odoratum* Burm.
Common Names ▸ apple scented geranium, nutmeg geranium; *French:* pélargonium citronne, geranium-rosat; *German:* Apfelduft-Pelargonie, Rosenstorchschnabel, Zitronenpelargonie; *Italian:* geranio odoroso, geranio incenso, malva d'Egitto; *Korean:* hyangkkotauk, yangauk; *Russian:* pelargonija duschistaja; *Spanish:* geranio malva; geranio de rosa, pelargonio

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Africa, cultivated: France, Spain, Brazil
Note ▸ The true species is apple-scented.

Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kolodziej et al. 1995; Kumar 2001; Mors/Rizzini 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiegele 2000; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Pelargonium papilionaceum *Ait.*

Common Names ▸ butterfly geranium; *Dutch:* vlinder pelargonium; *German:* Schmetterlings-Pelargonie
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Africa
Note ▸ The plant has a fruity lemon-scented aroma

Pelargonium radens *auct.*

Pelargonium capitatum (L.) Ait. x Pelargonium radens Moore

Pelargonium radens *H.E. Moore*

Synonyms ▸ *Geranium revolutum* Jacq.
Common Names ▸ mint geranium, balsam (scented) geranium; *German:* Minzpelargonie, Balsampelargonie
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil ('mawah oil' in Kenya)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Africa: Cape, cultivated in Kenya
Note ▸ The true species has a mint-scented odor.

Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kolodziej et al. 1995; Roth/Kormann 1997; Small 1997; Wiegele 2000; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Pelargonium refeniforme *Curtis*

Common Names ▸ African umckaloebo
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Africa, Capeland
Note ▸ The essential oil has a high cumarin content (~0,5%). The root is used as a medicinal plant.

Hanelt 2001; Kolodziej et al. 1995; Miller 1996

Pelargonium roseum *auct.*

Pelargonium capitatum (L.) Ait. x Pelargonium radens Moore

Pelargonium sidoides *DC.*

Common Names ▸ African umckaloeba
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ S Africa, Capeland
Note ▸ The essential oil has a high content of cumarin (~0,5%). The root is used as a medicinal plant.

Hanelt 2001; Gensthaler 2003; Kolodziej et al. 1995; Wyk et al. 2004

Pelargonium tomentosum *Jacq.*

Common Names ▸ peppermint scented geranium; *German:* Pfefferminzgeranie, Pfefferminzpelargonie
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil;
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Africa, in W Europe, Morocco and N America cultivated
Note ▸ The peppermint-scented essential oil has a high mentone content.

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kolodziej et al. 1995; Roth/Kormann 1997; Small 1997; Wiegele 2000; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

PENTADIPLANDRA Baill. - Pentadiplandraceae (Capparidaceae)

Pentadiplandra brazzeana *Baill.*

Common Names ▸ *Congo:* kikamu, kikuolo, ngama, nguza
Usage ▸ sauce spice
Parts Used ▸ root (powder)
Distribution ▸ tropical W Africa, Cameroon, Congo, Gabon

Mabberly 1997; Neuwinger 1999

PEPEROMIA Ruiz et Pav. – Radiator Plant - Piperaceae (Peperomiaceae)

Peperomia peepuloides *A. Dietr.*

Piper peepuloides (A. Dietr.) Roxb.

Peperomia pellucida *(L.) H.B.K.*

Synonyms ▸ *Piper concinnum* Haw., *Piper pellucidum* L.
Common Names ▸ pepper elder, rabbit ear; *Brazil (Portuguese):* comida-de-jaboti, maria-mole, ximbuí; *Cuban:* yerba de la plata; *German:* Durchscheinender Pfeffer; *Peru:* sacha-yuyu; *Pilipino:* olasiman ihalas, ikmong bata; *Thai:* phak krasang
Usage ▸ spice (in W Africa and Thailand)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ tropical America, native in many tropical areas: W Africa, Thailand

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Mors et al. 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Villamar et al. 1994; Wierema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

PERILLA L. - Perilla - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Perilla arguta *Benth.*

Common Names ▸ *Japanese:* shiso
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Japan, China

Small 1997; Uphof 1968

Perilla citriodora *L.*

Common Names ▸ lemon egoma, lemon perilla; *German:* Zitronenperilla
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India
Note ▸ This species is listed as *Perilla frutescens* (L.) Britton var. *citriodora*.

Facciola 1990; Hanelt 2001; Honda et al. 1990, 1994, 1996; Ito/Honda 1996; Nitta et al. 2003; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 7, 1966

Perilla frutescens *(L.) Britton*

Synonyms ▸ *Melissa maxima* Ard., *Mentha perilloides* Lam., *Ocimum crispum* Thunb., *Ocimum frutescens* L., *Perilla nankins* Decne., *Perilla nankins* (Lour.) Spreng., *Perilla ocymoides* L.
Common Names ▸ beefsteak plant, perilla, perilla mint, purple mint, Chinese basil, Thai basil; *Chinese:* hsiang sui, su-tzu su, tzu su, zi su ye; *French:* pérille; *German:* Schwarznessel, Öl-Perilla, Thai-Basilikum; *Hindi:* bhanjira, hanshi; *Japanese:* ao-shiso, shiso (green perilla), aka shiso egoma (red perilla); *Korean:* chajogi, tŭlkkae; *Russian:* perilla, sudsa; *Vietnamese:* rau tia to, tai to
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil, flavoring of sweet tobacco, sauces, chewing gum and candy
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ Himalayas, N India to N Myanmar, China, Japan, also cultivated in Ukraine, China, Ja-

pan, Korea, Vietnam, E USA, S Russia, Iran, occasionally SE and C Europe

Note ▸ A red *Akajiso* and green *Aojiso* variegated ornamental variety is available under several names. The roasted seed with or without chillies, also the flowering tops are ground into a paste and served as chutney.

Aritomi et al. 1985; Arora/Padney 1996; Byun et al. 1985; Cheers 1997; Clebsch 1997; Dönmez 2002; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fiegert-Seibt 2001; Fjita/Nakayama 1993; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hay/Waterman 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hondo et al. 1990, 1994, 1996; Ito/Honda 1996; Kameoka/Nishikawa 1976; Kang et al. 1992; Koezuka et al. 1986; Krauß et al. 2004; Kuebal/Tucker 1988; Larkom 1991; Longvah/Doesthale 1991; Lück 2000; Makino 1914; Misra/Husain 1987; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Yuba et al. 1995; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Perilla nankins *Decne.*

Perilaa frutescens (L.) Britton

Perilla nankins *(Lour.) Spreng.*

Perilla frutescens (L.) Britton

Perilla ocymoides *L.*

Perilla frutescens (L.) Britton

PEROVSKIA Karel Perovskia - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Perovskia abrotanoides *Karel*

Common Names ▸ Caspian sage, Russian sage; *Chinese:* fen yoa kua; *French:* pérovskia; *German:* Lederschnittige Perovskie, Russischer Salbei; *Russian:* perovskija polynnaja

Usage ▸ flavoring (sporadically); **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Himalayas, Afghanistan, Tibet, Turkmenistan; cultivated in the Crimea



Perovskia abrotanoides, flowering

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Nigam et al. 1969; Schultze-Motel 1986; Younos et al. 1972

Perovskaja atriplicifilia *Benth.*

Common Names ▸ Pamir sage, silver sage; *Chinese:* lin li ye, fen yoa kua; *French:* Perovskia à feuilles; *German:* Silberperovskie, Pamirsalbei

Usage ▸ flavoring (sporadically); **product**: essential oil.

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ Afghanistan, Pakistan, Himalayas, Tibet

Ali et al. 2001; Dabiri/Sefidkon 2001; Jassbi et al. 1999; Mucciarelli et al. 1993; Pourmortazavi et al. 2003; Rao 1926; Sefidkon et al. 1997; Younos et al. 1972

Perovskia scrophulariifolia *Bunge*

Common Names ▸ wrinkled perovskia; *French:* ridé pérovskia; *German:* Runzlige Perovskie

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ China, India, W Asia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt et al. 2001; Mucciarelli et al. 1993

PERSEA Mill. - Avocado - Lauraceae

Persea borbonia *(L.) Raf.*

Common Names ▸ red bay, sweet bay; *German:* Bourbon-Lorbeer
Usage ▸ condiment for soups
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S, SE USA

Uphof 1968

PERSICARIA (L.) Mill. - Smart weed - Polygonaceae

Persicaria hydropiper *(L.) Opiz*

Synonyms ▸ *Polygonum gracile* R.Br., *Polygonium hydropiper* L.
Common Names ▸ red cress, smartweed, water pepper; *French:* poivre d'eau; *German:* Wasserpfeffer-Knöterich, Pfefferknöterich, Pfefferkraut, Scharfer Knöterich, Vietnamesischer Koriander (very rarely); *Indonesian:* cacabean, si tuba sawah; *Japanese:* ma tade, yanagi tade; *Malaysian:* daun senahun, rumput tuboh, tube seluwang; *Pilipino:* agagat, buding, tuba; *Russian:* gorez peretschnyj, perez wodjanoj; *Thai:* pha chi mi, phak phai nam; *Vietnamese:* rau râm
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, N Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Turkey, Caucasus, Iran; Asia: Himalayas, China; Japan, Sri Lanka, Indochina, Malaysia; Australia; N America: Alaska, Canada
Note ▸ The leaves have a peppery taste.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Larkcom 1991; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Persicaria maculata *(Rafin.) S.F. Gray*

→ *Polygonum persicaria L.*

Persicaria odorata *(Lour.) Soják*

Synonyms ▸ *Polygonum odoratum* Lour.
Common Names ▸ laksa leaf, Cambodian mint, Vietnamese coriander, knotweed; *Cambodian:* chi krassang tomhom; *French:* renouée odorante; *German:* Vietnamesischer Koriander, Wohlriechender Knöterich; *Italian:* bistorrta; *Korean:* tunggulle; *Laos:* phak phè:w; *Malaysian:* daun laksa, daun kesum; *Thai:* chanchom, homchan, phak phai; *Vietnamese:* nghé, rau râm, chi krassang tomhom
Usage ▸ spice, pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ SE Asia, Indochina, cultivated in S Vietnam and Cambodia
Note ▸ The herb has a peppery taste.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; hanelt 2001; Hutton 1998; Kuebal/Tucker 1998; Ogle et al. 2003; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Vidal 1967; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Persicaria pubescens *(Blume) Hara*

Synonyms ▸ *Polygonum leptostachium* de Bruyn, *Polygonium pubescens* Blume, *Polygonium roettleri* Merr. non Roth.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Flaumiger Knöterich; *Indonesian:* siok-siok-rangan, tuboh lalap, tuboh perpancej; *Malaysian:* kelima paya, kesuma tebok selydang
Usage ▸ seasoning
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ SE Asia (India), Taiwan, Japan, Java, Sumatra

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999

PETASITES Mill. - Butterbur - Asteraceae (Composites)

Petasites albus *(L.) Gaertn*

Common Names ▸ white butterbur; *French:* pértasite blanc; *German:* Weiße Pestwurz
Usage ▸ spice (as salt when shortage)
Parts Used ▸ plant ash
Distribution ▸ Europe, Balkan countries, Turkey, Caucasus

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993; Schnelle 1999

Petasites hybridus *G. Gaertn., B. Mey. et Scherb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Petasites officinalis* Moench
Common Names ▸ butterbur, umbrella; *French:* pétasite vulgaire; *German:* Gemeine Pestwurz, Rote Pestwurz; *Italian:* farfaraccio; *Russian:* podbel, belokopytnik
Usage ▸ spice (as salt when shortage)
Parts Used ▸ plant ash
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, native in N America

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischmann 2003; Loch 1993; Wyk et al. 2004

Petasites japonica *(Sieb. et Zucc.) Maxim.*

Synonyms ▸ *Nardosmia japonica* Sieb. et Zucc., *Petasites liukiuensis* Kitam
Common Names ▸ butterbur, bog rhubarb, Japanese butterbur, sweet coltsfoot; *Chinese:* feng dou cai; *Dutch:* Japans hoefblad; *French:* pétasitès japonais; *German:* Japanische Pestwurz; *Italian:* farfaraccio giapponese; *Japanese:* atikabuki, fuki; *Korean:* mowi; *Portuguese:* petaside japonès; *Spanish:* fárfara japonesa
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ flower bud
Distribution ▸ China, Japan, Korea, Sachalin, Ryukyu Island

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kays/Dias 1995; Uphof 1968

Petasites liukiuensis *Kitam*

▸ *Petasites japonica (Sieb. et Zucc.) Maxim.*

Petasites officinalis *Moench*

▸ *Petasites hybridus (L.) G. Gaertn., B. Mey. et Scherb.*

Petasites palmata *Gray.*

Common Names ▸ palmata butterbur, sweet coltsfoot; *German:* Süße Pestwurz
Usage ▸ spice (as salt)
Parts Used ▸ plant ash
Distribution ▸ N America

Uphof 1968

Petasites paradoxus *(Retz.) Baumg.*

Common Names ▸ alpes butterbur; *German:* Alpen-Pestwurz
Usage ▸ spice (as salt if shortage)
Parts Used ▸ plant ash
Distribution ▸ Europe: Spain, France, Italy, Germany, Bosnia, Serbia, Romania, mountains

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993

Petasites speciosa *(Nutt.) Piper*

Usage ▸ spice (as salt)
Parts Used ▸ plant ash
Distribution ▸ British Columbia to California

Uphof 1968

Petasites spurius *(Retz.) Rehb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Petasites tomentosus* DC.
Common Names ▸ like felt butterbur; *German:* Filzige Pestwurz
Usage ▸ spice (as salt if shortage)
Distribution ▸ Europe, W Siberia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993

Petasites tomentosus *DC.*

Petasites spurius (Retz.) Rehb.

PETIVERIA Bl. ex L. - Phytolaccaceae

Petiveria alliaceae *L.*

Common Names ▸ erva-pipi, erva-de-guiné, erva-dàlho, guiné, pipi, tipi
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Amazonia to Rio de Janeiro and Mato Grosso
Note ▸ The plant has a garlic-like odor and taste.

Adesogan 1974; Mors et al. 2000; Szczpznski et al. 1972

PETROSELINUM Hill - Parsley - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Petroselinum crispum *(Mill.) Nym.*

Synonyms ▸ *Apium crispum* Mill., *Apium petroselinum* L., *Carum petroselinum* Benth. et Hook., *Petroselinum hortense* Hoffm., *Petroselinum vulgare* J. Hill,
Common Names ▸ parsley; *Arabic:* bagdunis, makdunis; *Chinese:* yang yan sui; *Dutch:* peterselie; *French:* persil; *German:* Gartenpetersilie, Krause Petersilie, Peterling, Petersilling; *Hindi:* ajmood, pitar saleri; *Italian:* prezzemolo; *Japanese:* paseri; *Korean:* hyangminari, kopsilminari; *Malaysian:* pasli; *Portuguese:* salsa, salsinha; *Russian:* petruschka; *S Africa:* pieterselie; *Spanish:* perejil; *Thai:* phak chee; *Turkish:* maïdanos; *Vietnamese:* rau mui tay
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil. (is used in commercial food flavoring)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ the natural range as a wild plant is doubtful; originated probably in the Mediterranean region or W Asia, cultivated and native in Europe
Note ▸ Parsley is one of the most important culinary herbs. Beware: confusion with fool's parsley; *French:* petite ciguë; *German:* Hundpetersilie; *Russian:* kokorisch, sobatschja petruschka (*Aethusa cynapium* L.).

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Alberts/Muller 2000; Apeland 1971; Bärtels 1997; Berger 3, 1952; 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Broda et al. 2001; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Danert 1959; Davidson 1999; Díaz-Maroto et al 2002a; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Farrell 1985; Feldheim 1999; Grisebach/Billuber 1967; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 3, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Heroklots 1972; Herrmann 1997; Hoppe 1949; Kasting et al. 1972; Lopez et al. 1999; MacLeod et al. 1985; Mansfeld 1962; Manderfeld et al. 1997; Masanetz/Grosch 1998; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Newall et al. 1966; Opdyke 1975b; Paillan-Legue 1987; Petropoulos et al. 2004; Pino et al. 1997b; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Porker 1989; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Rätsch 1998; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sfikas 1999; Simon/Quinn 1988; Stahl/Jork 1964; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Usher 1968; Vernon/Richard 1983; Villamar et al. 1994; Wagner/Hölzl 1968; Warncke 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Petroselinum crispum *(Mill.) Nym.* var. crispum

Synonyms ▸ *Petroselinum sativum* Hoffm.
Common Names ▸ common parsley, double curled parsley, *Arabic:* madanous; *Chinese:* yang yan sui; *Dutch:* peterselieblad; *French:* persil, persil commun; *German:* Blattpetersilie, Krause Petersilie; *Italian:* prezzemolo; *Japanese:* paserii; *Malaysian:* daun pasli; *Portuguese:* salsa, salsa commum, salsinha; *Russian:* petruschka listovaja; *Spanish:* perejil
Usage ▸ spice, seasoning, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf fresh, dry, dehydrated or frozen
Distribution ▸ only cultivated
Note ▸ There is much further variability, especially in leaf size, shape and dissection patterns.

Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Francis/Isaksen 1989; Hanelt 2001; Ihrig 1993; Jung et al. 1992; Masanetz/Grosch 1998; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999

Petroselinum crispum *(Mill.) Hoffm.* **var. radicosum** *(Alef.) Danert*

Synonyms ▸ *Apium latifolium* Mill., *Apium tuberosum* Bernh. ex Rchb.
Common Names ▸ turnip-rooted parsley, Hamburg parsley; *Arabic:* madanous leefty; *Chinese:* gen xiang qin; *Dutch:* knolpeterselie; *French:* persil à grosse racine, persil tubéreux; *German:* Wurzelpetersilie, Knollenpeterilie; *Italian:* prezzèmolo tuberoso; *Japanese:* ne-paserii; *Portuguese:* salsa tuberosa; *Russian:* petruschka kornevaja; *Spanish:* perejil grande, perejil hamburgo, perejil tuberoso
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring.
Parts Used ▸ taproot, leaf
Distribution ▸ only cultivated

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Mansfeld 1962; Nitz et al. 1990; Paillan-Legue 1987; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986

Petroselinum hortense *Hoffm.*

▸ *Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nym.*

Petroselinum sativum *Hoffm.*

▸ *Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nym. convar. crispum*

Petroselinum vulgare *J. Hill*

▸ *Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nym.*

PEUCEDANUM L. - Hog's Fennel - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Peucedanum graveolens *(L.) Hiern.*

▸ *Anethum graveolens L.*

Peucedanum nagpurensis *Prain*

Usage ▸ spice, applied like coriander
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India: Bilhar, Orissa, W Bengal

Arora/Pandey 1996; Uphof 1968

Peucedanum ostruthium *(L.) W.D.J. Koch*

Synonyms ▸ *Imperatoria ostruthium* L.
Common Names ▸ hogfennel, master wort, pellitory of Spain; *French:* impératoire, benjoin des pays, peucédan ostrote; *German:* Meisterwurz(el), Kaiserwurz(el), Ostruz; *Italian:* imperatoria, erba rena, elafobosco erba rena; *Russian:* zarskij koren', kornewistsche zarskogo kostylja; *Spanish:* imperatoria;
Usage ▸ spice for green cheese and drinks
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ Europe: France, Iberia, C Europe, EC Europe: Crimea; N America

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Charalambous 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999 Hoppe 1949; Mansfeld 1962; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Usher 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Peucadanum sativum *Benth. Et Hook.*

▸ *Pastinaca sativa L.*

Peucadanum sowa *(Roxb. ex Fleming) Kurz*

▸ *Anethum graveolens L.*

Peucedanum palustre *(L.) Moench*

Synonyms ▸ *Selinum palustre* L., *Selinum sylvestre* L.
Common Names ▸ milk parsley; *German:* Sumpf-Haarstrang
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ Europe: Iberia; Asia, W Siberia

Note ▸ In some Slavic countries the roots are used as a substitute for ginger (*Zingiber officinalis* Rosc.).

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999; Upof 1968

PEUMUS Molina - Boldo - Monimiaceae

Peumus boldus *Mol.*

Synonyms ▸ *Boldus boldus* (Molina) Lyons; *Peumus boldus* (Molina) Lyons, *Peumus chilensi* Schult. et Schult., *Peumus fragrans* Ruiz & Pav.

Common Names ▸ boldo (leaf); *French:* boldo, feuille de boldo; *German:* Boldoblätter; *Italian:* foglia di boldo; *Spanish:* hoja de boldo

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Chile, cultivated: Algeria

Charalambous 1994; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Krug/Borkowski 1965; Mansfeld 1962; Newall et al. 1996; Ochoa/Alfonso 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Rätsch 1992, 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Urzúa/Acuña 1983; Wolters 1994; Wyk et al. 2004

Peumus boldus *(Molina) Lyons*

→ *Peumus boldus Molina*

Peumus chilensis *Schult et Schult.*

→ *Peumus boldus Molina*

Peumus fragrans *Ruiz & Pav.*

→ *Peumos boldus Molina*

Phaeomeria magnifica *(Risc.) K. Schum.*

→ *Etlingera eliator (Jack) R.M. Sm.*

Philenoptera laxiflora *(Guill. Et Perrot) G. Robert*

→ *Lonchocarpus caynescens (Schum. et Thonn.) Benth*

PHLOMIS L. - Lamiacea (Labiatae)

Phlomis olivieri *Benth*

Common Names ▸ Jerusalem sage; *German:* Oliver-Brandkraut, Oliver-Strauchnessel; Jerusalem Salbei

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ Israel, Iran, Caucasus

Mirza/Nik 2003

Phyla scaberrima *(Juss. ex Pers.) Moldente*

→ *Lippia dulcis Trevier.*

PHYLLANTHUS L. – Foliage Flower - Euphorbiaceae

Phyllanthus emblica *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cicca emblica* Kurz, *Emblica officinalis* Gaertn.,

Common Names ▸ emblic, emblic myrobalan, Indian gooseberry, Malacca tree; *Arabic:* amlag, as sanânir; *Chinese:* an mo le, yü kan tzu; *French:* myrobalan emblic; *German:* Ambla, Myrobalane; *Hindi:* amla, amlika, oanla; *Javanese:* kemloko, maloko; *Malaysian:* laka, melaka, asam melaka; *Sanskrit:* adiphala dhatri, amalaka; *Vietnamese:* kam lam, me rùng

Usage ▸ spice and for the production of vinegar

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ tropical Asia, also cultivated in India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Malaysia

Agarwal 1990; Encke et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Morton 1960;

Schenk/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1994c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

Phyllanthus llanosi *Müll. Arg.*

Glochidion llanosi Müll.

PHYSALIS L. Lantern plant - Solanaceae

Physalis philadelphia *Lam.*

Synonyms ▸ *Physalis ixocarpa* auct.
Common Names ▸ tomatillo, ground cherry, jam cherry, husk tomatillo, purple gooseberry; *Chinese:* mao suan jiang; *French:* alkénge du Mexico, coquerct, tomate frais; *German:* Mexikanische Blasenkirsche, Tomatl; *Mexico:* tomatillo, miltomato, tomate de cáscara, tomate verde, tulumisi; *Portuguese:* nultomato: *Spanish:* tomate de cáscara, tomate verde
Usage ▸ spice (of sauces)
Parts Used ▸ ripe fruit
Distribution ▸ Mexico, Meso-America, widely cultivated and native

Anon. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Villamar et al. 1994

Physalis pubescens *L.*

Common Names ▸ downy ground cherry, dwarf cape gooseberry, ground cherry, strawberry tomato; *Brazil (Portuguese):* camapu, camaru, joá-poca; *Chinese:* ku zhi; *German:* Flaumige Blasenkirsche; *Mexico:* tomate de cáscara, guatomate, tomate silvestre, tomatillo de campo
Usage ▸ condiment, flavoring for sauces
Parts Used ▸ ripe fruit
Distribution ▸ N America: Canada, N USA; West Indies, tropical America, Mexico, Asia, native in S Russia, S Africa

Anon. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Rätsch 1998; Uphof 1968

Picraena excelsa *Lindl.*

Picrasma excelsa (Sw.) Planch.

PICRASMA Bl. - Bitter wood - Simaroubaceae

Picrasma ailanthoides *(Bunge) Planch.*

Picrasma quassioides (D. Don) Benn.

Picrasma excelsa *(Sw.) Planch.*

Synonyms ▸ *Picraena excelsa* Lindl.
Common Names ▸ bitterwood, Jamaica quassia, quassia wood, *French:* bois noyar, peste à poux; *German:* Jamaika-Bitterholz, Jamaika-Quassia; *Slovenian:* kvasia
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ wood
Distribution ▸ Caribbean: Jamaica, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Meso-America, NS America, Venezuela

Charalambous 1994; Craze 2002; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

Picrasma quassioides *(D. Don) Benn*

Synonyms ▸ *Nima quassioides* Buch-Ham., *Picrasma ailanthoides* (Bunge) Planch.
Common Names ▸ bitterwood, quassia wood, *German:* Bitterholz; *India:* tithai, tithu, tutai; *Japanese:* nijaki,
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ wood
Distribution ▸ India, N China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hoppe 1949; NICPBP 1987; Uphof 1968



Picrasma excelsa, flowering

PICRIS L. - Bitter herb, Oxtungue - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Picris hieracioides *L.*

Common Names ▸ hawkweed, hawk picris; *German:* Gewöhnliches Bitterkraut
Usage ▸ pot-herb (India)
Parts Used ▸ aromatic young leaf, shoot
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, E, W Siberia, Amur, Kamchatka, C Asia, Himalayas (Kashmir), China, India, Korea, Japan, native elsewhere

Arora/Padney 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Kumar 2003; Wiersema/León 1999

PILEA Lindl. – Artillery Plant - Urticaceae

Pilea melastomoides *Bl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Pilea trinervia* Wight; *Urtica melastomoides* Poir.
Common Names ▸ black throated artillery plant; *German:* Schwarzschlundige Kanonierblume
Usage ▸ seasoning (in India)
Parts Used ▸ young leaf, and shoot
Distribution ▸ S India, Sri Lanka, China, E Asia, W Java
Note ▸ The young leaves have an aromatic taste.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

Pilea trinervia *Wight.*

→ *Pilea melastomoides Bl.*

PIMENTA Lindl. - Allspice - Myrtaceae

Pimenta acris *(Sw.) Kostel.*

→ *Pimenta racemosa* (*Mill.) J.W. Moore*

Pimenta dioica *(L.) Merr.*

Synonyms ▸ *Eugenia pimenta* DC., *Myrtus pimenta* L., *Pimenta officinalis* Lindl.; *Pimenta vulgaris* Lindl.
Common Names ▸ allspice, clove pepper, English spice, Jamaican pepper, pimento; *Arabic:* bahar; *Dutch:* pimenta, Jamaica peper; *French:* piment, piment des anglais, toute épice, piment de la Jamaique, piment des Anglais, quatre-épice, également appelé, poivre gireflé, poivre de la Jamaïque; *German:* Allerleigewürz, Englischgewürz, Jamaikapfeffer, Nelkenpfeffer, Neugewürz, Piment; *India:* kabab cheene; *Italian:* pimento, pimento inglese, pepe della Giamaica, pepe garofanato; *Portuguese:* pimenta da Jamaica; *Russian:* Jamajskij perez, wosditschnij perez; ormusch, piment; *Slovenian:* nové

korenie; *Spanish:* malequeta, pimiento de Jamaica, pimienta inglesa

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil (pimento oil)

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ Mexico, C America, West Indies, Grenada, Guatamala, Honduras, Cuba, Brazil, also cultivated

Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Bourton 1968; Burkill 4, 1997; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Fuentes 1986; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Lück 2000; Maistr 1964; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Oberdieck 1989; Pino/Rosada 1996; Pino et al. 1989a; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pursglove 1968; Rosengarten 1969; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Smith/Beck 1984; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Pimenta dioica *(L.) Merr.* var. tabasco

Synonyms ▸ *Eugenia tabasco* G. Don

Common Names ▸ Mexican pimento, Tabasco pimento; *French:* poivre de Chiappa; *German:* Mexico Piment, Tabasco-Piment;

Usage ▸ spice (locally)

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ C America, SE Mexico

Melchior/Kastner 1974; Seidemann 1993; Teuscher 2003

Pimenta grandiflora *St. Hil.*

Common Names ▸ great piment; *Brazil (Portuguese):* cerrado; *German:* Großblütiger Nelkenpfeffer; *Portuguese:* pimenta de bugre

Usage ▸ spice (for meat)

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ tropical America: Brazil

Mors/Rizzini 1966

Pimenta officinalis *Lindl.*

Pimenta dioica (L.) Merr.

Pimenta racemosa *(Mill.) J.W. Moore*

Synonyms ▸ *Pimenta acris* (Sw.) Kostel.

Common Names ▸ bayrum (tree), West Indian bay; *German:* Bayrum(baum), Kronpiment

Usage ▸ falsification of all or English spice (*Pimenta dioica* [L.] Merr.)

Parts Used ▸ fruit; **product**: essential oil

Distribution ▸ Indonesia; W Indies: Jamaica, Puerto Rico; Venezuela, Guayana; Africa: Cameroon

Note ▸ Cultivated for essential oil distilled from the leaves.

Abaul et al. 1995; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Pimenta vulgaris *Lindl.*

Pimenta dioica (L.) Merr.

PIMPINELLA L. - Burnet Saxifrage - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Pimpinella anisetum *Boiss. et Balansa*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Anis-Bibernelle

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ Turkey

Davis 1972; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986;

Pimpinella anisoides *V. Brig.*

Synonyms ▸ *Pimpinella gussonii* Presl.

Common Names ▸ *Italian:* anice selvatico, cinninielli

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ E Italy, Sicily

Hammer et al. 2000; Hanelt 2001

Pimpinella anisum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Anisum vulgare* Gaertn., *Anisum officinarum* Moench, *Apium anisum* (L.) Crantz, *Carum anisum* (L.) Baill.

Common Names ▸ anise, anise seed, aniseed, common anise, sweet cumin; *Arabic:* habba helwa, yanîsun; *Chinese:* huei hsiang; *French:* anis, anis vert, boucage, pimpinelle; *German:* Anis, Brotsame, Süßer Kümmel; *Indonesian:* jinten manis; *Italian:* anice verde; *Javanese:* mungfi, adismanis; *Malaysian:* jintan manis, jeramanis; *Russian:* anis, anizet, ganis; *Slovenian:* aníz; *Spanish:* anís verde; *Turkish:* anason

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil (anise oil), used in the spirit industry: "Aguardiente", "Anisette", "Ouzo", "Raki", "Kulüp", "Altinbis", "Yen", French "Pastis", etc.

Parts Used ▸ seed (fruit)

Distribution ▸ W Asia, Egypt, native in Europe

Note ▸ In Germany used with caraway, coriander and fennel and sold as "bread spice".

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Ballarin/Ballarin 1972; Berger 3, 1952; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bohn et al. 1989; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Chandler/Hawkes 1984; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Craze 2002; Czygan 1992; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Embong et al. 1977; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Fincke 1963; Fujimatu et al. 2003; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hondelmann 2002; Kämpf/Steinegger 1974; Karaali/Başoğlu 1995; Kubeczka 1985; Kubeczka et al. 1976; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Newall et al. 1996; Norman 1991; Ondarza/Sachez 1990; Peter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Rodrigues et al. 2003; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Santos et al. 1998; Schenck/Nauendorf 1966; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Pimpinella bulbocastanum *Jessen*

→ *Bunium bulbocastanum L.*

Pimpinella heyneana *Wall. ex Kurz*

Common Names ▸ Heyne burnet; *German:* Heyne-Bibernelle

Usage ▸ condiment

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ in the hills of Deccan Island

Arora/Pandey 1996; Ochse/van den Brink 1931; Siemonsma/Piuek 1993

Pimpinella major *(L.) Huds.*

Common Names ▸ greater burnet saxifrage; *French:* grand boucage; *German:* Große Bibernelle, Deutsche Theriakwurzel, Pfefferwurzel; *Italian:* pimpinella

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ root

Distribution ▸ Europe, Caucasus

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Loch 1993; Schönfelder 2001; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wyk et al. 2004

Pimpinella saxifraga *L.*

Common Names ▸ common burnet saxifrage, garden burnet, burnet saxifrage; *French:* petit boucage, pimprenelle; persail de bouc; *German:* Kleine Bibernelle, Pfefferwurzel, Pimpernelle, Pimpinelle, Bockspetersilie, Deutsche or Weiße Theriakwurzel; *Italian:* pimpinella minore, tragoselino; *Russian:* bedrenekamnelomka, bodrez; *Spanish:* pimpinela blanca, saxifraga menor

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ root

Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, W Iran, W and E Siberia, C Asia, native in N America, New Zealand

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bohn 1991; Bois 1934; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Koschtschejew 1990; Kubeszka/Bohn 1985; Loch 1993; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

PINUS L. - Pine - Pinaceae

Pinus maderiensis *Tenore*

Pinus pinea L.

Pinus pinea *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Pinus maderiensis* Tenore

Common Names ▸ pine seed, pine nut, Indian nut, pignolies, pignolia-nut, stone pine, umbrella pine; *Arabic:* snober; *Dutch:* pijnkern; *French:* pignes, pin pignon, pin parasol; *German:* Pignoli, Pinienkern, Piniennuss, Piniensamen, Pinoli, Indianernuss, Schirmkiefer, Zirbelnuss; *Italian:* pino domestica, pino da pinola, pignolia; *Portuguese:* pinheiro manso; *Russian:* sosna pinja; *Spanish:* piñoero

Usage ▸ flavoring (meat, poultry, salad, cake, pudding) and food

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ W Asia, Europe: France, Iberian, Italian and Balkan Peninsulas, Turkey, cultivated: elsewhere in the Mediterranean region

Bärtels 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Hanelt 2001; Harrison 1992; Hepper 1992; Lück 2000; Meremdi 1957; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Seidemann 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Trueb 1998a; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

PIPER L. - Pepper - Piperaceae

Piper aduncum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Artanthe adunca* (L.) Miq., *Piper angustifolium* Ruiz et Pav.; *Piper kuntzei* C. DC., *Piper multinervium* M.Martens & Galeotti

Common Names ▸ big pepper, Spanish elder, spiked pepper; *Brazil (Portuguese):* aperta-ruão, erva de jaboti, matico-falso, pimenta-longa, pimenta-de-macaco; *German:* Matico, Matico-Pfeffer, Gebogener Pfeffer, Gekrümmter Pfeffer; *Indonesian:* seuseureuhan; *Spanish:* cordoncillo; higuillo oloroso

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil (flavoring of beverages)

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ C and S America: from Mexico to Brazil, and W Indies, in Malaysia native

Note ▸ In America a substitute for Indian long pepper. In Mexico as a spice for cocoa. It is the 'matico' or German Soldatenkraut of the European Pharmacy.

Berger 2, 1950; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Mors et al. 2000; Orjaba et al. 1989; Rätsch 1992, 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Piper album

Piper nigrum L.

Piper angustifolium *Ruiz et Pav.*

Piper aduncum L.

Piper arborescens *Miq.*

Piper schmidtii Hook

Piper aromaticum *Lamk*

Piper nigrum L.

Piper auritum *Kunth*

Common Names ▸ alajan pepper; *Brazil (Portuguese):* hoja santa, makulan; *Belize:* bullhoof; *German:* Anispfeffer, Geröhrter Pfeffer, Mexikanischer Blattpfeffer, Zitronenmyrte; *Guatamala (Spanish):* acoyo, anisilla, anisillo, cordoncillo; *Mexico*: alajan

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ leaf



Piper auritum, flowering

Distribution ▸ S Mexico, Caribbean, Meso-America, S America; cultivated and native: Cuba

Duke et al. 2003; Hanelt 2001; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999

Piper baccatum *Bl.*

Common Names ▸ climbing pepper of Java; *Indonesian:* bodeh; *Javanese:* rinu, rinu manuk; *Pilipino:* sambanganai
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit, leaf
Distribution ▸ Indonesia, Malaysia
Note ▸ Adulterate for the cubebs.

Burkill 1966

Piper banksii *Miq.*

Piper canium Bl.

Piper borbonense *(Miq.) DC.*

Common Names ▸ *French:* poivre sauvage, cubebe du pays, betel marron
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Madagacsar, Réunion; Seyelles comores Mascarenes

Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Hoppe 1, 1975; Neuwinger 1999

Piper caninum *Bl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Piper banksii* Miq., *Piper lauterbachii* DC., *Piper macrocarpum* DC.
Common Names ▸ common pepper vine; *German:* Gemeiner Pfeffer; *Indonesian:* mrican; *Malaysian:* sireh hutan, lada hantu, chambai; *Pilipino:* buyo-buyo
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Malaysia through New Guinea, to the Solomon Islands, Australia, also cultivated
Note ▸ Fruits are used as an adulterant for the cubebs and the leaves are chewed as a substitute for betel.

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999

Piper capense *L.f.*

Common Names ▸ Cape pepper; *German:* Kap-Pfeffer; *S Africa:* matimati
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Cameroon, Nigeria, S Africa

Burkill 4, 1997; Hager 4, 1992; Neuwinger 1999

Piper chaba *Hunter*

Piper retrofractum Vahl

Piper clusii *DC.*

Piper guineense Schum. et Thonn.

Piper colubrinum *Link*

Common Names ▸ *Brazil (Portuguese):* jaborandi-manso
Usage ▸ spice (locally) similar ginger rhizome (*Zingiber officinal Rosc.*)
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ Amazonia to Rio de Janeiro

Mors et al. 2000

Piper concinnum *Haw.*

Peperomia pellucida (L.) H.B.K.

Piper cubeba *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cubeba officinalis* Raff.
Common Names ▸ cubeb pepper, Java pepper, tailed pepper; *Arabic:* kabaha, kababa hindiya, kebbaba; *French:* cubebe, poivre cubèbe, poivre à queue; *German:* Javanischer Pfeffer, Kubeben, Kubebenpfeffer, Stielpfeffer, Schwanzpfeffer; *Hindi:* kababcini; *India:* cubab chinee; *Indonesian:* kemukus, lada berekur, chabai ekur, rinu; *Italian:* (pepe) cubebe, pepe a coda; *Korean:* philjŭnggadonggul; *Malaysian:* kemukus, lada berekur, chabai ekur; *Russian:* cubeba, perez cubeba; *Sanskrit:* gandhamarica, kankola; *Slovenian:* kubéba; *Spanish:* cubeba, pimienta cubeba
Usage ▸ flavoring, condiment (liqueur, ginger bread, honey bread); **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ unripe fruit
Distribution ▸ Indonesia, Malaysia; cultivated elsewhere

Berger 3, 1952; Bournot 1968; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Norman 1991; Ochse et al. 1961; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Prabhu/Mulchandani 1985; Rätsch 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tschirch 1892; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

Piper elongatum *Vahl*

Common Names ▸ elangato pepper; *German:* Gestreckter Pfeffer, Matiko; *Spanish:* matico, cordoncillo, yerba soldado;
Usage ▸ spice, specially in Peru as cocoa spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S America: Peru, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil

Duke 197O; Hanelt 2001; Mors et al. 2000; Rätsch 1998; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

Piper guineense *Schum. et Thonn.*

Synonyms ▸ *Piper clusii* DC.
Common Names ▸ Ashanti pepper, Benin pepper, Guinea cubeb, Guinea pepper, (black) West African pepper, African cubebs; *French:* poivre d'achantis, poivre d'Afrique, poivre de Guinée, poivre de kissi; *German:* Aschantipfeffer, Guineapfeffer, Falsche Kubeben, Afrikanische Kubeben, Kissipfeffer, Kongo-Kubeben; *Russian*: afrikanskij perez, gwinejckij perez, aschantijskij perez; *Portuguese:* pimento da "rabo"; *Spanish:* pimenta de Guinea, pimenta negra del país
Usage ▸ spice, additive (flavoring)
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: W Africa to E Africa, cultivated in Guinea and Zaire

Aedo et al. 2001; Ayensu 1978; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Burkill 4, 1997; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Ekundayo et al. 1988b; Erhardt et al. 2002; Ferrão 1992; Griebel 1948; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Jirovetz et al. 2002; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Rätsch 1998; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Usher 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Piper kuntzei *C. DC.*

→ *Piper aduncum L.*

Piper lanatum *Roxb.*

Common Names ▸ wooly piper; *German:* Wolliger Pfeffer; *Malaysian:* akar halong, chabai hutan
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Malaysia

Burkhill 1966; Oyen/Dung 1999

Piper lauterbacchii *DC*

→ *Piper canium Bl.*

Piper lolot *C. DC.*

Common Names ▸ lolot pepper; *French:* poivre de lolot; *German:* Lolotpfeffer; *Cambodian:* chaphlu; *Vietnamese:* cây lá lôt
Usage ▸ condiment, seasoning
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Indochina: Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam
Note ▸ Recently indtroduced to the USA (Hawaii and Texas) by Lao and Vietnamese refugees.

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Kuebal/Tucker 1988; Uphof 1968: WH0 1990; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Piper longifolium *Ruiz et Pav.*

Common Names ▸ long-leaved pepper, *German:* Langblättriger Pfeffer
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ SE Asia

Oyen/Dung 1999



Piper longum, fruits

Piper longum *L.*

Common Names ▸ Indian long pepper; *Cambodian:* morech ansai; *French:* poivre long; *German:* Langer Pfeffer, Bengal-Pfeffer, Pipalpfeffer, Stangenpfeffer; *Hindi:* pipal; *Malaysian:* babek, chabai, kadok; *Russian:* dlinnyj perez; *Sanskrit:* pippali; *Thai:* phrik-hang
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ E Himalayas, cultivated in India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh

Arora/Pandey 1996; Atal/Ojha 1965; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Norman 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Schmitt 1988; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1963, 1993c; Shankaracharya et al. 1997; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tewtrakul et al. 2000; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Piper macrocarpum *C. DC.*

→ *Piper canium Bl.*

Piper mekongense *C. DC.*

Common Names ▸ wood wine; *German:* Mekong-Pfeffer
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ fruits
Distribution ▸ Indochina

Uphof 1986; Usher 1986

Piper multinervium *M. Martens & Galeotti*

→ *Piper aduncum L.*

Piper nigrum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Piper aromaticum* Lamk
Common Names ▸ pepper, black and white pepper; *Arabic:* babary, filfil, fulpol aswad; *Chinese:* fou tsiao, hu chiao; *Dutch:* zwarte and witte peper; *French:* poivre, poivre noir, poivre blanc; *German:* Pfeffer, Schwarzer Pfeffer; *Hindi:* gol mirc, kali mirch; *Indonesian:* lada, merica and merica putih; *Italian:* pepe nero, pepe bianco; *Japanese:* kosho; *Korean:* huchunamu; *Malaysian:* lada hitam, lada putih; *Pilipino:* paminta, pamintaliso; *Portuguese:* pimenta, pimenteira; *Russian:* perez tschjornyj, tschernji perez, dlinnij perez, dolgij perez; *Sanskrit:* marica; *Slovenian:* čierne korenie; *Spanish:* pimentero, pimienta negra and blanca; *Thai:* phrik thai, phrik noi and prik kao; *Turkish:* kara biber
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit, unripe fruit
Distribution ▸ Native in India (Malabar Coast); cultivated in Sri Lanka, Malakka, Thailand, Vietnam, Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, W Africa: Sierra Leone to Congo, Madagascar, S America, especially Brazil and Jamaica
Note ▸ Brazil is the greatest exporter in the world. *Green pepper* (French: poivre vert; German: Grüner Pfeffer) is unripened pepper and *white pepper* (French: poivre blanc; German: Penan-, Muntok- or Weißer Pfeffer) is peeled black pepper. *Pink pepper* is the fruits of → *Schinus therebinthifolius Raddi.*

Ahlert/Kjer 2000; Ahlert et al. 1998; Bandyopadhyay et al. 1990; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Buckle et al. 1985; Burkill 4, 1997; Cheers 1997; Chevalier 1925; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Deng et al. 2003; Dobel 1886; Domrös 1973; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Ferrão 1992; Ferreira et al. 1999; Geister 1989; Govindarajan 1977; Greene 1951; Gunther et al. 1966; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Jagella/Grosch 1999; Jorovetz et al. 2002; Kollmannsberger et al. 1992; Krützfeld 2001; Lewington 1990; MacCarron et al. 1995; Maistre 1964; Mathew et al. 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Menon et al. 2002; Morris/Mackley 1999; Murthy et al. 1999; NICPBP 1987; Norman 1991; Oberdieck 1992; Ochse et al. 1961; Orav er al. 2004; Paradkar et al. 2001; Parmar et al. 1997; Peter 2001; Pino et al. 1992; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pradhan et al. 1999; Pruthi 1976; Pursglove 1968; Ravindran 2001; Rosen-garten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sanka 1989; Schmitt 1988; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1963, 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1989, 1990; Skapska et al. 2002; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tewtrakul et al. 2000; Tschirch 1892; Turova et al. 1987; Variyar/Bandyopadhyay 1994; Vaupel 2002b; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Piper officinarum *(Miq.) C. DC.*

→ *Piper retrofractum Vahl*

Piper pachyphyllum *Baker*

Common Names ▸ mahalatsaka, voampirifery; *German:* Dickblättriger Pfeffer
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Madagascar

Neuwinger 1999; Uphof 1968

Piper peepuloides *(A.Dietr.) Roxb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Chavica peepuloides* Miq., *Peperomia peepuloides* A. Dietr.
Common Names ▸ long pepper; *German:* Langer Pfeffer; *India:* savali peepul, pippul
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ inflorescense

P

Distribution ▸ tropical Himalayas: Nepal to Bhutan, India (Assam), also cultivated

Berger 2, 1950; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wealth of India 8, 1969

Piper pellucidum *L.*

Peperomia pellucida (L.) H.B.K.

Piper pseudonigrum *C. DC.*

Common Names ▸ perennial vine; *German:* Falscher Schwarzer Pfeffer
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Tonkin-China

Uphof 1968; Usher 1974

Piper pyrifolium *Vatke*

Common Names ▸ *French:* linguie poivre
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Madagascar, Réunion, Seychelles, Comoros, Mascarenes

Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Neuwinger 1999

Piper retrofractum *Vahl*

Synonyms ▸ *Chavica retrofracta* (Vahl), *Piper chaba* Hunter, *Piper officinarum* (Miq.) Vahl
Common Names ▸ long pepper, Javanese long pepper; *Dutch:* javaanse lange peper; *French:* poivre long de Java; *German:* Chabarpfeffer, Java Pfeffer, Javanischer Pfeffer; *Indonesian:* cabe jawa; *Malaysian:* chabai jawa, bakek, kedawak; *Pilipino:* litlit; *Thai:* dipli, dipli-chuak
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ immature spike, ripe fruit
Distribution ▸ Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam to Malaysia, cultivated only on Java, Bali and some neighbouring islands
Note ▸ It resembles *Piper longum* L. The remedy also contains dried parts of rhizome or roots.

Burkill 1966; Erhardt et al 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pursglove 1968; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tewtrakul et al. 2000; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Piper ribesioides *Wall.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Johannisbeer-ähnlicher Pfeffer; *Thai:* tha khaan lek
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit, fruit oil
Distribution ▸ Indochina, Malaysia

Berger 3, 1952; Hanelt 2001; Sánchez/Monge 1991; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

Piper saigonense *DC.*

Common Names ▸ Saigon pepper, *German:* Saigon-Pfeffer, Vietnamesischer Pfeffer; *Vietnamese:* lolo
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Vietnam, also cultivated

Bois 1934; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Piper sanctum *Schlecht ex Miq.*

Common Names ▸ *Mexico:* acoyo, acuyo, cordonillo, xihuitl; *Spanish:* hierba sancts, hoja sancta
Usage ▸ flavoring (for soups and fish)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Mexico, Guatamala and C America, Mexico also cultivated
Note ▸ The leaves have an anise flavor.

Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Rätsch 1998; Villamar et al. 1994

Piper sarmentosum *Roxb. ex Hunter*

Synonyms ▸ *Chavica sarmentosa* (Roxb. ex Hunter) Miq.
Common Names ▸ wild pepper; *Cambodian:* môrech ansai; *German:* Wildes Pfefferkraut, Thailändisches Pfefferkraut, Wurzelrankiger Pfeffer; *Indonesian:* kadok, karuk; *Javanese*: cabean; *Malaysian:* chabai, daun kaduk, kadok batu; *Pilipino:* patai-butu; *Thai:* chaa phluu, phluu ling, nom wa; *Vietnamese:* la lot
Usage ▸ spice, especially for soups
Parts Used ▸ infructescence, leaf
Distribution ▸ India to S China, Thailand, Vietnam and Philippines to the Moluccas

Arora/Pandey 1996; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Ogle et al. 2003; Rätsch 1998; Teuscher 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

Piper schmidtii *Hook.f.*

Synonyms ▸ *Piper arborescens* Miq.
Common Names ▸ Nilgiri pepper; *German:* Baumpfeffer, Nilgiri-Pfeffer, Schmidtscher Pfeffer
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ India: Assam, W Ghats, Nilgiri hills; cultivated locally in the Nilgiri hills

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c

Piper subpeltata *Willd.*

Synonyms ▸ *Pothomorphe subpeltata* (Willd.) Miq.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Schildpfeffer
Usage ▸ flavoring for fish
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Java, Philippines

Wealth of India 8, 1968

Piper trichostachyon *(Miq.) C. DC.*

Common Names ▸ pouched pepper; *German:* Beutelpfeffer
Usage ▸ spice, used like *Piper nigrum* L.
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ India: Myosore, Kerala, Madras, India cultivated

Hanelt 2001; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wealth of India 8, 1969

Piper umbellatum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lepianthes umbullatum* (L.) Raf., *Pothomorphe umbellata* (L.) Miq.
Common Names ▸ shrubby pepper; *Brazil (Portuguese):* caapeba, capuba, lençol-de-santa Barbara, malvaísco, malvavisco, pariparoba; *German:* Dolden-Pfeffer; *Jamaica:* co foot; *Mexico*: mano de zopilote; *Spanish:* cordoncillo;
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ fruit, basal part of the stem (Sierra Leone)
Distribution ▸ Mexico, S America, native in Paeleotropics, W Africa: Sierra Leone

Ayensu 1978; Barros et al. 1996; Burkill 4, 1997; Hanelt 2001; Kyjoa et al. 1980; Mors et al. 2000; Neuwinger 1999; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Wiersema/León 1999

Piper unguiculatum *Ruiz et Pav.*

Common Names ▸ Perurian pepper; *German:* Peru-Pfeffer
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S America, especially Peru

Erhardt et al. 2002

Piper verne

▸ *Piper nigrum L.*

Pirola umbellata *L.*

▸ *Chimaphila umbellata (L.) Bartona*

PISTACIA L - Pistache, Pistachio - Anacardiaceae (Pistaciaceae)

Pistacia atlantica *Desf.* ssp. cabulica

› *Pistacia cabulica (Stocks) Rchf.*

Pistacia cabulica *(Stocks) Rchf.*

Synonyms ▸ *Pistacia atlantica* Desf. ssp. *cabulica*
Common Names ▸ Bombay mastic; *Afghanistan:* khinjuk, shurumma; *German:* Bombay-Mastix
Usage ▸ spice (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ resin
Distribution ▸ India, Afghanistan

Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 8, 1969

Pistacia khinjuk *Stocks*

Common Names ▸ Bombay mastic; *German:* Bombay-Mastix
Usage ▸ spice (rarely); flavoring of milk jams, sheep's cheese *(fruit)*
Parts Used ▸ resin, fruit
Distribution ▸ India; S Arabia: Yemen

Qedan 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 8, 1969

Pistacia lentiscus *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Pistacia massiliensis* Mill., *Terebinthus lentiscus* Moench
Common Names ▸ Chios mastic, lentisc, mastic; *Arabic:* dharou, derw, dirw, mustik; *French:* arbre au mastic, lenstisquè; *German:* Mastix, Mastix-Pistazie; *Italian:* dentischio, lentisco, corno-capra, sondrio; *Portuguese:* almecegueira, avoeira; *Russian:* fistaschka-lentiskus; *Spanish:* lentisco
Usage ▸ spice, e.g. for liqueur: "Chio-Mastic Raki"
Parts Used ▸ resin
Distribution ▸ N Africa, Canary Islands, W Asia, SE and SW Europe, also cultivated





Pistacia lentiscus: a **flowering,** b **resin mastix**

Anon. 1993; Avanzato 2003; Bärtels 1997; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Langenheim 2003; Lemaistre 1959; Magiatis et al. 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Whitehouse 1957; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Pistacia massiliensis *Mill.*

› *Pistacia lentiscus L.*

Pistacia palaestina *Boiss.*

→ *Pistacia terebinthus L.*

Pistacia terebinthus *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Pistacia palaestina* Boiss., *Pistacia vera* Mill.

Common Names ▸ (Cyprus) turpentine, terebinth, Turk terbinth; *Arabic:* butm sâqis; *French:* térébinthe; *German:* Mastix, Therebinth-Pistazie, Türkischer Mastix; *Italian:* corno, terebinto; *Portuguese:* alfónsico, pistacheira; *Russian:* kevovoe, skipidaronoe derovo; *Spanish:* alfóncigo, pistachero;

Usage ▸ spice (for bread and sweets, liqueurs 'Mastica', 'Raki') and flavoring of wines

Parts Used ▸ resin

Distribution ▸ Mediterranean regions

Anon. 1993; Avanzato 2003; Bärtels 1997; Clare 1993; Couladis et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Langenheim 2003; Özcan 2004; Perikos 1993; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Pistacia vera *L.*

Common Names ▸ green almond, pistache, pistachio; *Arabic:* fustik, fustuq, pista; *Chinese:* hu chen tzu, wu ming tzu, wu ming zi; *French:* pistachier cultivé; *German:* Echte Pimpernuss, Echte Alepponuss, Pistazie, Grüne Mandel, Pistazienmandel; *Italian:* pianta di (del) pistacchio; pistacchio, mandorla di pistacchio; *Japanese:* pisutachio; *Portuguese:* alfónsico, pistacheira; *Russian:* fistaschka; *Spanish:* alfóncigo, pistachero; *Turkish:* fistik

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ E Mediterranean regions, W Asia, also cultivated in C Asia, N Iran, N Afghanistan, USA

Note ▸ About 4000 years ago first cultivated in Assyria; Trade sorts: Syrian (Aleppo), Italian pistache, Tunesian, Levantian or American pistache.

Anon. 1999; Ayfer 1967; Bärtels 1997; Bois 1934; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Gebhardt 1977a; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kroon 1969; Küçüköner/Yurt 2003; Larue 1960; Lück 2000; Popov 1979; Reiner 1994; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Spina 1962; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Whitehouse 1957; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zohary 1952

Pistacia vera *Mill.*

→ *Pistacia terbinthus L.*

PISTIA L. - Water Lettuce - Araceae

Pistia africana *Presl.*

→ *Pistia stratiotes L.*

Pistia spathulata *Michx.*

→ *Pistia stratiotes L.*

Pistia stratiotes *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Pistia africana* Presl., *Pistia spathulata* Michx.

Common Names ▸ Nile cabbage, water salad, water lettuce; *Chinese:* zu fu ping, lu ping, hang ping; *French:* laitue d'eau; *German:* Wassersalat; *Japanese:* botan-uki-kusa; *Malaysian:* daraido, darahuo, kambiang, loloan; *Pilipino:* kiapo; *Spanish:* lechuga de agua

Usage ▸ condiment

Parts Used ▸ in Africa formerly grown to produce salt from the ash

Distribution ▸ pantropic

Baker van de Brink 3, 1968; Burkill 1966; Duke et Ayensu 1985; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Pursglove 1972; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

PITHECELLOBIUM Mart. - Mimosaceae

Pithecellobium affina *Baker ex Bent.*

→ *Pithecellobium globosum Kosterm.*

Pithecellobium angulatum *auct., non Benth.*

→ *Archidendron fagifolium (Blume ex Miq.) I.Nielsen*

Pithecellobium bigeminum *(L.) Mart.*

Synonyms ▸ *Inga begemia* Willd., *Pithecellobium monadelphum* Kosterm.
Common Names ▸ *Hindi:* kachlora; *Myanmar:* labrat; *Sanskrit:* avagvadha;
Usage ▸ spice (after cooking in the case of diabetes)
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Malaysia, Philppines, Java
Note ▸ The seeds have a garlic odor.

Chopra 1956; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 8, 1969; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zeven/Zhukovsky 1975



Pithecellobium dulce, fresh fruits

Pithecellobium dulce *(Roxb.) Benth.*

Synonyms ▸ *Inga dulcis* Willd.; *Mimosa dulcis* L.
Common Names ▸ Manil(l)a tamarind, Madras thom, blackbead; *French:* pois sucré; *German:* Manila-Tamarinde, Mexikanischer Affenohrring; *India:* imli, hani-baul, *Indonesian:* asam belanda, asam kranji; asam londo; kamtsele; *Malaysian:* asam keranji; *Mexico:* costeno; *Pilipino:* camachile, demortis, kamatsele; *Spanish:* guanúchil, huamúchil, madre de flecha; *Thai:* ma khaam thet; *Vietnamese:* me keo
Usage ▸ flavoring (mixture added to curry powder)
Parts Used ▸ crushed seed
Distribution ▸ Mexico to tropical S America, India, Thailand, Philippines also cultivated
Note ▸ Seed coat as food (lemonade).

Arora/Pandey 1996; Engel/Pummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Husain et al. 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Storrs 1999; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Pithecellobium fagifolium *Blume ex Miq.*

→ *Archidendron fagifolium (Blume ex Miq.) I. Nielsen*

Pithecellobium globosum *Kosterm.*

Synonyms ▸ *Pithecellobium affina* Baker ex Benth.
Usage ▸ condiment (curries and chutneys)
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ India

Hanelt 2001

Pithecellobium jiringa *(Jack) Prain ex King*

→ *Archidendron jiringi (Jack) I.C. Nielsen*

Pithecellobium lobatum *Benth.*

Archidendron jiringa (Jack) I. Nielsen

Pithecellobium mindanaense *Merr.*

Archidendron fagifolium (Blume ex Miq.) I. Nielse

PLATYCODON A. DC. - Ballon Flower - Campanulaceae

Platycodon grandiflorus *(Jacq.) A. DC.*

Common Names ▸ balloon flower, Chinese bellflower, Japanese bellflower; *Chinese:* chieh keng, jie jeng, shi yong bin li; *French:* platycodon à grandes fleurs; *German:* Großblütige Ballonblume, Balsamstrauch; *Japanese:* kikyô, *Korean:* toraji, doraji; *Vietnamese:* cätcänh

Usage ▸ spice (rarely)

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Japan, N China, Mandschurei, Ussuri, N Korea

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kays/Dias 1995; Wiersema/Léon 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

PLECTRANTHUS L'Herit. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Plectranthus amboinicus *(Lour.) Spreng.*



Plectranthus amboinicus, plant

Synonyms ▸ *Coleus amboinicus* Lour., Coleus *aromaticus* Benth., *Plectranthus aromaticus* Benth.

Common Names ▸ Indian borage, Indian mint, cockspur flower, country borage, soup mint, French thyme, Spain thyme, Cuban or wild oregano; *French:* oeille, plecthranthe; *German:* Jamaika-Thymian, Cuba Thymian, Indischer Boretsch, Harfenstrauch, Mottenstrauch; *Hindi:* pathorchur; *Indonesian:* daun kambing, daunkucing; *Malaysian:* daun bangun-bangun, dacon ajenton; *Pilipino:* oregano, suganda, sildu; *Russian:* schporozvetnik; *Spanish:* orégano brujo, orégano de España, orégano Frances, sugánda; *Vietnamese:* hung chanh, rau tan la day

Usage ▸ spice, pot-herb and condiment

Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf

Distribution ▸ India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, West Indies, E tropical Africa, S Africa, widely native in the Tropics

Note ▸ In Australia popularly known as "five-in-one"; in W Indies it is called "broad-leaf-thyme". The plant also a substitute for borage (*Borago officinalis* L.) and sage (*Salvia officinalis* L).

Berger 2, 1950; Brieskorn/Riedel 1977; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gurdip Singh et al. 2002; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999, Herklots 1972; Kuebal/Tucker 1988; Mallavarapu et al. 1999; Merrill 1937; Morton 1992; Pino et al. 1990; Prudent et al. 1995; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Smith 1974; Täufel et al. 1993; Teubner 2001; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Verta et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Plectranthus aromaticus *Benth.*

▸ *Plectranthus amboinicus (Lour.) Spreng.*

Plectranthus barbartus *Andr.*

Synonyms ▸ *Coleus barbatus* (Andr.) Benth.
Common Names ▸ *Brazil (Portuguese):* boldo, malva-santa; *German:* Bärtiger Boretsch
Usage ▸ flavoring, pot-herb (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ E Africa, Madagascar, Southern Arab Peninsula, India, Sri Lanka, China

Castellón et al. 1987; Erhardt et al. 2002; Kelecom 1983; Kelecom et al. 1986; Mors et al. 2000; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 2, 1950; Zelnik et al. 1977

Plectranthus glandulosus *Hook.f.*

Synonyms ▸ *Plectranthus hylophilus* Guerke
Common Names ▸ glandy borage; *Cameroon:* avas; *German:* Drüsiger Boretsch; *Guinea*: fru-fru
Usage ▸ aromatic spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Africa: Cameroon, Mali to Guinea, Nigeria; in E Cameroon cultivated

Burkill 3, 1995; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Westphal/Jansen 1989

Plectranthus hylophilus *Guerke*

▸ *Plectranthus glandulosus Hook.f.*

PLUCHEA Cass. - Pluche - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Pluchea foliosa *DC.*

▸ *Pluchea indica Less.*

Pluchea indica *Less.*

Synonyms ▸ *Pluchea foliosa* DC.
Common Names ▸ Indian fleabane, Indian pluchea; *Chinese:* luan xi; *German:* Indische Pluche; *Hindi:* kukronda; *Japanese:* hiragi-giku; *Javanese:* lontas; *Malaysian:* beluntas; *Pilipino:* banig-banig, kalapini, lagunding late; *Vietnamese:* phat pha, cuc tan, tu bi
Usage ▸ pot-herb (in India); **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India: salt marches and swamps of Sunderbans to China, S Asia, Indo-Malaysia; cultivated in Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia

Arora/Pandeys 1996; Bois 1934; Burkill 1966; Hanelt 2001; 0chse/van den Brink 1931; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 8, 1969; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Pluchea suaveolens *(Vell.) Kuntze*

Synonyms ▸ *Gnaphalium suaveolens* Vell.
Common Names ▸ *Argentina:* quitoc, lusera; *Portuguese:* caculucage, estoraque, mandecravo, quitoco, tabacarana
Usage ▸ flavoring for liqueurs
Distribution ▸ Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay

Hanelt 2001; Mors et al. 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986

POGA Pierre - Phytolaccaceae (Anisophyllaceae)

Poga oleosa *Pierre*

Common Names ▸ African (Brazil) nut; *French:* erable d'àfrique; *German:* Afrikanische (Brasil-)Nuss
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ W tropical Africa: Gabun
Note ▸ The taste resembles Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa* Humb. et Bonpl.).

Jansen 1981; Neuwinger 1999; Uphof 1968

POGOSTEMON Desf. – Patchouly - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Pogostemon cablin *(Blanco) Benth.*

Synonyms ▸ *Pogostemon patchouli* Pellet;
Common Names ▸ American false pennyroyal, cablin patchouli, patchouly; *Chinese:* guang huo xiang, huo hsiang; *French:* patchouli de cablin; *German:* Indisches Patchouli; *Indonesian:* nilam wangi, singalon; *Korean:* hyangdulkkaephul, pachuri; *Malaysian:* dhalum wangi, tilam wangi; *Pilipino:* kabling, kadlum, pacholi, atluen; *Spanish:* cablan, pachuli; *Thai:* phimsen; *Vietnamese:* hoac huong
Usage ▸ spice for cakes and chewing-gum; **product:** essential oil (patchouli oil)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ China, Malaysia, Philippines, cultivated tropical Asia
Note ▸ In China where it was probably grown 2000 years ago

Akhila/Tawari 1984b; Berger 2, 1950; Bournot 1968; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hasegawar et al. 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kumar et al. 1986; Maeda/Miyake 1997; Nakahara et al. 1975; Oyen/Dung 1999; Raza Bhatti/Ingrouille 1997; Reglos/Guzman 1991; Robbins 1982; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Soepadyo/Tan 1968; Sugimura et al. 1990; Turora et al. 1987; Usher 1968; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Pogostemon heyneanus *Benth.*

Synonyms ▸ *Origanum indicum* Roth
Common Names ▸ Indian patchouli, Javian patchouli; *French:* patchouli; *German:* Heyne-Patchouli, Javanisches Patchouli; *Hindi:* peholi; *Indonesian:* dilem (Sumatra), diläm kämbang, dhilep; *Malaysian:* boon khalif, nilam buket, pakochilam, rumput kuku; *Pilipino:* kadlum, lagumtum, malbaka; *Sri Lanka:* gan-kollan-kola
Usage ▸ spice for alcoholic beverages; **product:** essential oil (small quantities)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Java; India, Indochina; Malaysia; cultivated elsewhere.

Berger 2, 1950; Cheers 1997; Maeda/Miyake 1997; Oyen/Dung 1999; Raza Bhatti/Ingrouille 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Soepadyo/Tan 1968; Sugimura et al. 1990; Wiersema/León 1999

Pogostemon patchouli *Pellet*

Pogostemon cablin (Blanco) Benth.

Poinsettia pulcherrima *(Willd. ex Klotzsch) R. Grah.*

Euphorbia pulcherrima Willd. ex Klotzsch

POLIOMINTHA Gray - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Poliomintha longiflora *Gray*

Common Names ▸ Mexican bush oregano; *German:* Mexikanischer Oregano
Usage ▸ spice (rarely); **product:** carvacrol
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ NE Mexico, native in the USA

Small 1997

POLYGALA L. - Milkwort - Polygalaceae

Polygala erioptera *DC.*

Common Names ▸ downy milkwort; *French:* laitier; *German:* Wollige Kreuzblume
Usage ▸ flavoring (tea, also in desserts in Rajasthan)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ W Indian Peninsula

Arora/Pandey 1996

POLYGONUM L. - Knotgrass - Polygonaceae

Polygonum aviculare *L.*

Common Names ▸ bird knotgras, knotweed, smartweed; *Arabic:* gordhab, qoddab; *Chinese:* bian xu, pien hsu, fen chieh tsao; *French:* renouée des oiseaux, trainasse; *German:* Acker-Knöterich, Vogelknöterrich, Weggras, Zerrgras; *India:* dreb (Kashmir); *Italian:* centinodia; *Japanese:* michi-yanagi; *Russian:* gusjatnica, sporysch, gorlez ptitschij; *Vietnamese:* rau dang
Usage ▸ pot-herb (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe, Caucasus, W, E Siberia, C Asia

Chauhan 1999; Dhar/Dhar 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; v. Koenen 1996; NICPBP 1987; Ogle et al. 2003; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Tull 1999; Turora et al. 1987; Villamar et al. 1994; Wyk et al. 2004

Polygonum gracile *R.Br*

› *Persicaria hydropiper L.*

Polygonum hydropiper *L.*

› *Persicaria hydropiper (L.) Delarbre*

Polygonum leptostachyum *de Bruyn*

› *Persicaria pubescens (Blume) Hara*

Polygonum odoratum *Lour.*

› *Persicaria odorata (Lour.) Soják*

Polygonum orientale *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lagunea orientale* (L.) Nak.; *Persicaria orientalis* (L.) Spach
Common Names ▸ kiss me over the garden gate, prince's feather, smartweed, willow grass; *Chinese:* hong cao, hung tsao; *German:* Orientalischer Knöterich, Östlicher Knöterich; *Japanese:* o ke trade; *Korean:* noinjangdae, pulguntholjokkwi; *Thai:* phakuang
Usage ▸ pot-herb (by Garo and Khasia tribes in India)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Iran, India, China, SE Asia, native in S Europe: Italy, Balkan Peninsula, Germany, USA, Brazil widely cultivated and native elsewhere
Note ▸ The shoots possess a sour taste.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; NICPBP 1987; Siemonsa/Piluek 1993; Wiersema/León 1999

Polygonum persicaria *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Persicaria maculata* (Rafin.) S.F. Gray
Common Names ▸ lady's thumb, Persian knotgrass; *Chinese:* ma liao, ta liao; *French:* persicaire; *German:* Floh-Knöterich, Persischer Knöterich; *Russian:* gorez potschetschujnaja, trava potschetschujnaja
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ temperate Asia, India, Malaysia, E Europe
Note ▸ Substitute for pepper when this is not otherwise available.

Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989

Polygonum pubescens *Blume*

› *Persicaria pubescens (Blume) Hara*

Polygonum roettleri *Merr. non Roth.*

› *Persicaria pubescens (Blume) Hara*

Polygonum salicifolium *Brouss. ex Willd.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Weidenblättriger Knöterich
Usage ▸ spice, to manufacture salt in the Congo
Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ tropical Africa e.g. Congo; tropical Asia; tropical America; Europe

Uphof 1968

Polygonum strigosum *R. Br.*

Common Names ▸ lean knotgrass; *German:* Schmächtiger Knöterich
Usage ▸ spice, to manufacture salt in the Congo
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa, e.g. Congo; tropical Asia; Australia

Uphof 1968

POLYPODIUM L. Polypody - Polypodiaceae

Polypodium vulgare *L.*

Common Names ▸ common polypody, golden maiden hair, rockbrake, wall fern; *Chinese:* shui long gu; *French:* polypode vulgaire; *German:* Engelsüß, Gewöhnlicher Tüpfelfarn; *Russian:* mnogonoshka
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring (rarely) of bitter liqueurs
Parts Used ▸ leaf (frond)
Distribution ▸ C, S Europe, Asia, N Africa, America

Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Rätsch 1998; Schnelle 1999; Uphof 1968

POLYSCIAS J.R. Forst et G. Forst - Araliaceae

Polyscias cumingiana *(Presl.) F.-Villar*

Synonyms ▸ *Anthrophyllum pinnatum* (Lam.) Clarke;
Common Names ▸ fern-leaf aralia; *German:* Cuming-Fiederaralie; *Pilipino:* bani
Usage ▸ potherb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Malaysia, also cultivated



Polyscias fruticosa

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

Polyscias fruticosa *(L.) Harms*

Synonyms ▸ *Nothopanax fruticosum* Miq.; *Panax fruticosum* L.
Common Names ▸ ming aralie, tea tree; *German:* Strauchige Fiederaralie; *Japanese:* Taiwan momiji; *Javanese:* daoen grisik, tjakar kootjing; *Pilipino:* bani, makan, papua; *Sumatra:* ovang; *Vietnamese:* cay goi ca
Usage ▸ flavoring, spice (rarely);
Parts Used ▸ leaf, root
Distribution ▸ origin obscure; Malaysia, Polynesia; widely cultivated in tropical Asia
Note ▸ The leaves and roots have a prashnap taste.

Cheers 1997; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; 1998/2000; Turova et al. 1987; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Polyscias guilfoylei *(Cogn. et Marché) Bailey*

Synonyms ▸ *Aralia quilfoylei* Cogn. et Marché
Common Names ▸ geranium-leaf aralia, Guilfoyle polyscia, wild coffee; *German:* Guilfoyl Fiederaralie; *Japanese:* araiya; *Thai:* lep khrut bai yai
Usage ▸ flavoring (in Malaysia)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ SE Asia: Malaysia, Thailand; W Africa: Sierra Leone

Burkill 1, 1985; Engel/Phummai 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986

PONCIRUS Raf. – Bitter Orange - Rutaceae

Poncirus trifoliata *(L.) Raf.*

Synonyms ▸ *Citrus trifoliata* L., *Citrus trifolia* Thunb., *Limonia trichocarpa* Hance
Common Names ▸ bitter orange, citrangequat, trifoliate orange, Japanese bitter orange; *Chinese:* chih shih, zhi shi, gou ju; *French:* orange amère, orange trifolióle, oncir; *German:* Dreiblättrige Bitterorange; *Japanese:* karatachi; *Korean:* thaengjanamu; *Portuguese:* limoeiro trifoliado; *Spanish:* naranjo trébel
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Himalayas, C China; native in Japan, widely cultivated in temperate regions

Cheers 1997; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Erhardt et al. 2002; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

POPULUS L. - Poplar - Salicaceae

Populus balsamifera *L.*

Common Names ▸ balsam poplar, hackmatack, tacamahaca poplar; *Chinese:* hai tung, tzu tung; *French:* peuplier baumier; *German:* Balsampappel; *Italian:* pioppobalsamico; *Russian:* topol'bal'samitscheskij; *Spanish:* álamo balsámico, chopo balsamifero
Usage ▸ spice, especially in the alcoholics industry (Boonekamp, Kartäuser, etc.)
Parts Used ▸ leaf bud
Distribution ▸ Alaska, Canada, USA, N America, Rocky mountains, cultivated in Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Hiller/Melig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Pschyrembel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

Populus nigra *L.*

Common Names ▸ black poplar, Lombardy poplar; *Arabic:* asafsaf, safsaf; *French:* peuplier noir, peuplier franc; *German:* Schwarz-Pappel, Pyramiden-Pappel; *Italian:* pioppo nero; *Russian:* topol' tschjornyj, osokor'; *Spanish:* alamo negro, chopo común;
Usage ▸ spice, especially in the alcoholics industry (Boonekamp, Kartäuser, etc.)
Parts Used ▸ leaf bud
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, W, E Siberia, NW Africa, also widely cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Berger 1, 1949; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Erhardt et al. 2002; Greenaway et al. 1990, 1992; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Jerković/Mastelić 2003; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

POROPHYLLUM Adans. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Porophyllum ellipticum *Cass.*

→ *Porophyllum ruderale (Jacq.) Cass.*

Porophyllum macrophyllum *DC.*

→ *Porophyllum ruderale (Jacq.) Cass.*

Porophyllum ruderale *(Jacq.) Cass.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cacalia porophyllum* L., *Porophyllum ellipticum* Cass., *Porophyllum macro-phyllum* DC.
Common Names ▸ *Bolivia (Spanish):* quillquina, killi
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaves
Distribution ▸ tropical C and S America: Bolivian, W Indies
Note ▸ Tastes like coriander leaves.

Hanelt 2001; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Mikus et al. 1997

Porophyllum ruderale *(Jacq.) Cass.* **ssp. macrocephalum**

Common Names ▸ *Spanish (Mexico):* papalo, papalo-quelite
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ Mexico, USA: Texas

Villamar et al. 1994

Porophyllum tagetoides *(Kunth) DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Kleinia tagetoides* H.B.K.
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaves or herb
Distribution ▸ Mexico, also cultivated

Burkill 1, 1985; Hanelt 2001

Porrum ampeloprasum *(L.) Mill.*

Allium ampeloprasum L. ssp. ampeloprasum

Porrum commune *Rchb.*

Allium porrum L.

Porrum sativum *Mill.*

Allium porrum L.

Porrum sativum *(L.) Rchb.*

Allium sativum L.

Porrum scorodoprasum *(L.) Rchb.*

Allium scorodoprasum L.

PORTULACA L. - Purslane - Portulacaceae

Portulaca imbrica *Forssk.*

Portulacca quadrifida L.

Portulaca officinarum *Crantz*

Portilaca oleracea L.

Portulaca oleracea *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Portulaca officinarum* Crantz, *Portulaca sylvestris* Montandon
Common Names ▸ kitchen garden purslane, pourslane, purslain, pursley; *Arabic:* bighel, blibcha, farfena, idsla, rigla; *Chinese:* ma chi xian, shih-yung-ma-ch'in-hsien; *Dutch:* postelein; *French:* pourpier, pourpier des potagers; *German:* Burgel, Bürzelkraut, Portulak; *Hindi:* kulfa, kulfa sag; ghol, *Indonesian:* krekot; *Italian:* portulaca, porcellana, portschellana, erba grassa; *Japanese:* suberi hiyu; *Korean:* soebirŭm, toejiphul; *Malaysian:* gelang pasier, segan jantan; *Pilipino:* golasiman, lungum, ngalug, sahihan, ulisiman; *Portuguese:* beldroega; *Russian:* donduri, portulak, portulak ovoschnoj; *Spanish:* verdolaga (común); *Vietnamese:* rau sam
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ origin unknown; distributed worldwide, also cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Arora/Pandey 1996; Bendel 2002; Berger 4, 1954; Bharuchta/Josh 1957; Bremness 2001; Byrne/McAndrews 1975; Cheers 1997; Clair 19961; Dhar/Dhar 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Feng et al. 1961; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Jirovetz et al. 1993; Kiyoko/Cavers 1980; Koch 1988; v. Koenen 1996; Koschtschejew 1990; Körber-Grohne 1989; Kumar 2003; Lewington 1990; Liu et al. 2000; Lo ch 1993; McNavy Wood 2003; Mors et al. 2000; NICPBP 1987; Ogle et al. 2003; Ross 1999; Sala/Chemli 2004; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Siemonesma/Piluek 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Uotila 1977; Uphof 1968; Villamar et a. 1994; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Yammanura 1997; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Portulaca quadrifida *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Portulacca imbrica* Forssk.
Common Names ▸ single-flowered purslane, wild purslane; *German:* Vierspaltiges Burzelkraut; *India:* luni, khati luni-ni-bhaji
Usage ▸ pot-herb (in India)
Parts Used ▸ plant
Distribution ▸ India, pantropical, but not in Australia and the Pacific E of Samoa; cultivated in western tropical Africa

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; v. Koenen 1996; Ochse/van de Brink 1931; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

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Portulaca sylvestris *Montandon*

› *Portilaca oleracea L.*

POTENTILLA L. - Cinquefoil, Five Finger - Rosaceae

Potentilla erecta *(L.) Raeusch.*

Synonyms ▸ *Potentilla sylvestris* Neck., *Potentilla tormentilla* Stokes, *Tormentilla erecta* L.
Common Names ▸ bloodroot, Shepherd's knot, tormentill(a); *French:* tormentille commune; *German:* Blutwurz, Aufrechtes Fingerkraut, Ruhrkraut, Tormentilla, Wilder Gamander; *Italian:* tormentilla; *Russian:* kalgan laptschatka prjamaja; *Spanish:* tormentilla, siete en rama, consuelda roja
Usage ▸ flavoring for spirits and liqueurs
Parts Used ▸ rhizom
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, W Siberia
Note ▸ Substitute for *Krameria lappacea* (Domb.) Burdet et B.B.



Potentilla erecta, flowering

Ahn 1973; Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 4, 1954; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Länger et al. 1993; Lund/Rimpler 1985; Pschyrembel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Stachurski et al. 1995; Staesche 1968; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999 Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

Potentilla sylvestris *Neck.*

› *Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch.*

Potentilla tormentilla *Stokes*

Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch

Poterium officinale *(L.) A. Gray*

Sanguisorba officinalis L.

Poterium sanguisorba *L.*

Sanguisorba minor Scop.

Pothomorphe umbellata *(L.) Miq.*

Piper umbellatum L.

Poupartia dulcis *Bl.*

Spondias acida Bl.

Poupartia pinnata *Blanco*

Spondias malayana Kosterm.

PRIMULA L. – Primrose - Primulaceae

Primula officinalis *(L.) Hill*

Primula veris L.

Primula veris *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Primula officinalis* (L.) Hill
Common Names ▸ primrose, cowslip; *French:* primerolle, primevère officinale; *German:* Echte Schlüsselblume, Himmelschlüssel, Wiesen-Schlüsselblume; *Italian:* prima vera, primula; *Russian:* pervozvet, primula; *Spanish:* prímula
Usage ▸ spice for cakes, milk soups and salads
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ Europe: N Spain, S France, C Europe, native Europe to SE Russia, Crimea, Caucasus, W, E Siberia
Note ▸ The plant as a spice is so far only found locally.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Berger 1, 1949; Bilgri/Asam 2000; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Grecu/Cucu 1975; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Kartnig/Ri 1973; Köhlein 1984; Mazza/Oohmah 2000; Mestenhauser 1961; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004

PROSTANTHERA Labill. - Australian Mint Bush - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Prostanthera rotundifolia *R.Br.*

Common Names ▸ Australian mint bush, round-leafed mint bush; *French:* menthe d'Australie, prostanthère; *German:* Australische Minze, Australischer Minzstrauch
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Australia: NS Wales, Victoria, S Australia, Tasmania

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002

PRUNUS L. - Cherry, Plum - Rosaceae

Prunus dasycarpa *Ehrh.*

Armeniaca dasycarpa (Ehrh.) Borkh.

Prunus laurocerasus *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cerasus laurocerasus* (L.) Loisel, *Laurocerasus officinalis* M. Roem.
Common Names ▸ cherry laurel, laurel, *Arabic:* gurkarasi; *French:* laurier-amande, laurier-cerise; *German:* Kirschlorbeer, Lorbeerkirsche; *Italian:* lauroceraso, lauro regio; *Portuguese:* loureiro

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cerejeira; *Russian:* lavrovischnja lekarstvennaja, lavrovischnja apteschnaja; *Spanish:* laurel cerezo, laurel real; *Turkish:* taflan

Usage ▸ spice, condiment

Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf

Distribution ▸ SE Europe: Jugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, Asia minor, Caucasus, N Iran; native in C Europe, native elsewhere

Note ▸ Fruits in India for perfumes and as a condiment for liqueurs (limited).

Ayaz 1997; Ayaz et al. 1995, 1997; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Bois 1934; Brondegaard 1991; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Dudtschenko et al- 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hoppe 1949; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kadioglu/Yavru 1998; Kolayli et al. 2003; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersma/León 1999

Prunus mahaleb *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cereasus mahaleb* (L.) Mill., *Padus mahaleb* (L.) Borkh.

Common Names ▸ mahaleb cherry, perfumed cherry, St. Lucie cherry; *French:* cerisier de mahaleb, cerisier de Sainte Lucie, mahlebi, quénit; *German:* Felsenkirsche, Steinweichsel, Türkische Weichsel, Weichselrohr; *Italian:* ciliegio canino, malebo, ciliegiodi S. Lucia; *Russian:* tscheremycha-antipka, kutschina, magalepka; *Spanish:* cerezo de mahoma, cerezo de Santa Lucia; *Turkish:* mahlep, melhem, yabani kiraz

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ leaf, seed

Distribution ▸ S Europe, Asia minor, Caucasus (Armanian), Syria; native in C Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Bärtels 1997; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Brockman 1979; Charalambous 1994; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Morris/Mackley 1999; Seidemann 1995c; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersma/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Prunus nigra *Desf.*

▸ *Armeniaca dasycarpa (Ehrh.) Borkh.*

Prunus serotina *Ehrh.*

Synonyms ▸ *Padus serotina* (Ehrh.) Borkh., *Prunus virginiana* L

Common Names ▸ American bird cherry, black cherry, rum cherry; *French:* cerisier tardif, cerisier d'automne; *German:* Späte Traubenkirsche, Traubenkirsche, Wildkirsche; *Italian:* ciliegio tardivo; *Russian:* ceremucha pozdnjajo

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Canada, N America: Ontario to N Dakota, Texas, Florida, Mexico, Guatamala, native in Europe

Note ▸ About 300 years ago introduction into Europe.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 1, 1949; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melzig 1999; 0choa/Alonso 1996; Rätsch 1998; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersma/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Prunus virginiana *L.*

▸ *Prunus serotina Ehrh.*

Ptarmica atrata *(L.) DC.*

▸ *Achillea atrata L.*

Ptarmica clavenae *DC.*

▸ *Achillae clavenae L.*

PTERIDIUM Gled. ex Scop. - Bracke, Braken fern - Dennstaedtiaceae (Polypodiaceae, Pteridaceae)

Pteridium aquilinum *(L.) Kuhn*

Synonyms ▸ *Pteridium esculentum* (Forst.) Nakei, *Pteris aquilina* L.; *Pteris esculenta* Forst.

Common Names ▸ bracken fern, bracken, eagle fern, pasture brake; *French:* fougère aigle; *German:*

Adlerfarn; *Indonesian:* anam dangdeur, paku geulis; *Japanese:* warabi; *Javanese:* pakis gemblung; *Malaysian:* pakis gila; *Pilipino:* anamam sigpang; *Thai:* kut kia, kut kin

Usage ▸ condiment

Parts Used ▸ plant (herb)

Distribution ▸ Worldwide in all temperate and tropical regions. It is one of the most widely distributed vascular plants

Note ▸ This plant ash (salt) is higher in potassium content than common salt.

Bournot 1968; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

Pteridium esculentum *(Forst.) Nakei*

Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn

Pteris aquilina *L.*

Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn

Pteris esculenta *Forst.*

Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn

PTEROCARPUS Jacq. - Rosewood - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Pterocarous indicus *Willd.*

Pterocarpus santalinus L.

Pterocarpus santalinus *L.f.*

Synonyms ▸ *Pterocarpus indicus* Will.

Common Names ▸ red sandalwood, 'Red sanders', Aaman redwood, Burmese rosewood, Indian sandal wood; *Chinese:* tzu tan; *French:* bois de santal; *German:* Katliaturholz; Rote Flügelfrucht, Rotes Sandelholz; *Hindi*: lal chandan, rakhta chandan; *Indonesian:* angsana; *Javanese:* almug; *Malaysian:* angsana, sena; *Pilipino:* narra; *Russian:* krasnyi sandalovoe; *Sanskrit:* rakhta chandana; *Thai:* praduu laai

Usage ▸ spice, dye stuff

Parts Used ▸ wood

Distribution ▸ S India, Sri Lanka to the Phillipines

Note ▸ Called the national tree of the Philippines.

Berger 3, 1952; Dalby 2000; Dastur 1954; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Pschyrembel 1998; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Shankaranarayana/Kamala 1986: Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Storrs 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tschirch 1892; Uphof 1968; Wiersma/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

PUNICA L. - Pomegrate - Punicaceae

Punica granataum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Granatum punicum* St. Lag., *Punica spinosa* Lam.

Common Names ▸ pomegranate, anardana; *Arabic:* rommon, ruman, rommen; *Chinese:* shan shih lu, shi liu pi; *Dutch:* granaatappel; *French:* grenadier; *German:* Granatapfel, Punischer Apfel; *Hindi:* anar; *Indonesian:* delima; *Italian:* granado, mangrano, melograno; *Japanese:* zakuro; *Korean:* sokryunamu; *Malaysian:* delima; *Pilipino:* dalima granada; *Portuguese:* romã, romazeiro, *Russian:* granat; *Sanskrit:* dadima; *Spanish:* granada, mangrana; *Thai:* thap thim; *Vietnamese:* an thach, lu'u, mac liu

Usage ▸ spice (pulpa), condiment

Parts Used ▸ pulpa with seeds

Distribution ▸ SW, SE, C Asia, native Mediterranean region, Europe: S France, Switzerland

Note ▸ Used as a condiment in the acidification of chutneys and certain curries. The only related species is *Punica protopunica* Ralf., found wild on Socotra in the Indian Ocean.

Al-Maiman/Ahmad 2002; Arora/Pandey 1996; Avigad 1990; Bärtels 1007; Ben-Arie et al. 1984; Bendel 2002; Bose 1985; Cemeroglu et al. 1992; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Du et al. 1975; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; El-Nemr et al. 1992; Engel/Phummai 2000; Ewaida 1987; Farrell 1985; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hernández et al. 1979; Hiller/Melzig

1999; Hodgson 1917; Hoppe 1949; Melgarejo et al. 2000; Morris/Mackley 1999; NICPBP 1987; Noda et al. 2002; Norman 1991; Ochse et al. 1961; Pruthi 1976; Saxena et al. 1987; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sfikas 1994; Sharma 2003; Silva 1983; Storrs 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Villamar et al. 1994; WHO 1990; Wiersma/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Punica protopunica *Ralf.*

→ *Punica granatum L.*

Punica spinosa *Lam.*

→ *Punica granatum L.*

PYCNANTHEMUM Michx. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Pycnanthemum pilosum *Nutt.*

Common Names ▸ hairy mountain mint; *German:* Amerikanische Bergminze, Weichhaarige Bergminze
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ C, E America
Note ▸ The plant has an austere mint aroma.

Mabberley 1997

Pycnanthemum virgianum *(L.) T. Durand et B.D. Jacks ex B.L. Rob. et Fernald*

Common Names ▸ Virginia mountain mint, Virginia thyme, wild basil; *French:* Virginia pycnanthème; *German:* Virginianische Bergminze; *Russian:* Virginia piknanthemum
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ N America

Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersma/León 1999

PYCNANTHUS Warb. - Myristicaceae

Pycnanthus angolensis *(Welw.) Warb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Pycnanthus kombo* (Baill.) Warb.
Common Names ▸ African nutmeg, Angolian nutmeg, false nutmeg; *Cameroon:* bakondo, ilimba, kiang, nasamba, tengé, tombe; *French:* arbre à suif, faux muscadier; *German:* Angolanische Muskat, Ilombanuss
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ S, W, and W, C tropical Africa, especially Angola

Ayensu 1978; Burkill 4, 1997; Neuwinger 1999; Warburg 1897; Wiersema/León 1999

Pycnanthus kombo *(Baill.) Warb.*

→ *Pycnanthus angolensis (Welw.) Warb.*

Pyrethrum majus *(Desf.) Tzevel*

→ *Tanacetum balsamite L.*

Pyrus alnifolia *Lindl.*

→ *Amelanchier alnifolia (Nutt.) Nutt.*

Q

QUARARIBEA Aubl. - Bombacaceae

Quararibea fieldii *Mills.*

Common Names ▸ *Mexico:* saha
Usage ▸ flavoring of chocolate
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ Yucután (Mexico)

Uphof 1968

Quararibea funebris *(La Llave) Vischer*

Synonyms ▸ *Lexarza funebris* La Llave, *Myrodia funebris* (La Llave) Benth.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Kakaoblütenbaum-Blüten, *Spanish:* flor de cacao, rosita de cacao, madre de cacao
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring of "pozonque" and "tejate"
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ C Mexico to NW Costa Rica

Alverson 1988; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Raffauf/Zennie 1983; Rätsch 1998; Rosengarten 1969, 1977; Schultes 1957; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993

Quararibea turbinata *(Sw.) Poir.*

Common Names ▸ swizzlestick tree
Usage ▸ flavoring for chocolate beverages and tamale sauce (by the natives of the Dominican Republic)
Parts Used ▸ wood sticks
Distribution ▸ W Indies, tropical S America

Uphof 1968

QUASSIA L. - Bitterwood - Simaroubaceae

Quassia amara *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Picrasma excelsa* (Sw.) Planch.
Common Names ▸ bitterwood, Jamaica wood, quassia wood, Surinam quassia; *Brazil (Portuguese):* amargo negro, chiriguaná, chuña-chuña, lucuma, marupá; *French:* bois amer, quassia de Surinam, quassier, quassier amer, quinine de Cayenne; *German:* Bitteresche, Bitterholz, Quassiaholz, Surinambitterholz; *Italian:* quassia; *Pilipino:* corales, kuasia; *Portuguese:* quassia; *Russian:* kvassija gor'kaja; *Slovenian:* kvasia; *Spanish:* crucete, cuasia amargo, guabito amargo, quassia; *Thai:* prathatchin
Usage ▸ spice (flavoring)
Parts Used ▸ wood
Distribution ▸ Mexico, West Indies, Guayana, N Brazil; cultivated elsewhere
Note ▸ Leaves in England earlier as a hop substitute.

Barbetti et al. 1987; Berger 1, 1949; Charalambous 1994; Cranze 2002; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 1, 1990; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kottegoda 1994;

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Quassia amara, flowering

Mors et al. 2000; Nestler 1979; Newall et al. 1996; Njar et al. 1993; Plotkin 1994; Pschyrembel 1998; Rätsch 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1068; Villamar et al. 1994; Wagner/Nestler 1978; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1994; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Quassia excelsa *Sw.*

Common Names ▸ Jamaica wood
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ wood
Distribution ▸ W Indies, especially Jamaica
Note ▸ The bitter wood also used for the preparation of a certain aperatif.

Uphof 1968

R

RANUNCULUS L. - Buttercup, Crowfoot - Ranunculaceae

Ranunculus ficaria *L.*

Synonyms ▸ Ficaria verna Huds.
Common Names ▸ celandine, lesser celandine, pilewort; *French:* éclairette, ficaire; *German:* Scharbockskraut, Feigenwurz; *Russian:* tschistjak ljutitschnyj
Usage ▸ pot-herb, condiment
Parts Used ▸ leaf, flower bud
Distribution ▸ Europe, N Africa, Caucasus, Siberia, W Asia
Note ▸ The flower bud can be used as a substitute for capers.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Koschtschejew 1990; Newall et al. 1996; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999

RAVENSARA Sonn. - Lauraceae

Ravensara anisata *Danguy*

Common Names ▸ anise nutmeg; *German:* Anis-Muskat
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil (leaf)
Parts Used ▸ seed, bark, leaf
Distribution ▸ Comoros, Madagascar, Mascarenses, Seychelles

Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Neuwinger 1999

Ravensara aromatica *Sonn.*

Synonyms ▸ *Agathophyllum aromaticum* (Sonn.) Willd.
Common Names ▸ clove nutmeg, Madagascar clove, Madagascar nutmeg; *French:* muscade de Madagascar, noix girofle, noix de Ravensara; *German:* Madagaskar-Muskat, Nägeleinnuss, Nelkennuss, Ravensara-Nuss
Usage ▸ spice, like nutmeg
Parts Used ▸ bark, leaf, seed
Distribution ▸ Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius; introduced into Sri Lanka

Bois 1934; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Morton 1976; Neuwinger 1999; Rätsch 1998; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Usher 1968; Warburg 1897

RENANTHERA Lour. - Orchidaceae

Renanthera moluccana *Bl.*

Common Names ▸ *Indonesian:* anggrek merah; bunga karang;
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ young leaf
Distribution ▸ Indonesia, Papua, New Guinea
Note ▸ The leaves are sour in taste, with a slight suggestion of capers (*Capparis* spp.) and can be used as a flavoring, alone or with other food acids.

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Burkill 1966; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Mahyar 1988; Oyen/Dung 1999; Uphof 1968

RENEALMIA L.f: - Zingiberaceae

Renealmia alpinia *(Rottboell) Maas*

Synonyms ▸ *Amomum alpinia* Rottboell; *Renealmia exaltata* L.f.
Common Names ▸ mountain renenealmia; *German:* Berg-Renealmie; *Mexico:* ixquihit
Usage ▸ flavoring, used for wrapping a special dish
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical America: from Belize to Brazil, with the exception of the Greater Antilles

Hanelt 2001

Renealmia aromatica *(Aubl.) Griseb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Alpinia aromatica* Aubl.
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S America: Guayana; C America: Cuba

Renealmia exaltata *L.f.*

▸ *Renealmia alpina (Rottboel) Maas*

Renealmia occidentalis *Sweet*

Synonyms ▸ *Renealmia domingensis* Horan
Usage ▸ flavoring
Distribution ▸ India

Renealmia thyrsoidea *(Ruiz et Pav.) Poepp. et Endl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Amomum thyrsoideum* Ruiz et Pav.
Common Names ▸ *Colombia*: yei'; *Ecuador:* teentekage, teentemo, unkwisi
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ S America: Costa Rica to Bolivia and Brazil; tropical Asia, specially Indonesia

Hanelt 2001; Sánchez-Monge/Parellada 1981; Schultze-Motel 1986; Vickers/Plowman 1984

Rhabarbarum palmatum *(L.) Moench*

▸ *Rheum palmatum L.*

RESEDA L. - Mignonette - Resedaceae

Reseda odorata *L.*

Common Names ▸ common mignonette, mignonette, sweet mignonette, sweet reseda; *French:* herbe d'amour, mignonette, réséda odorante; *Italian:* miglionet; *German:* Duft-Resede, Duft-Wau, Garten-Resede, Wohlriechender Wau; *Italian:* reseda, amorino, amoretti d'Egitto, miglionet; *Portuguese:* reseda de cheiro, erva de amor, minhonete; *Russian:* rezeda duschistaja; *Spanish:* réseda de odor, miñoneta duschistaja
Usage ▸ flavoring (of tea); **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ N Africa, cultivated world wide, especially in China and Europe: S France

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kays/Dias 1995; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 8, 1969; Zeven et Wet 1982

REYNOLDA Gray - Araliaceae

Reynolda marchionensis *F. Br.*

Common Names ▸ *Polynesia:* pilohe pimata, pimata omoa
Usage ▸ scenting coconut oil; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ all plant parts
Distribution ▸ Polynesia

Uphof 1968

RHAMNUS L. - Buckthorn - Rhamnaceae

Rhamnus celtifolia *Thunb.*

Rhamnus prinoides L'Hérit.

Rhamnus lando *Llanos*

Embelia philippinensis A. DC.

Rhamnus prinoides *L' Hérit.*

Synonyms ▸ *Rhamnus celtifolia* Thunb.
Common Names ▸ buckthorn, dogwood; *Ethiopia:* t'ado, tando; *French:* bois de nerorun; épine noire, noir prun; *German:* Gerbereichen-ähnlicher Kreuzdorn; *Italian:* ramno catatico, spina cervina; *Russian:* kuschina slabitel'naja; *S Africa:* blinkblaar, hondepis, kondepishout, mofifi, *Spanish:* espino cerval
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ E, S Africa: Ethiopia to S Africa and Nigeria, Angola, in Ethiopia also cultivated
Note ▸ Sporadically as a substitute for hops (*Humulus lupulus* L.), e.g. for beer: 'talla', and other alcoholic beverage: honey wine and mead ('teedj').

Hanelt 2001; Jansen 1981; Joffe 1993; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968

RHAPHIDOPHORA Hassk. - Araceae

Rhaphidophora lobbii *Schott*

Common Names ▸ *Malaysian:* akar asam tebing paya
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring in curries
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Malaysia and Borneo



Rhamnus prinoides, fruiting

Burkill 1966; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999

RHEUM L. - Rhubarb - Polygonaceae

Rheum officinale *Baill.*

Common Names ▸ Chinese rhubarb, medicinal rhubarb, Tibetan rhubarb; *Chinese:* chiang chun, chai ta-huang; *French:* rhubarbe officinal; *German:* Gartenrhabarber; Chinesischer Rhabarber, Ostindischer Rhabarber, Türkischer Rhabarber; *Italian:* rabarbaro; *Portuguese:* ruibarbo; *Russian:* reven' aptetschnyj, reven' russkij, reven' kitajskij; *Spanish:* ruibarbo de la China
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ W China, Indochina, E Tibet, commonly cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Blundstone/Dickinson 1964; Chara-

R

lambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Dalby 2000; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Newall et al. 1996; Pschrempel 1998; Rätsch 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schratz 1960; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Treptow 1985; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven de Wet 1982

Rheum palmatum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Rhabarbarum palmatum* Moench
Common Names ▸ medicinal rhubarb, Turkey rhubarb; *French:* rhubarbe palmée; *German:* Chinesischer Rhabarber, Kanton-Rhabarber, Kron-Rhabarber, Medizinalrhabarber, Türkischer Rhabarber; *Italian:* rabarbaro; *Korean:* taehwang; *Portuguese:* rabárbo; *Spanish:* ruibarbo, ruibarbo de levante
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ mountains of the North area between China and Tibet, cultivated in China, Russia, Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dregus et al. 2004; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Lewington 1990; Miyazawa et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Rätsch 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schratz 1960; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Stahl et al. 1985; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Rheum rhabarbarum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Rheum rhaponticum* L., *Rheum undulatum* L.
Common Names ▸ garden rhubarb, Siberian rhubarb, rhapontic rhubarb, rhubarb; *Arabic:* rawend zahar; *Chinese:* shi yung ta huang; *French:* rhapontic, rhubarbe (anglaise); *German:* Gewöhnlicher Rhabarber, Krauser Rhabarber, Sibirischer Rhabarber, Rhapontik, Wellblatt-Rhabarber; *Italian:* rabarbaro, rapontico; *Japanese:* kara daio; *Korean:* taehwang, tungŭniptaehwang; *Portuguese:* ruibarbo; *Russian:* rapontik; *Spanish:* ruibarbo (francés), rapóntico;
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ Bulgaria, Rhodope mountains, C Asia, S Siberia ?, only cultivated
Note ▸ Petioles are used in sauces and pies.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Bendel 2002; Charalambous 1994; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Engelshowe 1985; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Libert/Enghind 1989; Paneitz/Westendorf 1999; Rätsch 1998; Schratz 1960; Schultze-Motel 1986; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Täufel et al. 1998; Tindall 1983; Uphof 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Rheum rhaponticum *L.*

▸ *Rheum rhabarbarum L.*

Rheum undulatum *L.*

▸ *Rheum rhabarbarum L.*

Rhododendrum palustre *(L.) Kron et Judd*

▸ *Ledum palustre L.*

RHODYMENIA Grev. - Rhodomeniaceae

Rhodymenia palmata *(L.) Grev.*

Synonyms ▸ *Palmaria palmata* (L.) Kuntze
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ sea weed
Distribution ▸ Pacific and Atlantic Ocean

Uphof 1968

RHUS L. - Sumach - Anacardiaceae

Rhus aromatica *Ait.*

Synonyms ▸ *Rhus canadensis* Marshall non Mill.
Common Names ▸ fragrant sumach, lemon sumach,

skunkbush, polecat bush, Sicilian sumac *Arabic:* summak; *Dutch:* zuurkruid; *French:* sumac odorant, suma des corroyeurs; *German:* Duft-Sumach, Gewürz-Sumach, Süßer or Wohlriechender Sumach; *Hindi:* kankrasing; *Italian:* sommacco; *Turkish:* suma, somak;

Usage ▸ spice, condiment (for zahtar)

Parts Used ▸ fruit (beers)

Distribution ▸ Canada, USA, E, SE and SW Europe, N Africa, Caucasus, C and W Asia

Note ▸ The fruits have a sour taste.

Bozan et al. 2002; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Roth/Kormann 1997; Rätsch 1998; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999

Rhus canadensis *Marshall non Mill.*

Rhus aromatica Ait.

Rhus commiphoroides *Engl. et Gilg.*

Rhus tenuinervis Engl.

Rhus coriaria *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Toxicondron coriaria* Kuntze

Common Names ▸ sumac, Sicilian sumac, lemonade tree; *Arabic:* sumaq; *French:* sumac; *German:* Tanner's Sumach, Gerbersumach; Sizilianischer Sumach, Sumak; *India:* samaka, sumak, tatrak, timtima; *Italian:* sommacco; *Portuguese:* sumagre; *Russian:* sumakh; *Slovenian:* sumach; *Spanish:* zumaque; *Turkish:* sumak, somak, tatari, tetri, tirimli

Usage ▸ spice, e.g. admixture for condiments (zahtar), flavoring for tobacco (leaf)

Parts Used ▸ seed, leaf

Distribution ▸ Mediterranean region; E, SE Europe, Caucasus, Iran, C, W Asia, also cultivated in Spain, Italy, W Asia

Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Bois 1934; Brunke 1994a, b; Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Effenberger/Schilcher 1990; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lück 2000; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1995d; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1971, 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uhl 2000; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Rhus tenuinervis *Engl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Rhus commiphoroides* Engl. et Gilg.

Common Names ▸ *German:* Feinnerviger Sumach; *S Africa:* hyaena taaibos, morupapiri

Usage ▸ spice (of meat)

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ southern Africa: Kalahari

v. Koenen 1996; Neuwinger 1999; Quattrocchi 2000

Ribesoides philippense *O. Kuntze*

Embelia philippensis A. DC.

RICINODENDRON Mull. Arg. - Euphorbiaceae

Ricinodendron africanus *Muell.*

Ricinodendron heudelotii (Baill.) Pierre ex Pax

Ricinodendron heudelotii *(Baill.) Pierre ex Pax*

Synonyms ▸ *Jatropha heudelotii* Baill., *Ricinodendron africanus* Muell.

Common Names ▸ African nut; *Angola:* minguella; *Cameroon:* andjejang; *French:* bois jasanga, essang; *Gabun:* engessam; *German:* Afrikanisches Mahagoni, Ojokbaum; *Ghana:* anwama; *Nigerian:* ekku; *Sierra Leone:* gbolei; *Spanish:* cuyo, ricino del país; *Uganda:* musodo;

Usage ▸ spice for sauce, condiment

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ tropical W and E Africa, cultivated in Cameroon

Aedo et al. 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Neuwinger 1999;

Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

ROBINIA L. - Locust - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Robinia grandiflora *L.*

Sesbania grandiflora (L.) Pers.

Robinia pseudoacacia *L.*

Common Names ▸ false acacia, black locust, robinia; *Chinese:* ci huai hua; *French:* faux acacia, robinier; *German:* Falsche Akazie, Schein-Akazie, Gemeine Robinie, Schotendorn, Silberregen; *Italian:* robinia, pseudo-acacia, false acacia; *Japanese:* hari-enju; *Korean:* akhasianamu; *Russian:* akazia belaja, robinia, loshno-akazija; *Spanish:* falsa acacia, robinia

Usage ▸ flavoring, e.g. fresh flowers added to omelettes

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ NC, NE and SE USA, widely cultivated and native in temperate regions, e.g. Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 1, 1949; Brockmann 1979; Cheers 1997; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 3, 1992; 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001, Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Schnelle 1999; Schönefelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

R

RORIPPA Scop. - Water Cress - Brassicaceae (Crucifera)

Rorippa palustris *(L.)* Besser

Common Names ▸ common water cress; *German:* Gewöhnliche Sumpfkresse

Usage ▸ pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ young leaf

Distribution ▸ Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, W, E Siberia, Amur, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, C, E Asia, Himalayas, Mongolia, N America, S America, Egypt, Australia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999

Rorippa microphylla *(Boenn.) Hyl.*

Nasturtium microphyllum Boenn. ex Rchb.

Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum *(L.) Hayek*

Nasturtium officinale R.Br.

Rorippa x sterilis *Airy Shaw*

Naturtium x sterile (Airy Shaw) Oefelein

ROSA - Rose - Rosaceae

Cheers 1997; Dimov/Tsoutsoulova 1987; Markley 1997, 1999; Nissen 1992; Schirarend/Heimeyer 1996; Singer 1885; Tantau/Weinhausen 1956

Rosa austriaca *Crantz*

Rosa gallica L.

Rosa x centifolia *L.*

Common Names ▸ cabbage rose, Holland rose, provence rose; *French:* rose à cent feuilles, rose de mai; *German:* Mairose, Zentifolie; *India:* devataruni, gulab, irosa, satapatri; *Japanese:* seiyô-ibara; *Mexico:* guie becohua, quije pecohua castilla; *Russian:* roza stolistaja; *Sanskrit:* devataruna

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil (rose oil)

Parts Used ▸ floral leaf

Distribution ▸ Caucasus, N Iran to Turkey, cultivated in France, Italy, Morocco, India, China

Cheers 1997; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

Rosa chinensis *Jacq.*

Common Names ▸ China rose, Bengal rose; *German:* China-Rose; *Korean:* wŏlkyéhwa;
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil (rose oil)
Parts Used ▸ floral leaf
Distribution ▸ China, widely cultivated

NICPBP 1987; Oka et al. 1998; Tantau/Weinhausen 1956; Wiersema/León 1999

Rosa x damascena *Mill.*

Synonyms ▸ *Rosa gallica* L. var. *damascena* Voss;
Common Names ▸ Damask rose, Portland rose, pink damask rose, Bulgarian rose; *Chinese:* du jue qiang wei, xia jin ying, chiang wei; *French:* rose de Damas, rose de tous les mois, rose de Puteaux; *German:* Damaszener Rose; Portland Rose; *Hindi:* fosli gulab, gulab ke phul; *Indonesian:* kembang eros, bunga ros; *Japanese:* kôshin-ibara; *Korean:* punhongkkothyangjangri; *Laos:* kuhlaab; *Malaysian:* bunga ayer mawar, ros, gul; *Portuguese:* rosa de Damasco, rose pálida; *Russian:* roza damasskaja; *Sanskrit:* shata patri; *Thai:* kulaap-on, kulaap mon, yee sun; *Vietnamese:* huong
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil (rose oil)
Parts Used ▸ floral leaf
Distribution ▸ Bulgaria, France, Italy, Morocco, Russia, Turkey
Note ▸ Cultivated only for essential oil production and as an ornamental shrub. The floral leaves are often candied and used in confectionery.

Bayrak/Akgül 1994; Berger 1, 1949; Bois 1934; Bourton 1968; Charalambous 1994; Davidson 1999; Dudteschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Eugster/Märki-Fischer 1991; Fishman 1984; Hager 2, 1991; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kalkman 1993; Krüssmann 1974; Lewington 1990; Oka et al. 1998; Oyen/Dung 1999; Rohner-Reinhard 1988; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Singh/Deolia 1963; Small 1997; Tantau/Weinhausen 1956; Täufel et al. 1993; Touw 1982; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Vogt 1991; Widrlechner 1981; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Rosa florida *Poir.*

→ *Rosa multiflora Thunb.*

Rosa gallica *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Rosa austriaca* Crantz, *Rosa grandiflora* Salisb.
Common Names ▸ French rose; *Arabic:* ouard, *Chinese:* fa kuo, chiang wei; *French:* rose de Provence; *German:* Essigrose, Samtrose; *India:* gulab; *Portuguese:* roseira; *Russian:* roza francuzskaja
Usage ▸ flavoring, e.g. marzipan; **product:** essential oil (rose oil)
Parts Used ▸ floral leaf
Distribution ▸ S, C Europe, W Russia, Asia Minor; cultivated in Europe: S France, Spain, the Netherlands, England, former Soviet Union

Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Schultze-Motel 1986

Rosa gallica *L.* var. damascena *Voss*

→ *Rosa damascena Mill.*

Rosa gallica *L.* x Rosa moschata *Herrm.*

→ *Rosa moschata Herrm.*

Rosa grandiflora *Salisb.*

→ *Rosa gallica L.*

Rosa moschata *Herrm.*

Synonyms ▸ *Rosa gallica* L. x *Rosa moschata* Herrm.
Common Names ▸ musk rose; *French:* neseri, rosier musqué; *German:* Moschusrose; *India:* kubjaha, kuji, kujai; *Javanese:* kembang rus; *Portuguese:* roseira selvagem; *Russian:* roza muskusnaja; *Spanish:* mosquiteta blanca
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil (rose oil)
Parts Used ▸ floral leaf

Distribution ▸ S and E Asia mountains, Ethiopa, only cultivated

Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 2, 1991; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Lewinton 1990; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Tantau/Weinhausen 1956; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Rosa multiflora *Thunb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Rosa florida* Poir., *Rosa polyantha* Sieb. et Zucc., *Rosa rubeoides* Andr.

Common Names ▸ baby rose, bramble rose, Japanese rose, pilar rose, seven sister rose; *Chinese:* chiáng wei chun; *German:* Japanrose, Noisetterose; *Japanese:* no-ibara; *Javanese:* sekar rus; *Malaysian:* kembang erus

Usage ▸ flavoring of tea and diets

Parts Used ▸ floral leaf

Distribution ▸ N China, Japan, Korea, India (Assam, Uttar Pradesh); cultivated in India, China, Java, Japan

Cheers 1997; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986;

Rosa polyantha *Sieb. et Zucc.*

▸ *Rosa multiflora Thunb.*

Rosa rubeoides *Andr.*

▸ *Rosa multiflora Thunb.*

ROSMARINUS L. - Rosemary - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Rosmarinus lavendulaceus *Noe*

▸ *Rosmarinus officinalis L.*

Rosmarinus officinalis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Rosmarinus lavandulaceus* Noe

Common Names ▸ rosemary, compass plant; *Arabic:* ekleel aljabal, iklil al-jabal, kelil; *Chinese:* mi tieh hsiang; *Dutch:* rozemarijn; *French:* romerino, incensier; rosmarin; *German:* Rosmarin, Kranzkraut; *India:* rusmari; *Italian:* ramerino, rosmarino; *Japanese:* mannenrû; *Pilipino:* dumero, romero, rosmir; *Portuguese:* alecrim, alerum; *Russian:* Rozmarin, morskaja rosa; *Spanish:* roméro; *Turkish:* biberye

Usage ▸ spice; **product**: essential oil (rosmary oil)

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ Mediterranean regions: Italy, Sardinia, Corsica, S France, cultivated worldwide

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bano et al. 2003; Barbut et al. 1985; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Boelens 1985; Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Brieskorn et al. 1973; del Campo et al. 2000; di Cesare et al. 2001; Chalchat et al. 1993; Chang et al. 1977; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Colins/Charles 1987; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Elamrani et al. 2000; Fincke 1961; Flamini et al. 2002; Fournier et al. 1989; Guazzi et al. 2001; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 1, 1990; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Henning et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hof/Ammon 1989; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Houlihan et al. 1985; Ibanez et al. 2000, 2003; Klimek et al. 2002; Lindberg et al. 1996; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mule' et al 1994; Munné-Bosch et al. 2000; Nakatani/Inatani 1981, 1984; Newall et al. 1996; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Opdyke 1974e; Ouahada/Benveniste 2000; Parnham/Kesselring 1985; Peter 2001; Pintore 2002; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Porte et al. 2000; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Resche 1983; Reverchon/Senatore 1992: Rezzoug et al. 2000; Rosengarten 1969; Rosúa/García-Granados 1987; Roth/Kormann 1997; Salido et al. 2003; Schönfelder 2001; Schwarz/Ternes 1992a, b; Schwarz et al. 1992; Schultz-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sfikas 1994; Sharma 2003; Shi et al. 2002; Shiva et al. 2002; Singh et al. 1996; Small 1997; Soliman et al. 1994; Staesche 1972; Tateo et al. 1988a, b; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Tucker/Maciarello 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Vareltzis et al. 1997; Verotta 1985; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolski et al 2002; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zimmermann 1980

RUMEX L. - Sorrel - Polygonaceae

Rumex acetosa *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Acetosa pratensis* Mill.

Common Names ▸ common sorrel, garden sorrel, sorrel, sorrel dock, sour dock, sourgrass; *Arabic:* dierb, hummedha; *French:* grande oseille, oseille commune, oseille acide, oiseille de belleville, rhapontike des moines; *German:* Garten-Sauerampfer, Großer Sauerampfer, Wiesen-Sauerampfer; *Italian:* acetosa maggiore, atschetonsa, saleggiola; *Japanese:* sorelu, sukampo; *Portuguese:* azeda brava, azedinha da horta; *Russian:* stschewel' kislyj, stschavel' malyj, stschavelek; *Spanish:* acedera común, agrilla, vinagrera
Usage ▸ spice, for soups
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ N Africa, temperate Asia, India, Australia, Europe, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Koschtschejew 1990; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schönfelder 2001; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Rumex acetosella *L.*

Common Names ▸ sheep sorrel; *German:* Kleiner Sauerampfer
Usage ▸ spice: for soups
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe, Caucasus, W, E Siberia, Amur, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, native in N America

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993; Schnelle 1999

Rumex Alpstris *Jacq.*

Rumex scutatus L.

Rumex crispus *L.*

Common Names ▸ curled dock, dock, narrow dock; *French:* rumex crépu, patience crépue; *German:* Krauser Ampfer; *Italian:* romine crespo, lapazio; *Japanese:* nagaba-gishigishi; *Korean:* songguji, sorujaengi; *Peru:* moztaza; *Spanish:* acitosa, lengua de vaca
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe; Turkey, C Asia, Mongolia, China, native N America, cosmopolitical

Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichson-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Uphof 1968; Wyk et al. 2004

Rumex hastatus *D.Don*

Common Names ▸ speared sorrel; *German:* Spießiger Ampfer; *Hindi:* khatapalak;
Usage ▸ condiment (for chutney and pickles)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India, W Himalayas: Kashmir

Arora/Pandey 1996; Uphof 1968

Rumex maritimus *L.*

Common Names ▸ golden dock; *German:* Ufer-Ampfer; *India:* jangli-palak, jal-palan, bunpaling, khattikan
Usage ▸ pot-herb (N India)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe except Iberia, W, E Siberia, Amur, C Asia, N India, Mongolia, Japan, Algeria, America

Araora/Padney 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002; Kumar 2003

Rumex nemorosus *Schrader*

Rumex sanguisorbis L.

Rumex obtusifolius *L.*

Common Names ▸ bitter dock, broadleaf dock; *French:* patience suvage: *German:* Stumpfblättriger Ampfer; *Italian:* romice dei prati; *Portuguese:* labaca; *Spanish:* vinagrillo, romaza de kojas grandes
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ young leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Cauca-

sus, N Iran, Canary Islands, Algeria, native in N America, S America, S Africa, Australia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichson-Brown 1989; Heeger 1956; Schönfelder 2001; Uphof 1968

Rumex sanguisorbis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Rumex nemorosus* Schrader
Common Names ▸ bloodred sorrel; *German:* Blut- or Hain-Ampfer;
Usage ▸ spice for soups (sporadically)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ temperate Europe, Caucasus, N Iran, NW Africa

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002

Rumex scutatus *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Acetosa sculata* (L.) Mill., *Rumex alpstris* Jacq.
Common Names ▸ French sorrel, garden sorrel *French:* osielle aux feuilles ròndes, osielle bouclier, osielle ronde, patience écousson; *German:* Römischer Ampfer, Rundblättriger Ampfer, Schild-Sauerampfer; *India:* amrula, ambarati, changeri; *Italian:* acetosa romana, erba pan a vin; *Russian:* stschawel stschitkoviduij; *Spanish:* acedera con hojas redondas francesa, acedera romana, acedera redonda
Usage ▸ pot-herb, flavoring soups and dishes
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Europe, Alps, C Europe, Asia minor, India: W Himalayas, Caucasus, sporadically cultivated
Note ▸ The leaves are lemon-sour.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Arora/Pandey 1996; Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Schnelle 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Tucker 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Rumex vesicarius *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lapathum vesicarium* (L.) Moench
Common Names ▸ bladder dock, *French:* oseille d'Amérique; *German:* Blasiger Sauerampfer, Indischer Sauerampfer; *Hindi:* ambari, chukra, chuka, saluni, shakkankirai
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe: Greece, N Africa, Asia minor, Arabian Peninsula, W Asia, India, Malaysia

Arora/Pandey 1996; Chopra et al 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Ochse/Bakhuizen van den Brink 1931; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

RUTA L. - Rue - Rutaceae

Ruta altera *Mill.*

▸ *Ruta graveolens L.*

Ruta angustifolia *Pers.*

▸ *Ruta chalepensis L.*

Ruta bracteosa *DC.*

▸ *Ruta chalepensis L.*

Ruta chalepensis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ruta angustifolia* Pers., *Ruta bracteosa* DC., *Ruta fumariaefolia* Boiss. et Heldr.f.
Common Names ▸ Egyptian rue, fringent rue, Syrian rue; *Arabic:* fidjel, fidjla; *French:* rue d'Algérie; *German:* Aleppo-Raute, Gefranste Raute, Syrische Raute; *Hindi*: pismarum, sadab, satari
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Canary Islands, Mediterranean region, Ethiopia, Arabia; cultivated C, S America, Mexico, W Indian Islands

Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Jansen 1981; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Vasudevan/Luckner 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Ruta fumariaefolia *Boiss. et Heldr.*

Ruta chalepensis L.

Ruta graveolens *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ruta altera* Mill., *Ruta officinalis* Pall.

Common Names ▸ common rue, fringed rue, herb of grace, herb of repentance, rue; *Arabic:* arudam fejan, *Chinese:* chou cao, yün xiang; *Dutch:* ruit; *French:* rue, rue de jardins, rue fétide, rue officinale, rue puante, herbe de grâce; *German:* Raute, Edelraute, Gartenraute, Weinraute, Gnadenkraut; *Hindi:* sitab; *Italian:* ruta, riccola, richetta; *Japanese:* henruda; *Javanese:* godong minggu; *Korean:* unhjang; *Portuguese:* arruda; *Russian:* ruta, ruta sadowaja; *Sanskrit:* sitaba, somalata; *Spanish:* ruda común; *Turkish:* sedefotou

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ E, SE and SW Europe, widely native in Europe and N Africa, also cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Andorn et al. 1972; Bärtels 1997; Becela-Deller 1991; Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Böttcher/Günther 2003; Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Classen/Knobloch 1985; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Erhart et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 3, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Jansen 1981; Nagel/Reinhard 1975; Novak et al. 1965; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1993; Rätsch 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Vasudevan/Luckner 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Yaacob et al. 1989; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Ruta graveolens *L.* var. montana

Ruta montana L.

Ruta montana *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Ruta graveolens* L. var. *montana* L.

Common Names ▸ montain rue; *Arabic:* fidjla el-djebeli; *French:* rue de montagnes; *German:* Bergraute; *Spanish:* ruda de monte

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ SW Europe, N Africa, Mediterranean regions, also cultivated

Bourton 1968; Hanelt 2001; San Miguel 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; Teuscher 2003; Vasudevan/Luckner 1968

Ruta officinalis *Pall.*

Ruta graveolens L.

S

SABA Pichon - Apocynaceae

Saba senegalensis *(DC.) Pichon*

Synonyms ▸ *Landolphia senegalensis* Kotsch. et Peyr.
Usage ▸ spice for sauces; condiment
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical W Africa: the Gambia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal
Note ▸ The plant is an appetite stimulant.

Burkill 1, 1985; Neuwinger 1998, 1999; Pelisier et al. 1996

Salisburya biloba *Hoffmannsegg*

Gingko biloba L.

SALVADORA L. - Salvadoraceae

Salvadora indica *Wight*

Salvadora persica L.

Salavadora paniculata *Zucc. ex Steud.*

Salvadora persica L.

Salvadora persica *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cissus arborea* Forrsk., *Salvadora indica* Wight, *Salvadora paniculata* Zucc. ex Steud.
Common Names ▸ salt bush, toothbrush tea; *Arabic:* arak, miswak, siwak; *French:* arbre brosse à dents; *German:* Salzbusch, Senfbaum, Zahnbürstenstrauch, Löwenbusch; *India:* chota pilu, jhak, kharjal, kakkam, piludi, pilva, rhakhan
Usage ▸ condiment (raw leaves) for sauces and salads
Parts Used ▸ leaf, fruit
Distribution ▸ N and SW Africa: Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal; NW India
Note ▸ The taste of the fruits "Senf der Bibel" is pungent or peppery. The peeled and dry miswak twigs are ued as tooth-brush in the arabian countries.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Burkill 5, 2000; Dalziel 1937; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; v. Koenen 1996; Roberty 1953; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 9, 1972; Wyk et al. 2004

SALVIA L. - Sage - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Demirci et al. 2002; Yingrong Lu, Yeap Foo 2002

Salvia aethiopis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Salvia lanata* Moench, *Sclarea aethiopis* (L.) Mill.
Common Names ▸ African sage, Mediterranean sage, wally sage; *German:* Afrikanischer Salbei,

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Mohren-Salbei, Ungarischer Salbei; *Italian:* etiopide salvia
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ S Europe, Iberia, S France, N Africa, Turkey, Asia minor, Transcaucasia, W Asia, native in N America

Boya/Valverde 1981; Chalchat et al. 2001a; Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sutton 1999; Ulubelin/Uygur 1976; Wiersema/León 1999

Salvia aramiensis *Rech.*

Common Names ▸ Aramenian salve; *German:* Aramenischer Salbei
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Armenia, Turkey

Demirci et al. 2002a; Sarer 1987

Salvia argentea *L.* ◘

Synonyms ▸ *Salvia candidissima* Guss.
Common Names ▸ silver sage; *French:* sauge argentée; *German:* Silberblatt-Salbei
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe: S Spain, France, Balkans, Turkey, NW Africa

Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Sutton 1999

S

Salvia bengaliensis *König ex Roxb.*

→ *Meriandra bengaliensis (Konja ex Roxb.) Benth.*

Salvia camertoni *Regel*

→ *Salvia elegans Vahl*



◘ **Salvia argentea, plant**

Salvia candidissima *Guss*

→ *Salvia argentea L.*

Salvia carduacea *Benth.*

Common Names ▸ thistle sage; chia; *German:* Distelartiger Salbei, Distel-Salbei
Usage ▸ spice, condiment
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ SE Asia, USA: California, Mexico

Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kintzios 2000; Usher 1974

Salvia chudaei *Batt. et Trab.*

Usage ▸ condiment (in the Hogger region)
Parts Used ▸ plant
Distribution ▸ Sahel of Mali

Burkill 3, 1995; Maire 1933

Salvia clandestina *L.*

Salvia verbenaca L.

Salvia clevelandii *(A. Gray) Greene*

Common Names ▸ blue sage, Jim sage; *German:* Cleveland Salbei, Blauer Salbei, Marzipan-Salbei
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ native of California; Canada, northern USA

Clebsch 1997; Kintzios 2000; Small 1997

Salvia discolor *Kunth*

Common Names ▸ Peruvian sage; *German:* Peruanischer Salbei, Verschiedenfarbiger Salbei;
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S America: Peru
Note ▸ the plant has a fruity, eucalyptus scent.

Cheers 1997; Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Kintzios 2000; Small 1997; Sutton 1999

Salvia divinorum *Epling et Játiva*

Common Names ▸ herb of the Virgin; *German:* Azteken-Salbei, Wahrsager-Salbei; *Mexico:* pipiltzintzinli; *Spanish:* hierba de la pastora, yerba de Maria
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ herb, leaf
Distribution ▸ Mexico: Oaxaca

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hanelt 2001; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Sutton 1999; Uphof 1968

Salvia dorisiana *Standley*

Common Names ▸ British Honduran sage, fruit sage; *German:* Fruchtsalbei, Goldsalbei, Pfirsisch-Salbei
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring: for fragrant concoctions and tea
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Honduras

Cheers 1997; Clebsch 1997; Halim/Collins 1975; Hanelt 2001; Kintzios 2000; Small 1997; Sutton 1999; Tucker 1986

Salvia elegans *Vahl*

Synonyms ▸ *Salvia camertoni* Regel, *Salvia incarnata* Cav., *Salvia rutilans* Carr.
Common Names ▸ tangerine sage, pineapple-scented sage (USA); *German:* Ananas-Salbei, Honigmelonen-Salbei
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ C, S America: Mexico, Guatamala, only cultivated
Note ▸ The odor are few showed.

Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kintzios 2000; Morton 1976; Small 1997; Sutton 1999; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Villamar et al. 1994

Salvia fruticosa *Mill.*

Synonyms ▸ *Salvia libanotica* Boiss. et Gaill., *Salvia triloba* L.f.
Common Names ▸ Greek sage, Turkish sage; *Arabic:* khayat el-djurhat; *Cretan:* faskomilia, sfakomilia; *French:* pomme de sauga, sauge trilobée, sauge à trois lobes; *German:* Fruchtsalbei, Griechischer Salbei, Kreuzsalbei; *Italian:* salvia trilobata; *Spanish:* salvia real, salvia triloba; *Turkish:* elma yagi; salvia real
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Mediterranean regions: from S Balkans to Lebanon, Libya, S Italy, Albania, Dalmatia, Tur-

key; subspontaneously in NW Africa and Middle East; cultivated relict in S Spain and Algarve

Note ▸ The plant is also used as an adulterant of *Salvia officinalis* L.

Abdalla et al. 1983; Anon. 1993; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Brieskorn/Biechele 1971; Catsiotis/Iconomou 1984; Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 3, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Harvala et al. 1987b; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Karousou et al. 1998; Kintzios 2000; Pizzale et al. 2002; Pschyrembel 1998; Putievsky et al. 1986; Roth/Kormann 1997; Rhyu 1979; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Sutton 1999; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

Salvia glutinosa *L.*

Common Names ▸ Jupiter's distaff, sticky sage; *French:* sauge glutineuse; *German:* Klebriger Salbei, Gelber Salbei

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran

Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hoppe 1 1975Kintzios 2000; Sutton 1999

Salvia grahamii *Benth.*

› *Salvia microphylla Humb., Bonpl. et Kunth. var. microphylla*

Salvia hispanica *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Salvia tetragona* Moench

Common Names ▸ Spanish sage; *French:* sauge de l'Espagne; *German:* Spanischer Salbei; *Guatamalan:* chián, chan; *Mexico:* chía, chía blanco, chía del campo

Usage ▸ spice, similar in sauces, salads, soups, beverages, diet food; **product:** essential oil (from leaves)

Parts Used ▸ seed, herb

Distribution ▸ SW USA: California to New Mexico; Mexico; spread to Cuba, Jamaica, and in the hills of Java

Note ▸ The species was cultivated widely by the Aztecs before the Spanish conquest. The seeds have a high fatty oil content.

Ahmed et al. 1994; Burkhill 1966; Bushway et al. 1984; Cahill 2003; Clebsch 1997; Estilai et al. 1990; Hanelt 2001; Kintzios 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999

Salvia hispanorum *Lag.*

› *Salvia lavandulifolia Vahl*

Salvia horminum *L.*

› *Salvia viridis L.*

Salvia incarnata *Cav.*

› *Salvia elegans Vahl*

Salvia lanata *Moench*

› *Salvia aethiopis L.*

Salvia lavandulifolia *Vahl*

Synonyms ▸ *Salvia hispanorum* Lag.

Common Names ▸ Spanish sage, lavander sage; *Dutch:* spaanse salie; *French:* sauge à feuilles de lavande; *German:* Lavendelblättriger Salbei, Spanischer Salbei; *Spanish:* salvia fina

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring for desserts, soft drinks, alcoholic beverage; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Spain, France (Pyrenees), also cultivated

Note ▸ The plant is also used as adulterant of *Salvia officinalis* L.

Bärtels 1997; Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kintzios 2000; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Perry et al. 2002; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Sutton 1999; Tomás-Lorente et al. 1988; Tucker 1986; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999

Salvia libanotica *Boiss. et Gaill.*

› *Salvia fruticosa Mill.*

Salvia menthaefolia *Tenore*

Common Names ▸ Italian spring sage; *German:* Italienischer Frühlings-Salbei
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ S Europe: Italy

Clebsch 1997; Kintzios 2000

Salvia microphylla Humb., *Bonpl. et Kunth.* var. microphylla

Synonyms ▸ *Salvia grahamii* Benth.
Common Names ▸ Graham salve, grapefruit sage; *German:* Graham's Salbei, Grapefruit-Salbei
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Mexico

Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hoppe 3, 1987; Sutton 1999

Salvia officinalis *L.* ◘

Synonyms ▸ *Salvia officinalis* L. ssp. *major* Gams, *Salvia tomentosa* Mill.
Common Names ▸ sage, common sage, garden sage; *Arabic:* maryamiya; mofassa, salima, salmya; *Chinese:* ching chieh; *French:* sauge, grande sauge, sauge officinale, thé de la Grèce, herbe sacrée; *German:* Echter Salbei, Garten-Salbei, Dalmatiner Salbei, Königssalbei; *Italian:* salvia; *Japanese:* sage; *Korean:* yakpulkkot; *Portuguese:* sálvia; *Russian:* schalfej aptetschny, schawlij, schal'wija; *Spanish:* salvia oficinal, salvia real; *Turkish:* adacayi
Usage ▸ spice, for various dishes, soups, sauces, salads, conserves, meat fish, cheese, wine etc.; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S, SE Europe cultivated and native elsewhere: Mediterranean regions, Ukraine, Moldavia, C Europe, India, Indonesia (Java), Tanzania, southern Africa, Antilles, Canada, USA, Brazil
Note ▸ The species is very variable, especially in regard to leaf character. Many cultivars had been released.



◘ **Salvia officinalis, flowering**

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Andrews 1956; Asllani 2000; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Boelens/Boelens 1997; Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Brieskorn 1991; Brieskorn/Biechele 1971; BrieskornDömling 1969; Brieskorn/Fuchs 1962; di Cesare et al. 2001; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Clebsch 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Cuvelier et al 1994; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Grella/Picci 1988; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 3, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann 1970; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Ivanic/Savin 1976; Jalsenjak et al. 1987; Kintzios 2000; Kouhila et al. 2001; Kreutzig 1982; Länger et al. 1993; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Miura et al. 2001; Newall et al. 1996; Ollanketo et al. 2002; Pachaly 1990a; Perry et al. 1999; Peter 2001; Piccaglia et al. 1997; Pino et al. 2002; Pizzale et al. 2002; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Putjevsky et al. 1986; Reverchon et al. 1995; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1996; Santos-Gomes/Fernandes-Ferreira. 2003; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Schwarz/Ternes 1992 a, b, 1993; Schwarz et al. 1992; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Seyboldt 1998; Shi et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Sutton 1999; Täufel et al 1993; Tucker 1986; Tucker et al 1980; Tucker/Maciarello 1990; Turova et al. 1987; Ubillos 1989; Ulubelen et al. 1981; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Vernin/Metzger 1986; Wealth of India 9, 1972; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Yinrong Lu/Yeap Foo 2000, 2001; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Salvia officinalis *L.* ssp. major *Gams*

→ *Salvia officinalis L.*

Salvia rutilans *Carr.*

→ *Salvia elegans Vahl*

Salvia sclarea *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Sclarea vulgaris* Mill.

Common Names ▸ clary, clary sage, clary wort, English sage, muscat sage; *Arabic:* kaff ed-dubb; *French:* sauge sclarée, orvale, toute bonne; *German:* Clary-Salbei, Muskateller-Salbei, Scharlachkraut, Scharlei; *Italian:* erba moscatella sclarea; *Russian:* shafej muskatny; *Spanish:* hierba de los ojos

Usage ▸ spice, for liqueurs and wines (vermouth and muscatel), flavoring dishes and salads; **product:** essential oil (oil of clary); young leaves are eaten as a dessert (with orange sauce and sugar)

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ SW Europe: Iberia, France, E Europe, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Caucasus, Iran, C Asia, NW Africa, Kenya, native in Austria and Switzerland; frequently cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Bremness 2001; Carrubba et al. 2002; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Clebsch 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Ilieva 1979; Kintzios 2000; Maurer/Hauser 1983; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Pitarokili et al. 2002; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Sutton 1999; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Wiersema/León 1999; Wl. 2004; Zámbori/Nyárádi-Szabady 1989; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Salvia tetragona *Moench*

→ *Salvia hispanica L.*

Salvia tomentosa *Mill.*

→ *Salvia officinalis L.*

Salvia triloba *L.f.*

→ *Salvia fruticosa Mill.*

Salvia verbenaca *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Salvia clandestina* L.

Common Names ▸ wild clary, verveine sage; *French:* sauge vervaine; *German:* Eisenkraut-Salbei

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Asia minor, southern Mediterranean regions, S Europe, W Europe to Scotland, introduced to S Africa, S Australia and USA

Note ▸ Fresh leaves added to omelettes in Macronesia and SW Asia.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Cabo et al. 1986; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kintzios 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sutton 1999; Tucker 1986

Salvia verticillata *L.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Quirlblütiger Salbei, *Russian:* chalfej mutovtschatij

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ S, SE Europe, France, Turkey, Asia minor, N Iraq, N Iran, Caucasus, W Siberia, native in C Europe, British Isles, Scandinavia, N America

Chalchat et al. 2001a; Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

Salvia viridis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Salvia horminum* L.

Common Names ▸ bluebeard sage, annual sage, Joseph sage, red topped sage; *Canada:* painted sage; *French:* sauge hormin or verte; *German:* Scharlachsalbei, Schopf-Salbei; *Italian:* gallitrico, chiarea, ormio

Usage ▸ spice for salads, soups and cooked vegetables; flavoring for beer and wine

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Morocco to Tunesia, S Europe, Turkey,

Iraq, Iran, Transcaucasia, Turkmenistan, also cultivated in C Europe

Cheers 1997; Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Kintzios 2000; Kokkalou et al. 1982; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Sutton 1999; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Ulubelen/Brieskorn 1975; Ulubelin et al. 1977; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Samara philippensis *Vidal.*

Embelia philippensis A.DC.

SAMBUCUS L. - Elder - Caprifoliaceae

Sambucus nigra *L.*

Common Names ▸ black elder, common elder, European elder, elderberry; *Arabic:* okkez sidi moussa, bilasan, khelwan, kaman kabir; *French:* grand sureau, sureau commun, sureau noir; *German:* Fliederbeere, Holder, Hollerbeeren, Schwarzer Holunder; *Italian:* sambuco; *Portuguese:* sabugueiro negro; *Russian:* busina; *Spanish:* saúco (común), sambugo;

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, W Asia: Caucasus, N Iraq, W Iran, N Africa, also cultivated in Africa and Asia

Note ▸ Fresh flowers added to flavoring of omelettes.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Becker 1981; Bendel 2002; Benk 1981; Berger 1, 1949; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Eichinger 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Jensen/Nielsen 1973; Jorgensen et al. 2000; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Richter/Willuhn 1974; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Toulemonde/Richard 1983; Turova et al. 1987; Wiersema/León 1999; Willuhn/Richter 1977; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

SANGUISORBA L. - Burnet - Rosaceae

Sanguisorba auriculata *Scop*

Sanguisorba officinalis L.

Sanguisorba minor *Bertol.*

Sanguisorba minor Scop.

Sanguisorba minor *Scop.*

Synonyms ▸ *Pimpinella minor* (Scop.) Lam., *Poteria sanguisorba* L., *Sanguisorba minor* Bertol.

Common Names ▸ burnet, salad burnet, small burnet; *French:* petite pimprenelle, pimprenelle, pimprenelle commune des prés, pimprinelle des jardins, prompenelle sanguisorbe; *German:* Kleiner Wiesenknopf, Kleine Bibernelle, Kleine Pimpinelle, Bockspetersilie, Steinpilzpetersilie, Husaren-Knopf; *Italian:* salvastrella, sanguisorba; *Russian:* tschernogolownik krowochllebkowyj; *Spanish:* pimpinela menor, pimpinela sanguisorba, salvastrella

Usage ▸ pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf

Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, W Himalayas, Altai mountains, C Asia, Siberia, NW Africa, Libya; native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

Sanguisorba officinalis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Poterium officinale* (L.) A. Gray; *Sanguisorba auriculata* Scop.,

Common Names ▸ burnet, garden burnet, great burnet; *Chinese:* ti-gü; *French:* grande pimprenelle, pimprenelle des près, sanguisorbe officinale; *German:* Blutkopf, Großer Wiesenknopf, Große Bibernelle,

Große Pimpinelle, Sperberkraut; *Italian:* salvastrella maggiore, sorbastrella, meloncella; *Japanese:* waremoko; *Russian:* krowochljobka; *Spanish:* pimpinela mayor

Usage ▸ pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Europe, Caucasus, W, E Siberia, temperate Asia; N America, native elsewhere.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Koschtschjew 1990; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Newall et al. 1996; Nordborg 1967; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Usher 1968; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de wet 1982

SANSEVIERIA Thunb. - Bowstring Hemp, Snake Plant - Dracaenaceae (Agavaceae)

Sansevieria guineensis *Gérome et Labroy*

→ *Sansevieria trifasciata* Prain

Sansevieria trifasciata *Prain*

Synonyms ▸ *Aloe guineensis* Jacq., *Sansevieria guineesis* Gérome et Labroy

Common Names ▸ mother-in-law's tongue, African bowstring hemp, konje hemp, leopard lily, snake plant, tiger cat; *Chinese:* hu wei lan; *French:* chauvre d'Afrique, sansévière; *German:* Dreibändiger Bogenhanf, Schwiegermutterzunge; *Italian:* sanseveria; *Russian:* sanseverija trechputschkovaja, sansev'ra; *Spanish:* sansevieria; lengua de suegra

Usage ▸ flavoring, spice

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ tropical W Africa, S Nigeria, native in E Asia

Note ▸ The littel flowers have an intense honey odor.

Agarwal 1990; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wealth of India 9, 1972; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

SANTALUM L. – Sandalwood - Santalaceae

Santalum album *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Santalum myrtifolium* (L.) Roxb., *Santalum ovatum* R.Br., *Sirium myrtifolium* L.

Common Names ▸ East Indian sandalwood, white sandalwood, yellow sandalwood, white saunders; *Chinese:* chen tan, tan hsiang, tan xiang; *French:* bois santal, santal blanc, santal des Indes; *German:* Weißes Sandelholz; *Hindi:* safed candan, chandon; *Indonesian:* cendana, ai nitu, hau meni; *Italian:* sandalo blanco; *Malaysian:* chendana; *Portuguese:* sândalo blanco; *Russian:* sandalowoe derewo beloe; *Sanskrit:* candana, gandhasara, srikhanda; *Spanish:* leño de santalo citrino, sándalo blancao, sándalo Indias oríentales; *Thai:* chantana

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring e.g. ragouts; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ wood

Distribution ▸ Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, India, also cultivated in native range

Note ▸ Buddhists, Chinese and Muslims have used sandalwood as incense for its sweet fragrance in their ceremonies.

Barrett/Fox 1994a, b; Berger 3, 1952; Bourton 1968; Brunke/Schmaus 1995; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Dalby 2000; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Harisetijono/Suriamihardja 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kadambi 1954; Mathur 1961; Newall et al. 1996; Opdyke 1982; Oyen/Dung 1999; Piggott et al. 1997; Pschyrembel 1998; Rätsch 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Srinivasan et al. 1992; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Santalum myrtifolium *(L.) Roxb.*

→ *Santalum album L.*

Santalum ovatum *R.Br.*

→ *Santalum album L.*

SANTOLINA L. - Santolina - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Santolina rosemarinifolia *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Santolina virens* Mill., *Santolina viridis* Willd.
Common Names ▸ green santolina; *German:* Grüne Heiligenblume, Grünes Heiligenkraut, Rosmarinblättriges Heiligenkraut
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ (fresh) herb
Distribution ▸ SW Europe: Iberia, S France, Morocco
Note ▸ Sold in Algarve markets for flavoring.

Bremness 2001; Erhardt 2002; Mabberly 1997

Santolina virens *Mill.*

Santolina rosmarinifolia L.

Santolina viridis *Willd.*

Santolina rosmarinifolia L.

Saponaria vaccaria *L.*

Vaccaria hispanica (Mill.) Rauschert

SAPOSHNIKOVA Schischk. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Saposhnikova divaricata *(Turcz.) Schischk.*

Synonyms ▸ *Siler divaricatum* (Turcz.) Benth. et Hook.f.
Common Names ▸ *Chinese:* fang-feng; *German:* Sperrige Saposhnikovie; *Japanese:* tosuke böfu; *Korean:* pangphung; *Russian:* sapožnikovija rasto-pyrennaja;
Usage ▸ spice, like parsley
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaves
Distribution ▸ NE China, E Siberia, Mongolia, Far Eastern Russia, Korea
Note ▸ The herb is a traditional condiment in Korea.

Baik et al. 1986; Hanelt 2001; Wiersema/León 1999

Sarothamnus scoparius *(L.) Wimmer ex Koch*

Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link

SASSAFRAS Nees - Sassafras - Lauraceae

Sassafras albidum *(Nutt.) Nees*

Synonyms ▸ *Laurus albida* Nutt., *Sassafras officinalis* Nees et Eberm., Salvia varrifolium Salisb.
Common Names ▸ silky sassafras, cinnamo wood, fennel wood, saloop; *Arabic:* sasfras; *French:* sassafras blanc, bois de sassafras; *German:* Weißer Sassafras, Fenchelholzbaum, Nelkenzimtbaum; *Italian:* sassfrasso; *Spanish:* sasafrás
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil (this oil has a high safrol content).
Parts Used ▸ bark, leaf
Distribution ▸ from E America and Canada to N Mexico
Note ▸ The powered leaves (*Filé-Powder*) by the Choctaw-Indians (southern USA) are used as spice for soups, sauces, stews etc. The root bark was also used in brewing root beer. The flowers were used as tea or brewed in beer.



Sassafras albidum, flowering

Alberts/Muller 2000; Berger 1, 1949; 3, 1952; Bourton 1968; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Hager 7, 1995; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Pschyrembel 1998; Rätsch 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sethi et al. 1976; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zwaving/Bos 1996

Sassafras officinalis *Nees et M. Ebert*

Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees

SATUREJA L. - Savory - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Satureja acinos *(L.) Scheele*

Acinos arvensis (Lam.) Dandy

Satureja biflora *(Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don) Briq.*

Synonyms ▸ *Micromeria imbricata* Forssk.
Common Names ▸ lemon savory; *German:* Afrikanisches Zitronen-Bohnenkraut
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Africa: Red Sea to Ethiopia
Note ▸ The plant has a strong citrus aroma.

Hoppe 3, 1987; Small 1997

Satureja calamintha *(L.) Scheele*

Calamintha menthifolia Host

Satureja capitata *L.*

Thymus capitatus (L.) Hoffmanns & Link

Satureja cuneifolia *Ten.*

Usage ▸ condiment, relish; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ SE Europe: Croatia, Dalmatia

Milos et al. 2001; Mírjana et al. 2004

Satureja doughlasii *(Benth.) Briq.*

Synonyms ▸ *Micromeria doughlasii* Benth.
Common Names ▸ Indian mint, Oregon tea; *German:* Kaugummipflanze; *Spanish:* yerba buena
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ USA

Hoppe 2, 1977; Small 1997

Satureja grandiflora *(L.) Scheele*

Calaminthe grandiflora (L.) Moench

Satureja hortensis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Satureja officinarum* Crantz, *Satureja viminea* Burm.
Common Names ▸ savory, garden savory, summer savory; *Arabic:* nadgh; *Chinese:* hsiang po-ho; *Dutch:* boonenkruid; *French:* sarriette annuelle, sarriette commune, savourée, sadrée, herbe de Saint Julien; *German:* (Sommer-) Bohnenkraut, Garten-Bohnenkraut, Garten-Quendel, Aalkraut, Kölle, Pfefferkraut, Jamaican savory; *Italian:* podverella, santoreggia domestica, satureia, savoreggia; *Japanese:* kidachi hakka; *Portuguese:* segurelha, alfavaca do campo, remédio do vaqueiro; *Russian:* tschaber, tschaber sadowuj, tscheber, tschobr, scheber; *Spanish:* ajedrea, ajedrea común, ajedrea de jardin, saboujas, abroso; *Turkish:* cibreska, zater
Usage ▸ spice, condiment in meat, cheese, and vegetable; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb (fresh, dried or frozen)
Distribution ▸ Europe, W Asia, also cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 4, André 1998; 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Bremness

2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Eger/Heine 1998: Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Ghannadi 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hay/Waterman 1993; Heeger 1956; Herisset et al 1974; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Lindberg et al. 1996; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mikus et al. 1997; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; San Martín et al. 1973; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Svoboda et al. 1990; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Thieme et al. 1972; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Satureja hyssopifolia *Bertol.*

→ *Satureja hortensis L.*

Satureja illyrica *Host*

→ *Satureja montana L.*

Satureja juliana *L.*

→ *Micromeria juliana (L.) Reichenb.*

Satureja montana *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Micromeria montana* (L.) Rchb., *Satureja hyssopifolia* Bertol., *Satureja illyrica* Host, *Satureja subspicata* Bartl. ex Vis.

Common Names ▸ winter savory; *French:* sariette des montagnes, sariette vivace, sariette, savouree, poivre d'âne; *German:* Bergminze, Winter-Bohnenkraut, Karstbohnenkraut, Karstsaturei; *Italian:* santoreggia montana, erba peverella; *Russian:* tschaber tschimnij, al'pijskij tschaber, gornij tschaber; *Spanish:* hisopillo, saborija

Usage ▸ spice and culinary herb; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ Europe; Crime; W Asia, cultivated in S and C Europe, also in India, S Africa and N America

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Konakchiev/Tsankova 2002; Lück 2004; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Mikus et al. 1997; Milos et al. 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Radonic/Milos 2003; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Slavkovska et al. 1997, 2001; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Thieme et al. 1972; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Satureja montana *L.* ssp. citriodora

Common Names ▸ Slovenia citron herb, lemon-scented winter savory; *German:* Slovenisches Zitronenkraut

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ Slovenia and other Balkan states

Satureja montana *L.* ssp. montana

Common Names ▸ Croatia savory; *German:* Kroatisches Bohnenkraut

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ Croatia and other Balkan states

Radonic/Milos 2003

Satureja montana *L.* ssp. taurica

Common Names ▸ Crimea mountain savory; *German:* Krim-(Berg-)Bohnenkraut

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ endemic to Crimea, cultivated in Transcaucasia

Burkill 2, 1994; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

Satureja officinarum *Crantz*

→ *Satureja hortensis L.*

Satureja origanoides *L.*

→ *Cunila origanoides (L.) Britt.*

Satureja pilosa var. pilosa *Velm*

Common Names ▸ Balkan savory; *German:* Balkan-Bohnenkraut
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Balkan mountains; Greece, Bulgaria

Konakchiev/Tsankova 2002

Satureja repandra *hort.*

→ *Satureja spicigera (K. Koch) Boiss.*

Satureja subspicata *Bartl. ex Vis*

→ *Satureja montana L.*

Satureja spicigera *(K. Koch) Boiss.*

Synonyms ▸ *Micromeria alternipilosa* K. Koch, *Micromeria spicigera* K. Koch, *Satureja repanda* hort.
Common Names ▸ creeping savory; *German:* Ährentragendes Bohnenkraut, Ährentragender Salbei, Kriechendes Winterbohnenkraut; *Russian:* tschaber kolosonosnyj
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ NE Anatolia, W Caucasus to NW Iran

Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Thieme et al. 1972

S

Satureja subspicata *Bartl. ex Vis.*

→ *Satureja montana L.*

Satureja thymbra *L.*

Common Names ▸ Cretan savory, thryba; *Arabic:* za'atar franji, za'atar rumi; *German:* Persisches Bohnenkraut, Kretischer Thymian
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Mediterranean region: Greece, Sardinia, Spain, Turkey

Bärtels 1997; Bosabalidis 1990b; Capone et al. 1988; Davidson 1999; Hepper 1992; Kanias/Loukis 1992; Philianos et al. 1982, 1984; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986

Satureja viminea *Burm.*

→ *Satureja hortensis L.*

SAUSSUREA DC. - Alpine Saw Wort - Asterceae (Compositae)

Saussurea costus *(Falc.) Lipsch.*

Synonyms ▸ *Saussurea lappa* (Decne.) C.B. Clarke
Common Names ▸ costus; *Chinese:* mu xiang; *German:* Gerippte Alpenscharte, Indische Costuswurzel
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ N India, Kashmir, around Himalayas

Charalambous 1994; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Turora et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Saussurea lappa *(Decne.) C.B. Clarke*

→ *Saussurea costus (Falc.) Lipsch.*

Scandix cerefolium *L.*

→ *Anthriscus cerefolium (L.) G.F. Hoffm.*

Scandix odorata *L.*

→ *Myrrhis odorata (L.) Scop.*

SCHEFFLARIA J.R. Forst. et G. Forst.f. - Umbrella - Araliaceae

Schefflaria aromatica *(Miq.) Harms*

Synonyms ▸ *Heptapleurum aromaticum* Seem.
Common Names ▸ lingkersap; *German:* Aromatische Schefflarie, Duft-Schefflarie, Aromatische Strahlenaralie; *Javanese:* djangjorang, klanting, sahang
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Indonesia: Java

Hanelt 2001; Ochse/van den Brink 1931; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; Uphof 1968

Schefflaria venulosa *(Wight et Arn.) Harms*

Synonyms ▸ *Heptapleurum venulosum* Seem.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Geäderte Schefflarie; *Hindi:* karbot-sermul, kath-semul, kur-semul
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ India

Burkill 1972; Erhardt et al. 2002; Wealth of India 9, 1972

SCHINUS L. - Peppertree - Anacardiaceae

Schinus areira *L.*

Schinus molle L. var. areira (L.) DC.

Schinus molle *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Schinus areira* L. var. *areira* (L.) DC.
Common Names ▸ „Californian" pepper, Peruvian pepper, Peruvian mastic tree, pink peppercorn; *Brazil (Portuguese):* árbol de la pimenta, aroeira, aroeira periquita, aroeira salso, corneita, pimenteiro; *French:* moleé de jardins, mollé, poivrier d'Amérique, poivrier du Pérou, faux-poivrier; *German:* Mollefrucht, Mollesaat, Peruanischer Pfeffer, Rosa Pfeffer, Schinuspfeffer; *Italian:* false peper; *Peruvian:* mulli, uchu; *Portuguese:* aroeira, aroeirinha, aroeira-mansa; *Russian:* schinus; *Spanish:* aguaribai, molle, pimientero falso, pirul
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ tropical S and C America, especially Brazil, native in Mediterranean regions and tropical countries, e.g. S Africa, cultivated in W Africa
Note ▸ Colorful pepper (colored pepper, *French:* de coleurs poivre, *German:* Bunter Pfeffer) are a mixing of black, white and pink pepper.



Schinus molle, fruiting

Bärtels 1997; Bernard/Wrolstad 1963; Bernhard et al. 1983; Bois 1934; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Chialvi 1990; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kramer 1957; Lorenzi 1992; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mors et al. 2000; Norman 1991; Pieribattesti et al. 1981; Pozzo-Balbi et al. 1978; Rätsch 1998; Schröder 1991; Schrutka-Rechtenstamm et al. 1988; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Schinus terebinthifolius *Raddi*

Common Names ▸ Brazilian pepper, Christmas berry, Floriday holly, pink berry, pink pepper, red pepper; *French:* encens, baies roses de Bourbon, poivrier rose, sorbier, faux poivrier; *German:* Brasilianischer Pfeffer, Rosapfeffer, Turbitobaum; *Portuguese:* aroeira do brejo, aroeira do campo, aroreira do sertao, aroreira mansa, aroreira negra, aroeira precoce, terbinto; *Spanish:* copal, pimienta de Brazil
Usage ▸ sometimes equivalent to black pepper
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ tropical C and S America, native in Mediterranean regions and tropical countries
Note ▸ The fruits have a skin stimulating effect (watch out!).

Bärtels 1997; Bauer/Silva 1973; Campello/Marsaioli 1974, 1975; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kaistha/Kier 1962; Lloyd et al. 1977; Lorenzi 1992; McNavy Wood 2003; Morris/Mackley 1999; Mors et al. 2000; Schrutka-Rechtenstamm et al. 1988; Schwenker/Skopp 1987; Seidemann 1993c; Skopp/Schwenker 1986; Skopp et al. 1987; Stahl 1982; Stahl et al 1983; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Wiersema/León 1999

SCHISANDRA Michx. - Schisandra - Schisandraceae

Schisandra chinensis *(Turcz.) Baill.*

Synonyms ▸ *Kadsura chinensis* Turcz., *Maximowiczia chinensis* (Turcz.) Rupr.
Common Names ▸ Chinese magnolia vine, five-flavor fruit; *Chinese:* wu wei tzu; *German:* Chinesische Zitrone, Chinesische Limone, Chinesisches Spaltkörbchen; *Japanese:* chosen gmiski; *Korean:* omijanamu; *Russian:* limonnik kitajskij
Usage ▸ condiment; **product:** essential oil (bark)
Parts Used ▸ fruit, bark
Distribution ▸ China, E Asia, Japan, Russia (Amur region, Sakhalin), N Korea, Japan
Note ▸ The grated bark has a lemon odor with citral as a main constituent in the essential oil.

Berger 3, 1952; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hammer et al. 1997; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kedzia 2002; Kump 2001; NICPBP 1987; Schultze-Motel 1986; Slanina et al. 1997; Turora et al. 1987; Wiersema/León 1999

Schoenoprasum longifolium *Kunth*

→ *Allium kunthii G. Don*

Sclarea aethiopis *(L.) Mill.*

→ *Salvia aethiopis L.*

Sclarea vulgaris *Mill.*

→ *Salvia sclarea L.*

SCORODOPHLOEUS Harms - Caesalpinniaceae (Leguminosae)

Scorodophloeus zenkeri *Harms*

Common Names ▸ *Cameroon:* bobombi, essoun, olim, yomi; *Zaire*: bofidji, monajembe
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: Cameroon, Congo, Gabun, Zaire
Note ▸ The tree, especially the bark, has a garlic-like odor.

Burkill 3, 1995; Kouokam et al. 2002; Neuwinger 1999; Uphof 1968

SCYPHOCEPHALIUM Warb. - Myristicaceae

Scyphocephalium mannii *(Benth.) Warb.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Mann'sche Muskatnuss
Usage ▸ spice, like nutmeg (locally)
Parts Used ▸ fruit, seed
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabun

Burkill 4, 1997; Neuwinger 1999; Warburg 1897

S

Scyphocephalium ochocoa *Warb.*

Common Names ▸ ochoco nut(meg); *Cameroon:* issombo, osoko, sokwe, tsisombo; *German:* Ochoco (Muskat)nuss
Usage ▸ spice, like nutmeg (locally)
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa Cameroon, Gabun

Neuwinger 1999; Uphof 1968; Warburg 1897

SECURINEGA Comm. ex Juss. - Euphorbiaceae

Securinega leucopyrus *(Willd.) Muell. Arg.*

Synonyms ▸ *Flueggea leucopyrus* Willd.
Common Names ▸ *Hindi:* ainta, bilchuli, hartho, shinwi, tella-pulugudu, vellaippuanji, vorepuvan
Usage ▸ pot-herb (in India)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ NW India

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wealth of India 9, 1972

SEDUM L. - Stonecrop - Crassulaceae

Sedum acre *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Sedum ukrainae* hort.
Common Names ▸ goldmoss stonecrop, mossy stonecrop, wall pepper; *French:* orpin âcre, pain d'oiseau, poivre des murailles; *German:* Fetthenne, Scharfer Mauerpfeffer, Steinpfeffer, Vogelbrot; *Russian:* otschitok edkij
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ Europe to W Siberia, native in N America

Berger 4, 1954; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Schönfelder 2001; Wiersema/León 1999

Sedum album *L.*

Common Names ▸ white stonecrop; *German:* Weißer Mauerpfeffer
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Lebanon, Iran, NW Africa, Libya

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999

Sedum Alpstre *Vill.*

Common Names ▸ alpine stonecrop; *German:* Alpen-Fetthenne
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Machatschek 1999; Schönfelder 2001;

Sedum annuum *L.*

Common Names ▸ annual stonecrop; *German:* Einjährige Fetthenne
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Iran, Greenland

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Machatschek 1999

Sedum atratum *L.*

Common Names ▸ blackish stonecrop, tawny stonecrop; *German:* Schwärzliche Fetthenne
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Machatschek 1999

Sedum cepaea *L.*

Common Names ▸ panicle stonecrop; *German:* Rispen-Fetthenne
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Syria, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, native in the Netherlands, Germany

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Machatschek 1999

Sedum dasyphyllum *L.*

Common Names ▸ thick leaved stonecrop; *French:* orpin à feuilles glanduleuses; *German:* Dickblättrige Fetthenne
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, Romania, Turkey, NW Africa; native in Denmark,

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Machatschek 1999

Sedum hispanicum *L.*

Common Names ▸ Spain stonecrop; *German:* Spanische Fetthenne
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Lebanon, Palestine, Caucasus, N Iran; native in Sweden

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Machatschek 1999

S

Sedum reflexum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Sedum rupestre* L.
Common Names ▸ Jenny stonecrop, rock stonecrop, reflexed stonetrop, wall pepper, white stonecrop; *French:* orpin, orpin jaune, orpin réfléchie, trippe-madame, trique madame; *German:* Felsen-Fetthenne, Felsen-Mauerpfeffer, Tripmadam; *Italian:* erba grassa, erba pignola, sopravivolo dei muri; *Russian:* sajetsch'ja kanista, otschitok, otschitok otognutyi; *Spanish:* fabacrasa reflejada, siempreviva picante
Usage ▸ pot-herb to flavor soups and salads
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ N, C Europe, Caucasus, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 4, 1954; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Körber-Grohne 1989; Loch 1993; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Stephenson 1994; Stobart 1978; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Sedum rubens *L.*

Common Names ▸ reddish stonecrop; *German:* Rötliche Fetthenne
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, Crimea, Canary Islands, Turkey, Levante, N Iran, NW Africa, Libya

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Machatschek 1999

Sedum rupestre *L.*

› *Sedum reflexum L.*

Sedum sexangulare *L.*

Common Names ▸ *French:* orpin de Boulogne; *German:* Goldmoos-Fetthenne; Milder Mauerpfeffer
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, except Iberia, Balkan Peninsula

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993; Machatschek 1999; Schnelle 1999

Sedum spurium *M. Bieb.*

Common Names ▸ two row stonecrop; *French:* orpin bâtard; *German:* Kaukasus-Fetthenne
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ Caucasus, Turkey, N Iran, native in Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Machatschek 1999; Schnelle 1999

Sedum telephium *L.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Berg-Fetthenne, Purpur-Fetthenne
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey; native in N America

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993; Machatschek 1999; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001

Sedum villosum *L.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Behaarte Fetthenne, Sumpf-Fetthenne
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Machatschek 1999

Sedum ukrainae *hort.*

→ *Sedum acre L.*

Selinum palustre *L.*

→ *Peucedanum palustre (L.) Moench.*

Selinum sylvestre *L.*

→ *Peucedanum palustre (L.) Moench.*

Selinum pastinaca *Crantz*

→ *Pastinaca sativa L.*

Selinum monnieri *L.*

→ *Cnidium monnieri (L.) Cuss. ex Juss.*

SENNA Mill. - Senna - Caesalpiniaceae (Leguminosae)

Senna obtusifolia *(L.) Irwin et Barmby*

Synonyms ▸ *Cassia obtusifolia* L., *Senna toroides* Roxb.
Common Names ▸ foetid cassia, sicklepod; *French:* casse puante, cassia fétide; *German:* Stumpfblättrige Senna; *India:* chakunota; *Javanese:* ketepeng
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Ghana, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal; Mauritania; China cultivated
Note ▸ Fermented leaf is added to food as a condiment.

Burkill 3, 1995; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Irvine 1948

Serephidium balchanorum *(Krasch) Polj.*

→ *Artemisia balchanorum Krasch*

Sertula alba *O. Kuntze*

→ *Melilotus albus Medik.*

Sertula arvensis *O. Kuntze*

→ *Melilotus officinalis Lam.*

SESAMUM L. - Sesame - Pedaliaceae

Sesamum alatum *Thonn.*

Synonyms ▸ *Sesamum capense* Burm.f.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Geflügelter Sesam; *Nigerian:* barewa, ri-din, *Sudan:* tacoutta
Usage ▸ pot-herb

S

Parts Used ▸ dry plant
Distribution ▸ W Sudan, Ethiopia, E Africa, southern Africa

Burkill 4, 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Sesamum brasiliense *Vell.*

→ *Sesamum indicum L.*

Sesamum carpense *Burm.f.*

→ *Sesamum alatum Thonn.*

Sesamum indicum *L.* ◘

Synonyms ▸ *Anthadenia sesamoides* Lem., *Sesamum brasiliense* Vell., *Sesamum luteum* Retz., *Sesamum oleiferum* Moench, *Sesamum orientale* L., *Volkameria orientalis* O. Kuntze
Common Names ▸ sesame, beniseed, gingelly seed, oriental sesam, Indian sesam; *Arabic:* sem sum, simsim jelilan; *Chinese:* ching jang, hei, hu ma, zhi ma; *Dutch:* sesamzaad; *French:* sésame, till; *German:* Sesam, Indischer Sesam, Orientalischer Sesam; *India:* beni, gingelly, til; *Indonesian:* ijan; *Italian:* sesamo; *Japanese:* goma, uguma; *Korean:* hamkkae; *Portuguese:* gergelim; *Russian:* kunschut; *Slovenian:* sezam; *Spanish:* sésamo, ajonjolí; *Thai:* ngaa
Usage ▸ spice; foundation of many condiments
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ possible origin Ethiopia or India; widely cultivated: Middle East, China, Japan, Afghanistan, Asia minor and Iran, Turkey, Egypt, Mediterranean. area, E Africa

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bahkali et al. 1998; Bendel 2002; Bois 1934; Burkill 4, 1997; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; El-Tinay et al. 1976; Erhardt et al. 2002; Duke et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; jomah et al. 2000; Johnson et al. 1979; Kottegoda 1994: Leung 1991; Linke 1983; Lyon 1972; Morris/Mackley 1999; Nakaumara et al. 1989; Nayar/Mehra 1970; Norman 1991; Rosengarten 1969; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schieberle 1996; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Soliman et al. 1975; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Weiss 1971; Westermann 1909; Wiersema/León 1999; Yen 1986; Yermanos et al. 1972; Yoshida 1994; Zeven/de Wet 1982



◘ **Sesamum indicum, flowering**

Sesamum luteum *Retz.*

→ *Sesamum indicum L.*

Sesamum oleiferum *Moench*

→ *Sesamum indicum L.*

Sesamum orientale *L.*

→ *Sesamum indicum L.*

Sesban grandiflora *Poir.*

→ *Sesbania grandiflora (L.) Pers.*

SESBANIA Scop. - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Sesbania coccinera *Pers.*

→ *Sesbania grandiflora (L.) Pers.*

Sesbania grandiflora *(L.) Pers.*

Synonyms ▸ *Robinia grandiflora* L., *Sesban grandiflora* Poir., *Sesbania coccinea* Pers.
Common Names ▸ pea tree, scarlet wistera, vegetable humming bird, West Indian pea; *French:* fagotier; *German:* Großblütige Sesbanie; *Hindi:* agasti, basna; *India:* agati, males, turi; *Malaysian:* getih, kachana tur, kelur, turi; *Pilipino:* kambang-turi, katudai, kature *Thai:* khae baan tveri
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf, green pod
Distribution ▸ India, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, SE Asia, N Australia, also cultivated in the Tropics of the Old and New Worlds

Agarwal 1986; Hanelt 2001; Irvine 1961; Mansfeld 1962; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 9, 1972

Sesbania tetraptera *Hochst. Baker*

Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa

Uphof 1968

Seseli amomum *Scop.*

→ *Sison amomum L.*

Seseli macrophyllum *Regel et Schmalh.*

→ *Mediasia macrophylla (Regel et Schmalh.) Pimenov*

SILAUM Mill. - Pepper Saxifrage - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Silaum silaus *(L.)* Schinz et Thell.

Common Names ▸ pepper saxifrage; *French:* cumin dés pres, silaüs; *German:* Wiesensilge
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe, W Siberia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999

SILENE L. - Campion, Catchfly - Caryophyllaceae

Silene inflata *Sm.*

→ *Silene vulgaris (Moench) Garcke*

Silene latifolia *(Mill.) Rendle et Britt.*

→ *Silene vulgaris (Moench) Garcke*

Silene vulgaris *(Moench) Garcke*

Synonyms ▸ *Silene inflata* Sm., *Silene latifolia* (Mill.) Rendle et Briitt.
Common Names ▸ bladder champion, blue root; *German:* Breitblättrige Lichtnelke, Gemeiner Traubenkropf; *Italian:* bubbolini, strigoli; *Russian:* smolewka chlopuschka, smolewka schirokolistnaja
Usage ▸ pot-herb (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Europe, Turkey, NW Africa

Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968

Siler montanum *Crantz*

→ *Laserpitium silea L.*

Siler trilobium *(L.) Crantz*

Laserpitium trilobium (L.) Borkh.

SILYBUM Vaill. ex Adans. - Milk Thistle - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Silybum marianum *(L.) Gaertn.*

Synonyms ▸ *Carduus marianus* L.

Common Names ▸ milk thistle, hole thistle, our lady's thistle, source of silymarin, St. Mary's thistle; *Arabic:* shouk el-gamal, houk sinnari; *Dutch:* mariadistel; *French:* chardon Marie, silybe de Marie; *German:* Mariendistel; *Italian:* cardo mariano; *Korean:* ollukonggongkhwi; *Portuguese:* cardo leiteiro, cardo de María, cardosanto; *Russian.:* ostropëstro, rastoropscha; *Spanish:* cardo lechero, cardo mariano, cardo de la alameda

Usage ▸ spice, for herb spirits, pot-herb for salads (India)

Parts Used ▸ seed, leaf

Distribution ▸ native in SE and SW Europe, Near East; N Africa, widely native e.g. S Brazil

Aichele/Schwergel 4, 1995; Arora/Pandey 1996; Bärtels 1997; Braatz/Schneider 1976; Carrier et al. 2002; Cheers 1997; Czabajska et al. 1993; Davidson 1999; Diener 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hamid et al. 1983; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hetz et al. 1995; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Leng-Peschlow/Strenge-1991; Merfort/Willuhn 1985; Mors et al. 2000; Pschyrembel 1998; Rätsch 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wiesel 1993; Wyk et al. 2004; Załeck/Kordana 1993; Zeven/de Wet 1982

SIMABA Aubl. - Simaroubiaceae

Simaba paraensis *Ducke*

Usage ▸ spice, rarely (substitute for *Quassia amara L.*)

Parts Used ▸ bark

Distribution ▸ Brazil

Uphof 1968

SIMAROUBA Aubl. - Simaroubaceae

Simarouba amara *Aubl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Simarouba glauca* Hemsley, *Simarouba officinalis* DC.

Common Names ▸ Jamaica bark, simaruba, *Brazil (Portuguese):* marupá, marupaís, marupaúba, paraíba, pe-deperdiz, simaruba; *German:* Bittere Ruhrrinde;

Usage ▸ spice (rarely), for bitter liqueurs etc.

Parts Used ▸ root bark

Distribution ▸ northern S America, Antilles; cultivated by the Kayopó Indians in Brazil. Caampo Cerrado

Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lorenzi 1992; Mors etal. 2000; Polonsky et al. 1984; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974

Simarouba glauca *Hmsley*

Simarouba amara Aubl.

Simarouba officinalis *DC.*

Simarouba amara Aubl.

Simarouba versicolor *St.-Hil.*

Common Names ▸ *Brazil (Portuguese):* marupaís, matabarata, paraíba, pau-paraíba

Usage ▸ spice (rarely), for bitter liqueurs

Parts Used ▸ root bark

Distribution ▸ Brazil

Mors et al. 2000

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SINAPIS L. Mustard - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

Sinapis alba *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Brassica hirta* Moench;

Common Names ▸ white mustard, yellow mustard, mustard; *Arabic:* khardal; *Chinese:* hu chieh, pai chieh; *Dutch:* mosterd; *French:* moutarde blanche, moutarde jaune; *German:* Englischer Senf, Gelb-Senf, Gewürz-Senf, Weißer Senf, Mostardkorn; *Hindi:* sufed rai; *Italian:* senape blanca; *Japanese:* shiro karashi; *Laos:* sômez sein; *Pilipino:* mustasa; *Portuguese:* mostarda blanca; *Russian:* gortschiza belaja; *Slovenian:* biela horcica; *Spanish:* mostaza blanca

Usage ▸ spice; **product** of mustard and essential oil

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ widely native, perhaps in Mediterranean regions and elsewhere in Eurasia

Note ▸ Trade sorts: Holland mustard, *German:* Holländischer Senf (*Sinapis alba* L. var. *bataviea* Jessen (Holland mustard); Rumänischer (Gelb-)Senf (*Sinapis alba* L. var. *melanosperma* Alef.).

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Bois 1934; Crasselt 1950; Craze 2002; Cui et al. 1992; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Gmelin 1969; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hermey/Ludi 1994; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2002; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Leung 1991; NICPBP 1987; Pschyrembel 1998; Rosengarten 1969; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shanakaranarayana et al. 1971, 1972; Siebert 199O; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Vos/Blijleven 1988; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Sinapis alba *L.* ssp. dissecta *(Lag.) Bonn.*

▸ *Sinapis dissecta Lag.*

Sinapis arvensis *L.*

Common Names ▸ charlock, field mustard, California rape, wild mustard; *French:* moutarde des champs, moutarde sauvage, sanve, sénevé; *German:* Ackersenf; *Italian:* senape, senape selvatica, serapino; *Portuguese:* moustarda dos campos; *Russian:* gortschiza polewaja; *Spanish:* mostaza de los campos, mostaza silvstre

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ Europe, N Africa, temperate Asia, India, widely native, propably native only in the Mediterranean region

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Bois 1934; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Schnelle 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 186; Wiersema/León 1999



Sinapis alba, flowering

Sinapis cernua *Thunb.*

▸ *Brassica cernua (Thunb.) Forb. et Hemsl.*

Sinapis dissecta *Lag.*

Synonyms ▸ *Sinapis alba* L. ssp. *dissecta* (Lag.) Bonn.

Common Names ▸ *German:* Gardalsenf, Zerschlitzter Senf
Usage ▸ spice (like)
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ from the Mediterranean areas up to the Ukraine
Note ▸ The plant can be found as a weed in flax fields.

Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987

Sinapis juncea *L.*

Brassica juncea (L.) Czern.

Sinapis nigra *L.*

Brassica nigra (L.) Koch

SIPHONOCHILUS J.W. Wood et Franks - Zingiberaceae

Siphonochilus aethiopicus *(Schweinf.) B.L. Burtt*

Synonyms ▸ *Cienskowskia aethiopica* Schweinf., *Kaempferia aethiopica* (Schweinf.) Benth., *Siphonochilus natalensis* (Schltt. et K. Schum.) Wood et Franks
Common Names ▸ African ginger, wild ginger; *French:* gingembre Africaine; *German:* Afrikanischer Ingwer, Wilder Ingwer; *Italian:* zenzero Africano; *Zulu:* isiphepketo, indungulo
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ rhizome, root
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: Senegal, Niger to S Africa, E Africa
Note ▸ The rhizomes are slightly ginger in taste.

Burkill 5, 2000; Hanelt 2001; Tanaka/Nakao 1976; Uphof 1976

Silphonochiles natalensis *(Schltr. et K. Schum.) Wood et Franks*

Silphonochilus aethiopicus (Schweinf.) B.L. Burtt.

Sirium myrtifolium *L.*

Santalum album L.

SISON L. - Stone Parsley - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Sison amomum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Cicuta amumum* Crantz; *Seseli amomum* Scop.; *Sium amomum* Roth; *Sium aromaticum* Lam.
Common Names ▸ hedge sison, honewort, stone parsley; *German:* Gewürzdolde, Herrnkümmel, Würzsilge; *Russian:* sison
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ S, SW Europe, Turkey, Caucasus

Erhardt 2002; Uphof 1968

Sisymbrium alliaria *Scop.*

Alliaria petiolata (M. Bieb.) Cavara et Grande

Sisymbrium barbarea *(L.) Cr.*

Barbarea vulgaris R.Br.

Sisymbrium nasturtium *Thunb.*

Nasturtium officinale R.Br.

Sium amomum *Roth.*

Sison amomum L.

Sium aromaticum *Lam.*

→ *Sison amomum L.*

SIUM L. - Water Parsnip - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Sium cicutaefolium *Schrank.*

Synonyms ▸ *Sium suave* Walter
Common Names ▸ water parsnip; *German:* Wasserpetersilie; Wasserschierlingblättriger Merk
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ root, leaf (relish)
Distribution ▸ Canada, E, N America

Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

Sium javanicum *L.* et Sium laciniatum *Bl.*

→ *Oenanthera javanica (Bl.) DC.*

Sium suave *Walter*

→ *Sium cicutaefolium Schrank.*

SKIMMIA Thunb. - Skimmia - Rutaceae

Skimmia arborescens *T. Anders*

Synonyms ▸ *Skimmia laureola* (DC.) Siebold et Zucc. ex Gambl.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Baumartige Skimmie, Lorbeer-Skimmie; *India:* barru, gurl pata, nehar
Usage ▸ flavoring (in curries); **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Nepal, Himalayas, Maynmar, China

Arora/Padney 1996

SMILACINA Desf. – False Salomon's Seal - Convallariaceae

Smilacina oleracea *Hook. f.*

Common Names ▸ false Salomon's seal; *French:* petit smilax; *German:* Gemüse-Schattenblume, Öl-Duftsiegel
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ E Himalayas, from Nepal to Assam

Arora/Pandey 1996; Wealth of India 9, 1972

SMILAX L. - Sarsaparilla - Smilacaceae

Smilax aristolochiifolia *Mill.*

Synonyms ▸ *Smilax medica* Schlecht. et Cham.
Common Names ▸ Gray sarsaparilla, Mexican sarsaparilla, Veracruz sarsaparilla; *French:* salsepareille, seron épineux; *German:* Mexikanische Sarsaparille, Osterluzeiblättrige Stechwinde; *Italian:* salsapariglia smilace; *Russian:* sarsaparil'; *Spanish:* méjica zarzaparilla
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring (bark)
Parts Used ▸ rhizome, root, bark
Distribution ▸ C Mexico, Meso-America
Note ▸ Mexican sarsaparilla extracts have recently been used in baked goods, beverages (root beer), candies, and desserts.

Bown 1995; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hobbs 1988; Newall et al. 1996; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wealth of India 9, 1972; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004

Smilax medica *Schlecht. et Cham.*

→ *Smilax aristolochiifolia Mill.*

SMYRNIUM L. - Alexanders - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Smyrnium olusatrum *L.*

Common Names ▸ Alexanders, Alexander's plant, Alexandrian parsley, black lovage; *French:* maceron, ombrella jaune; *German:* Alisander, (Schwarze) Gelbdolde, Pferdeeppich, Schwarzer Liebstockel; *Italian:* erba smirnio; *Russian:* smirnija; *Spanish:* esmirnio

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ SW Europe, Algeria, Canary Islands native in S England (by Alexander the Great), Turkey

Note ▸ The seeds were used as a pepper substitute in the Middle Ages and in times of shortage. The plant was used in the 19. Century as celery (*Apium graveolens* L.).

Bärtels 1997; Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2001; Small 1997; Stobart 1978; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Smyrnium perfoliatum *L.*

Common Names ▸ biennial Alexanders; *German:* Stengelumfassende Gelbdolde

Usage ▸ spice (rarely)

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ Europe: Iberia, France, Italian Peninsula, Czech Republic; E, C Europe: Balkan Peninsula, Romania; Crimea, Turkey, Syria, Caucasus; native in British Isles, Denmark, C Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Small 1997

Soja hispida *(Moench) Maxim*

Glycine max (L.) Merr.

SOLANUM L. - Nightshade - Solanaceae

Solanum aethiopicum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Lycopersicon aethiopicum* (L.) Mill., *Solanum gilo* Raddi

Common Names ▸ bitter berry, golden apple, scarlet egg plant, 'tomato of the Jews of Constantinople'; *Arabic:* el-tofah, el-dahabi; *French:* aubergine amère, aubergine gboma, tomate amère; *German:* Äthiopischer Nachtschatten, Äthiopische Tomate; *Nigerian:* osun

Usage ▸ pot-herb, bitter fruits as spice for sauces and soups

Parts Used ▸ leaf, fruit

Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: Ethiopia, Senegal, Sudan, Nigeria, tropical Asia

Burkill 5, 2000; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hunziker 2001; Neuwinger 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Tindall 1983; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Solanum anguivi *Lam.*

Common Names ▸ children's tomato; *German:* Kinder-Tomate

Usage ▸ condiment for soups and sauces

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ wild in tropical Africa: The Gambia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Togo; India, Sri Lanka, SE Asia

Burkill 5, 2000; Dalziel 1937; Hanelt 2001; Hunziker 2001; Irvine 1948; Schultze-Motel 1986

Solanum anomalum *Thonn.*

Synonyms ▸ *Solanum manni* Wright var. *compactum* Wright

Common Names ▸ children's tomato; *German:* Kinder-Tomate, Ungewöhnlicher Nachtschatten

Usage ▸ condiment (for sauces and soups), flavoring, added to stews

Parts Used ▸ herb, fruit

Distribution ▸ tropical Africa, also cultivated

Note ▸ The little red fruits have a bitter taste.

Hanelt 2001; Hunziker 2001; Schmelzer 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Solanum anthrophagorum *Seem.*

Synonyms ▸ *Solanum uporo* Dunal
Common Names ▸ Cannibal's tomato; *Fiji:* boro dina; *German:* Kannibalen-Tomate, Menschenfresser-Tomate
Usage ▸ spice (sporadically)
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Pacific Islands: Fiji

Hanelt 2001; Hunziker 2001; Schenck/Naundorf 1966

Solanum dasyphyllum *Schum. et Thonn.*

Common Names ▸ raw nightshade; *German:* Rauher Nachtschatten
Usage ▸ flavoring, added to stews
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ W Africa to Ethiopia and to S Africa

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hunziker 2001

Solanum distichium *Schum. et Thonn.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Gefüllter Nachtschatten
Usage ▸ flavoring (bitter taste), added to stews and for soups, sauces
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Ghana, Nigeria and Uganda

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

Solanum erianthum *D. Don*

Common Names ▸ big eggplant, China flower leaf, mullein nightshade, potato tree, tobacco tree; *Chinese:* jia yan ye shu; *German:* Große Eierpflanze, Wollblütiger Nachtschatten; *Japanese:* tabakugii, yanbaru-nasubi; *Sanskrit:* vidari; *Vietnamese:* ngoi, ca hoi, co sa lang
Usage ▸ flavoring, added to stews
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Mexico, S and C USA, Caribbean, Meso-America, native in India, China, Malaysia and Australia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hunziker 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wealth of India 9, 1972; Wiersema/León 1999

Solanum gilo *Raddi*

→ *Solanum aethiopicum L.*

Solanum lycopersicum *L.*

→ *Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.*

Solanum macrocarpon *L.* ◘

Common Names ▸ African eggplant, native eggplant, gboma egg plant; *Arabic:* bazengan africy; *Chinese:* fei zhou qie; *Dutch:* Afrikaanse aubergine; *French:* aubergine indigéne, fausse tomate, gboma, grosse angive; *German:* Afrikanische Aubergine, Großfrüchtige Aubergine; *Indonesian:* terong; *Italian:* melanzana africana; *Portuguese:* beringela africana; *Spanish:* berenjena africana
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh (bitter) herb
Distribution ▸ E Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, cultivated in Africa

Burkill 1965; Burkill 5 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hunziker 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sn 1995; Seidemann 1995; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Solanum manni *Wright* var. compactum *Wright*

→ *Solanum anomalum Thonn.*



Solanum macrocarpon, fruiting

Solanum nigrum *L.*

Common Names ▸ black nightshade, common nightshade, garden nightshade, night morella; *Chinese:* long kui, tien chieh tzu, tien pao tsao; *French:* morelle noire; *German:* Schwarzer Nachtschatten; *Hindi* makoy; *Indonesian:* leunca, ranti; *Italian:* solano nero; *Japanese:* inu-hôzuki, uwâguwâ kâtô; *Korean:* kamajung; *Portuguese:* erva-moura; *Sanskrit:* kākamāīci; *Spanish:* hierba mora, morella

Usage ▸ pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Europe, cosmopolitical

Chauhan 1999; Erhardt 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hunziker 2001; Rätsch 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Uphof 1968;

Solanum spirale *Roxb.*

Common Names ▸ screw-shaped nightshade, coiled-flower nightshade, spiral nightshade; *Chinese:* xuan hua qie; *German:* Schraubenförmiger Nachtschatten, Spiraliger Nachtschatten

Usage ▸ condiment *(in Vietnam)*

Parts Used ▸ plant

Distribution ▸ India, N Vietnam, Laos

Hunziker 2001; Uphof 1968

Solanum surattense *Burm.f.*

› *Solanum virgianum L.*

Solanum uporo *Dunal*

› *Solanum anthropophagorum Seem.*

Solanum xanthocarpum *Schrad.*

› *Solanum virginianum L.*

Solanum virginianum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Solanum surattense* Burm.f., *Solanum xanthocarpum* Schrad.

Common Names ▸ yellow berried night-shade; *German:* Gelber Nachtschatten, Virgianischer Nachtschatten; *Hindi:* choti kateri, bhataktaiya; *Sanskrit:* kantakari, duhspar´ska, ksudra

Usage ▸ spice for Indian curries

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ Asia: Indian, Indochina, Malaysia, native elsewhere

Note ▸ The fruit has a bitter taste.

Burkill 5, 2000; Chauhan 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hedayatulleh 1960; Hunziker 2001; Kottegoda 1994

SOLENOSTEMON Thonn. - Painted Nettle - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Solenostemon monostachyus *(P. Beauv.) Briq.*

Common Names ▸ monkey's or hausa potato; *German:* Affenkartoffel, Einährige Buntnessel
Usage ▸ pot-herb (locally)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical W and C Africa

Burkill 1985; Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

SONNERATIA L. - Sonneratiaceae (Lythraceae)

Sonneratia caseolaris *(L.) Engl.*

Common Names ▸ red-flowered Pornupan mangrove; *German:* Käseartige Sonneratie
Usage ▸ flavoring of chutney and curries
Parts Used ▸ young fruit
Distribution ▸ Asia: Malaysia, Kalimantan, Borneo
Note ▸ The small trees common in mangrove swamps. The fruits have a cheese-like taste.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Mabberly 1997; Uphof 1968

SPARGANOPHORUS Boehm. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Sparganophorus vaillantii *Crantz*

Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: Nigeria, Gold Coast, Cameroon, Congo, Toga, Niam-Niam, Fernando Po, and W Indies

Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968

Spartium scoparium *L.*

Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link

SPATHIPHYLLUM Schott. Peace Lily - Araceae

Spathiphyllum cannifolium *(Dryand.) Schott.*

Common Names ▸ spatheflower; *German:* Canna-Blattfahne
Usage ▸ flavoring tobacco
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Caribbean, tropical S America: Guinea, Venezuela, Colombia
Note ▸ The dried leaves have the scent of vanilla.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

SPHAERANTHUS L. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Sphaeranthus indicus *L.*

Common Names ▸ Indian globe thistle; *India:* atakkamaniyen, gorakh mundi, hapusa,
Usage ▸ pot-herb (in India)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India, Indochina, Australia

Arora/Pandey 1996; Sharma 2003; Wiersema/León 1999

SPILANTHES Jacq. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Spilanthes oleracea *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Acmella oleracea* (L.) R.K. Jansen.
Common Names ▸ Brazilian cress, para cress, toothache plant; *Dutch:* Brazil vlakbloem; *French:* spilanthe des lieux humides, cresson du Brésil, cresson du Para, *German:* Parakresse, Husarenknopf (flow-

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ers); *Japanese:* hokoso; *Malaysian:* pokok getang; *Portuguese:* agrião do Brasil, agrião do mato; *Russian:* kress brasil'skij; *Spanish:* berro de Pará, chisaca;
Usage ▸ spice (in Japanese dishes), pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ West Indies, Brazil, India, cultivated in Japan (only the plant cultivated)

Bois 1934; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Spirea ulmaria *L.*

Filipendula ulmarie (L.) Maxim.

SPONDIAS L. - Mombin Plum - Anacardiaceae

Spondias acida *Bl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Poupartia dulcis* Bl.
Common Names ▸ acid mombin, *German:* Saure Balsampflaume, Saure Mombinpflaume
Usage ▸ acid flavoring
Parts Used ▸ young leaf, fruit
Distribution ▸ SE Asia

Oyen/Dung 1999

Spondias amara *Lamk*

Spondias pinnata (J. Koenig ex L.f.) Kurz

Spondias mangifera *Willd.*

Spondias pinnata (J. Koenig ex L.f.) Kurz

Spondias malayana *Kosterm.*

Synonyms ▸ *Poupartia pinnata* Blanco, *Spondias wirtgenii* Hassk.
Common Names ▸ Malaysian hog, Malaysian mombin plum; *Cambodian:* puen si, phlaè, mkak préi; *German:* Malayische Mombinpflaume; *Indonesian:* kadongdong, kloncing; *Malaysian:* amra; *Pilipino:* libás
Usage ▸ acid flavoring
Parts Used ▸ young leaf, inflorescensce, fruit
Distribution ▸ scattered in Malaysia, E Java

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999

Spondias novoguineensis *Kosterm.*

Common Names ▸ *Indonesian:* kanuris, ngaulo, uritchu
Usage ▸ acid flavoring
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Indonesia, New Guinea, Solomon Islands

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999

Spondias pinnata *(J. Koenig ex L.f.) Kurz*

Synonyms ▸ *Mangifera pinnata* J. Koenig ex L.f., *Spondias amara* Lambk., *Spondias mangifera* Willd.
Common Names ▸ wild mango, hog plum, yellow mombin, yellow plum; *Burmese:* gwe; *Cambodian*: mokak; *German:* Gelbe Balsampflaume, Mangopflaume, Wilder Mango; *Hindi:* amara, amna, amra; *Laos*: ko: k, ku: k; *Malaysian:* ěmrah, kedondong, memberah; *Pilipino:* libás; *Sanskrit:* amrataka; *Thai:* ma-kok
Usage ▸ spice; flavoring (flower, leaf) fruit: made into chutney, pickles
Parts Used ▸ leaf, fruit
Distribution ▸ India, Himalayas, Andaman Island, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, introduced to and native in Thailand, Malaysia, Indochina
Note ▸ The ripe fruit has an odorless acid taste.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Blancke 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Spondias wirtgenii *Hassk.*

Spondias malayana Kosterm.

STACHYS L. - Betony, Hedge Nettle, Woundwort - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Stachys byzantina *K. Koch*

Synonyms ▸ *Stachys lanata* Jacq
Common Names ▸ lamb's ears, lamb's lugs, lamb's tails, hedge nettle, wolly betony, wolly stachys; *French:* epiaire laineuse; *German:* Woll-Ziest, 'Helen von Stein'
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Asia minor, Crimea, Caucasus, N Iran

Erhardt et al. 2002; Mirza/Baher 2003

Stachys foeniculum *Pursh.*

Agastache foeniculum (Pursh) Kuntze

Stachys lanata *Jacq*

Stachys byzantina K. Koch

Stachys officinalis *(L.) Trevis.*

Betonica officinalis L.

STACHYTARPHETA Vahl - False Vervain - Verbenaceae

Stachytarpheta cayennensis *(L.C. Rich.) Schau.*

Common Names ▸ Brazilian tea, rat tai vervain; *French:* petite vervaine queue de rat, petite queue de rat
Usage ▸ flavoring of sauces
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ W Africa: E Cameroon, Nigeria

Burkill 5, 2000

Stachytarpheta indica *(L.) Vahl*

Stachytarpheta jamaicensis Vahl

Stachytarpheta jamaicensis *Vahl*

Synonyms ▸ *Stachytarpheta indica* (L.) Vahl; *Valerianioides jamaicensis* (L.) Medic.; *Verbena jamaicense* L.
Common Names ▸ bastard vervain, Brazil tea, devil's coach whip, Jamaica vervain, light-blue snake, *Brazil (Portuguese):* gervao cheirosa; *Chinese:* jia ma bram; *German:* Bastard Vervaine; *Pilipino:* bolo-moros, kandi-kandi laan
Usage ▸ spice (rarely), in Java of flavoring of the stews
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Mexico, SE USA, S America, E Africa, Pempe; widely native in the Tropics e.g. Sri Lanka

Backer/van de Brinck 2, 1965; Burkill 1965; 5 2000; Hanelt 2001; Kottegoda 1994; Mors et al. 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Weath of India 10, 1976; Wiersema/León 1999

STAPHYLEA L. - Bladder nut - Staphyleaceae

Staphylea pinnata *L.*

Common Names ▸ bladdernut, European bladdernut; *French:* staphylier; *German:* Klappernuss, Fiederspaltige Pimpernuss, Blasenstrauch, Paternosterstrauch; *Russian:* klakatschka, klokitschka;
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ flower bud
Distribution ▸ C, EC Europe: France, Italy; Turkey, Caucasus, frequently native
Note ▸ substitute for capers in Georgia and N America when in short supply.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003

STERCULIA L. - Sterculiaceae

Sterculia lanceaefolia *Roxb.*

Common Names ▸ longleafed sterculia; *German:* Langblättrige Sterkulie
Usage ▸ seasoning
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ India, SW China

Uphof 1968

Stilago bunius *L.*

Antidesma bunius (L.) Spreng.

Stoechas arabica *Garsault*

Lavandula stoechas L.

SUTERA Roth - Scrophulariaceae

Sutera atropurpurea *(Banks) Hiern*

Synonyms ▸ *Lyperia crocea* Ecklon, *Lyperia atropurpurea* Benth.
Common Names ▸ Cape saffron; *German:* Kapsafran;
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ S Africa: Transvaal, Namibia, Swaziland, Lesotho, Cape, Botswana
Note ▸ The entire flower is one of the sources of a commercial saffron (*Crocus sativus* L).

Erhardt et al. 2000; Hillard 1994; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Seidemann 2003; Staesche 1972; Uphof 1968; Teuscher 2003

SWERTIA L. - Swertia - Gentianaceae

Swertia angustifolia *Buch.-Ham. ex Wall.*

Common Names ▸ beautiful swertia; *Chinese:* mei li zhang ya cai; *German:* Schmalblättriges Chiretttakraut; Schmalblättiger Tarant
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ China, India, Indochina

Berger 4, 1954; Husain et al. 1992; v. Koenen 1996; Wiersema/Léon 1999

Swertia chirata *Buch.-Ham. ex Wall.*

Synonyms ▸ *Gentiana chirayta* Roxb.
Common Names ▸ chirata, chireta; *German:* Chirata, Chirettakraut, Kirayakraut; *Hindi:* cirayta; *India:* chirata; *Sanskrit:* kiratatikta, bhunimba kirata
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring of bitter liqueurs and hard bitter spirits
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Himalayan regions, cultivated in the mountains of N India (Himalayas) and Pakistan

Chauhan 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

Swertia manshurica *(Komarow) Kitagawa*

Swertia perennis L.

Swertia perennis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Swertia manshurica* (Komarow) Kitagawa
Common Names ▸ felwort, marsh felwort; *Chinese:* mei wen dai, zhang ya cai; *German:* Blauer Sumpfstern, Blauer Tarant
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring of bitter liqueurs and bitter hard spirits
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Himalayas, Europe cultivated



Swertia chirata, flowering

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Täufel et al. 1993

SYZYGIUM Gaertn. - Jambos - Myrtaceae

Syzygium aromatica *Kuntze*

Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr. et L.M. Perry

Syzygium aromaticum *(L.) Merr. et L.M. Perry*

Synonyms ▸ *Caryophyllus aromaticus* L., *Eugenia aromatica* (L.) Baill., *Eugnia caryophyllata* Thunb. *Eugenia caryophyllus* (Spreng.) Bullock ex S.G. Harrison, *Syzygium romatica* Kuntze

Common Names ▸ clove, gilliflowers, nail of clove, Zanzibar redheads; *Arabic:* kermful, goronfel masamir, qaranful; *Cambodian:* khan phluu, khlam puu; *Chinese:* ding xiang, ting hsiang, ting tzu hsiang; *Dutch:* kruidnagel; *French:* giroflé, clou de giroflé, giroflier; *German:* Gewürznelken, Nelken, Nägelein; *Hindi:* lavang, laung; *Indonesian:* cengkeh, cingkeh; *Italian:* chiòdo di garofano; *Java*: wohkaya lawqang; *Malaysian:* bunga chingkeh, chengkeh; *Laos:* do: k chan, ka: nz ph'u; *Pilipino:* klabong pako, clavo de comer; *Portuguese:* cravinto, cravo de India; *Russian:* gvosdika; *Sanskrit:* devakusuma, lavanga; *Slovenian:* klinček; *Spanish:* clavillo, clavo, clavo de especia, clavo de olor; *Sri Lanka:* karabu neti, karambu; *Thai:* garn ploo, kanphlu; *Turkish:* carenfil



Syzygium aromaticum, floral-buds

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ floral-bud

Distribution ▸ originally Moluccas and Philippines, cultivated in tropical countries: Zanzibar, Pemba, Madagascar, Malaysia (Penang), Sri Lanka, Réunion, Mauritius, Martinique

Note ▸ The fruit, mother of clove, Anthophylli, (*German:* Mutternelken) has also been used as a spice in the original countries. More than 90%(?) of the cloves are used in tobacco to produce "kretek" cigarettes, which are smoked mainly in Indonesia. Some variation exists in and outside its centre of origin.

Berger 1, 1949; Bierther 1984; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Bournot 1968; Burkill 4, 1997; Cheers 1998; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Deininger 1991; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farnsworth/Bunyapraphatsara 1992;

S

Farrell 1985; Ferrão 1992; Gopalakrishnan 1994; Gopalakrishnan/Hanti 1990; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Koller 1979, 1981; Lawrence 1984; Lück 2000; Maistre 1964; Martin 1991; Morris/Mackley 1999; Mors/Rizini 1961; Newall et al. 1996; Norman 1991; Ochse et al. 1961; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Pursglove 1968; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Schweiheimer 1957; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shriva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1970; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tidbury 1949; Tschirch 1892; Vaupel 2002b; Villamar et al. 1994; Westphal/Jansen 1989; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Syzygium polyanthum *(Wight) Walp.*

Synonyms ▸ *Eugenia balsamea* Ridley, *Eugenia nitida* Duthie, *Eugenia polyantha* Wight,

Common Names ▸ salam, Indonesian bay-leaf; *Cambodian:* pring sratoab; *German:* Indischer Lorbeer, Indisches Lorbeerblatt, Friedensblatt, Salamblatt; *Indonesian:* daoen salam, daun salam; *Javanese:* manting; *Malaysian:* manting salam; *Thai:* daeng-kluai; dokmaeo, mak

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ India: Nicobar Island, Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia: Java, Kalimantan, Sumatra

Note ▸ The use is comparable to that of *Laurus nobilis* L. leaves.

Davidson 1999; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Staesche 1972; Strauß 1969d; Teuscher 2003

Syzygium travancoricum *Gamble*

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ India

Note ▸ The essential oil has a typical aroma of raw mango.

Radha et al. 2002

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TAGETES L. - Marigold - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Tagestas anisata *Lillo*

Tagetes filifolia Lag.

Tagetes erecta *L.*

Common Names ▸ African marigold, Aztec marigold, big marigold, French marigold, saffron marygold; *Brazil*: cravo-de-defunto, rojao; *Chinese:* wan shou ju; *French:* tagète rose d'Inde; *German:* Aufrechte Studentenblume; Hohe Studentenblume; *Japanese:* senju-giku; *Mexico:* cempasóchil, cimpualxochite, cimpual, picosa, tiringuini, xkanlol; *Pilipino:* amarillo, ahito; *Portuguese:* maravilha; *Russian:* barchatcy prjamostojaschtschie; *Spanish:* flor de muerto

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ Mexico, Meso-America, Brazil, widely cultivated, sometimes native

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Alan et al. 1968; Charalambous 1994; Dastur 1954; Erhardt et al. 2002; Espinar 1967; Heinrich 1996; Leung 1991; Mors et al. 2000; Neher 1968; Ochroa/Alosnso 1996; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1998; Zeven/de Wet 1982



Tagetes erecta, flowering

Tagetes filifolia *Lag.*

Synonyms ▸ *Tagetes anisata* Lillo, *Tagetes multifida* DC.

Common Names ▸ Irish lace marigold; *German:* Lakritzen-Studentenblume, Lakritzen-Tagetes; *Mexico:* flor de Santa María, hierba anís, manzanilla; *Spanish:* anicillo, tuna anís

Usage ▸ spice (flavoring)

Parts Used ▸ leaf

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Distribution ▸ Mexico, S America, Argentina

Espinar 1967; Ferraro 1955; Neher 1968; Small 1997; Villamar et al. 2000; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1998

Tagetes glandulifera *Schrank*

› *Tagetes minuta L.*

Tagetes lucida *Cav.*

Common Names ▸ Mexican marigold mint, Mexican tarragon, sweet mace, sweet-scented marigold; *German:* Gewürztagetes, Glänzende Samtblume, Süße Studentenblume, "Winterestragon", Wolkenkraut; *Mexico:* pericón, quie laga zaa, yauhtli; *Russian:* barshatjstyj; *Spanish:* anisillo, pericón, periiquillo, hierba de Santa Maria

Usage ▸ condiment, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ Mexico, Guatamala, Meso-America, India cultivated

Alberts/Muller 2000; Bichi et al. 1997; Bois 1934; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Neher 1968; 0rth 2004; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Thappa et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1998

Tagetes lumulata *Ortega*

› *Tagetes patula L.*

Tagetes maxima *Kuntze*

Common Names ▸ great marigold; *German:* Große Studentenblume

Usage ▸ seasoning

Parts Used ▸ herb, flower

Distribution ▸ Mexico; S America: Bolivia, Guatamala, cultivated in Europe

Note ▸ The plant 'cempoalxóchtl' is contained in the head ornamentation of the Aztec goddess "Xoyolanhqui".

Espinar 1967; Lorenzo et al. 2002; 0rth 2004

Tagetes minuta *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Tagetes glandulifera* Schrank

Common Names ▸ Aztec marigold, dwarf marigold, stinking roger, wild marigold, Mexican marigold, Muster-John-Henry; *Brazil (Portuguese):* coari-bravo, cravo-de-defunto-miúdo; *German:* Kleine Studentenblume, Mexikanische Studentenblume, Stinkpeterle, Khakikraut; *Russian:* barchatcy melkie; *Spanish:* chinchilla enana

Usage ▸ condiment, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ flower, herb

Distribution ▸ C, S America, Brazil, cultivated and native in tropical S Europe, India

Atkinson et al. 1964; Bansal et al. 1999; Baser/Malyer 1996; Charalambous 1994; Chauhan 1999; Chisowa et al. 1998; Craveiro et al. 1988; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Espinar 1967; Gardner et al. 1991; Garg/Mehta 1998; Graven et al. 1991; Handa et al. 1963; Kaul et al. 1998; v. Koenen 1996; Maria et al. 1997; Mors et al. 2000; Neher 1968; Ram et al. 1998; Rao et al. 1999, 2000; Zazdan et al. 1986; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Singh et al. 1992, 1995, 2003; Small 1997; Thappa 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1998; Yannitsaros 1979; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Tagetes multifida *Lag.*

› *Tagetes filifolia Lag.*

Tagetes patula *L.*

Common Names ▸ French marigold, spreading marigold; *Chinese:* kong que cao, xi fan ju; *French:* oeillt d'Inde; *German:* Afrikanische Ringelblume, Abstehende Studentenblume; *Japanese:* kô-ô-sô; *Mexico*: clemole, clemolitos, iscoque, pastora, pastorcita; *Russian:* barchatcy otklonennye; *Spanish:* amapola, amarilla, copetillo

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ Mexico, Guatamala, cultivated and native elsewhere; W Africa, Gabon; Philippines

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Bremness 2001; Burkill 1, 1985; Charalambous 1994; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Espinar 1967; Hager 1, 1990; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kottegoda 1994; Leung 1991; Neher 1968; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1998; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Tagetes signata *Bartl.*

Tagetes tenuifolia Cav.

Tagetes tenuifolia *Cav.*

Synonyms ▸ *Tagetes signata* Bartl.
Common Names ▸ American saffron, signet marygold, slender leaf marigold, striped Mexican marigold, lemon gem, orange gem; *French:* tagète tachée; *German:* Gestreifte Mexikanische Studentenblume, Gewürz-Studentenblume, Schmalblättrige Studentenblume
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ flower, leaf, especially potato soups
Distribution ▸ Mexico, Ecuador, Meso-America, cultivated in Europe

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Espinar 1967; Neher 1968; Schultze-Marigold 1986; Small 1997; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

TAMARINDUS L. - Tamarind - Caesalpiniaceae (Leguminosae)

Tamarindus indica *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Tamarindus occidentalis* Gaertn., *Tamarindus officinalis* Hook, *Tamarindus umbrosa* Salisb.
Common Names ▸ tamarind, Indian tamarind; *Arabic:* homr, dakhar, tamre, tamre-nindi; *Chinese:* luo wang zi, suan jiao; *Dutch:* asam koening, tamarinde; *French:* tamarine, tamarinier; *German:* Tamarinde, Indische Dattel, Sauerdattel; *Hindi:* amli, anbli, imli; *Indonesian:* asem jawa; *Italian:* tamarindo; *Japanese:* tamarinde; *Javanese:* kemal, wit asem; *Malaysian:* asam jawa; *Mexico:* pachukuk, tamarindo; *Pilipino:* kamalagui, sampalik; *Portuguese:* tamarindeiro, tambarine; *Russian:* tamarind; *Slovenian:* tamarind; *Spanish:* tamarindo (indico); *Thai:* makhaam; *Vietnamese:* me, me chua;
Usage ▸ spice, condiment; **product:** essential oil (leaf)
Parts Used ▸ fruit, pulp; leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa; cultivated in numerous tropical countries





Tamarindus indica: a **flowering,** b **tamarind jam with seeds (from Egypt)**

Aké Assi/Guinko 1991; Arora/Pandey 1996; Benero et al. 1972; Berger 3, 1952; Bhattacharya et al. 1993, 1994a, b; Cheers 1997; Craze 2002; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Giridharlai et al. 1958; Hager 1, 1990; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Jansen 1981; Kooinan 1961; Lee et al. 1975; Leung 1991; Lewis/Neelakantan 1964; Lück 2004; Marangoni et al. 1988; Morris/Mackley 1999; Nagaraja et al. 1975; Norman 1991; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1968; Rao 1995; Sagrero-Nieves et al. 1994; Schultze-Motel



Tamarindus indica, fruits

1986; Schwenck/Naundorf 1966; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shankaracharya 1998; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Stobart 1978; Storrs 1997; Strauß 1969; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tschirch 1892; Tsuda et al. 1994; Uhl 2000; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zhang/Ho 1990

Tamarindus occidentalis *Gaertn.*

Tamarindus indica L.

Tamarindus officinalis *Hook.*

Tamarindus indica L.

Tamarindus umbrosa *Salisb.*

Tamarindus indica L.

TANACETUM L. - Tansy - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Tanacetum audibertii *(Req.) DC.*

Tanacetum vulgare L.

Tanacetum balsamite *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Balsamita major* Desf., *Chrysanthemum balsamite* L., *Chrysanthemum majus* (Desf.) Aschers., *Pyrethrum majus* (Desf.) Tzvelev

Common Names ▸ alecost, costmary, mint geranium, sweet mary, bible leaf; *Chinese:* ju hua; *French:* balsamite, baume-coq, chrysanthème des fleuristes; *German:* Balsamkraut, Balsam-Margerite, Frauenminze, Kalufer, Marienblatt, Minzartiger Rainfarn, Römischer Balsam; *Italian:* balsamite, chrysantemo, osto; *Russian:* kalufer, kanuper, sarazinskaja mirtja, bal'samitscheskaja pjabinka; *Spanish:* chrysantema balsamita

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring for liqueurs

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, C Asia; naturalized in Spain, France, Italy, EC Europe, Russia; cultivated and naturalized elsewhere

Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Göckeritz 1968; Heeger 1956; Hoppe 1949; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004

Tanacetum vulgare *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Chrysanthemum vulgare* (L.) Bernh.; *Tanacetum audibertii* (Req.) DC.

Common Names ▸ barbotine, button bitters, golden-button, common tansy, tansy; *Brazil (Portuguese):* catinga-de mulata, tasneira *French:* tanaisie vulgaire, athanase, barbotine indigène, ganelle, herbe aux vers; *German:* Rainfarn, Wurmkraut, Gänserich; *Italian:* ariceto, tanaceto, erba amara; *Portuguese:* tasneira; *Russian:* pishma; *Spanish:* atanasia, balsamite minor, hierba lombriguera, hierba de San Marcos, tanaceto

Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil; sporadically for liqueurs
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ temperate Asia, N America, Europe, native elsewhere
Note ▸ In the plant the thujon content is very high; therefore the plant is not used in the food industry.

Appendino 1982; Appendino et al. 1984; Berger 1, 1949; 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Collin et al. 1994; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Heeger 1956; Hendriks et al. 1993; Hoppe 1949; Mors et al. 2000; Németh et al. 1994; Newall et al. 1996; Opdyke 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schiffer 1988; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

TARALEA Aubl. - Papilionaceae (Leguminosae)

Taralea oppositifolia *Aubl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Dipteryx oppositifolia* (Aubl.) Willd.
Common Names ▸ English tonka (bean); *German:* Englische Tonkabohne
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Brazil, N, S and W America
Note ▸ Alternative substitute of the 'true' tonka bean (*Dipteryx odorata* [Aubl.] Willd.).

Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Wiersema/León 1999

TARAXACUM Web. ex Wigg. - Blowballs, Dandelion - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Taraxacum officinale *Wigg.*

Synonyms ▸ *Leontodon taraxacum* Kartsen, *Leontodon vulgare* Lam., *Taraxacum vulgare* Schrank
Common Names ▸ dandelion, lions-tooth, milk-gowan, pee in the bed, puffball; *Arabic:* tarak sahha; *French:* coq, dent le lion, laiteron, pissenlit; *German:* Butterblume, Gemeiner Löwenzahn, Kuhblume; *Hindi:* dudhal; *Italian:* capo di fratre, dente di leone, piscacane, radichiello, soffione; tarassaco; *Russian:* oduwantschik lekarstvennyj; *Sanskrit:* dugdhapheni, payasvini; *Spanish:* anagrón, diênte de león
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ origin in Europe, Asia minor, widespread temperate weed; cultivated in W and C Europe, N America, India and Japan

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Bendel 2002; Berger 1, 1949; 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hänsel et al. 1980; Hausen 1982; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Leung 1991; Lewington 1990; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrempel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Topf 1958; Tucker 1986; Turova et al 1987; Viillamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Taraxacum vulgare *Schrank*

→ *Taraxacum officinale agg. F.H. Wigg.*

Tasmannia lanceolata *(Poir.) A.C. Sm.*

→ *Drimys lanceolata (Poir.) Baill.*

TELFAIRIA Hook. - Cucurbitaceae

Telfairia occidentalis *Hook.f.*

Common Names ▸ fluted gourd, fluted pumkin, oyster nuts; *Chinese:* xi fei li; *German:* Faltenkürbis; Oroko, Riffelkürbis; *Portuguese:* sabina; *Spanish:* calabaza costillada
Usage ▸ pot-herb; food (oil/fat, vegetables)
Parts Used ▸ young branch and leaves
Distribution ▸ tropical E, S and W Africa

Bois 1934; Erhardt et al. 2002; Esuoso et al. 1998; Hanelt 2001; Kays/Dias 1995; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

TEPHROSIA Pers. - Hoary Pea - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Tephrosia linearis *(Willd.) Pers.*

Common Names ▸ linear tephrosie, linear hoary pea; *French:* linéaire requiéne: *German:* Lineare Aschenwicke, Lineare Tephrosie; *Russian:* linejtschatyj tefrosia
Usage ▸ seasoning
Parts Used ▸ pulped leaves
Distribution ▸ from Senegal to Cameroon, E and S tropical Africa

Burkill 3, 1995; Hanelt 2001

Tephrosia purpurea *(L.)* Pers.

Synonyms ▸ *Galega purpurea* (L.) L.
Common Names ▸ purple tephrosia, wild indigo, purple hoary pea, fish poison tree; *French:* pourpre requiénie; *German:* Wilder Indigo, Purpurne Aschenwicke, Pupurne Tephrosie, Surinam-Giftbaum; *Hindi:* bannilgach, carphonka, dhamasia; *Japanese:* nanban-fuji; *Sanskrit:* sharapunkha; *Russian:* tefrosija; *Tamil:* kolinchi
Usage ▸ flavoring (of milk in N Nigeria))
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa and Asia: India, Australia

Burkill 3, 1995; Dalziel 19957; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; v. Koenen 1996; Sharma 2003; Wealth of India 10, 1976; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Terbentus lentiscus *Moench*

Pistacia lentiscus L.

TETRAPLEURA Benth. - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Tetrapleura tetraptera *(Schum. et Thonn.) Taub.*

Synonyms ▸ *Adenanthera tetraptera* Schum. et Thonn., *Tetrapleura thonningii* Benth.
Common Names ▸ *Cameroon:* akpa, dawo, essanga, sanga; *Congo:* badiok, eyaka, ezibil, kiaka; *German:* Tetrapleure; *Spanish:* frutos de enzisie
Usage ▸ spice, condiment
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ W Africa, also cultivated

Adewunmi et al. 1982; Aedo et al. 2001; Essien et al. 1994; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Maillard et al. 1992; Neuwinger 1994, 1998; Ngassoum et al. 2001; Seidemann 2001b

TEUCRIUM L. - Germander - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Teucrium canum *Fisch. et Mey.*

Teucrium chamaedrys L.

Teucrium chamaedrys *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Chamaedrys officinalis* Moench, *Teucrium canum* Fisch. et Mey., *Teucrium leucophyllum* Benth., *Teucrium nuchense* C. Koch, *Teucrium officinale* Lam., *Teucrium pseudochamaedrys* Wendr., *Teucrium veronicae-folium* Salisb.
Common Names ▸ common germander, wall germander; *French:* calamandier petit chêne, chénette, germandrée chamaedrys, germandrée petit chêne; *German:* Edel-Gamander, Gamanderlein; *Italian:* abrotano maschino, calamandrea, querciola; *Russian:* dubrovnik purpurovyj, polyn'boshe derewo; *Spanish:* abrótano
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, N Africa, Caucasus, former Soviet Union, middle Asia, W Asia



Tetrapleura tetraptera, fruits

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Bellesia et al. 1983; Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gross et al. 1988; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Marco et al. 1983; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Teucrium leucophyllum *Benth.*

→ *Teucrium chamaedrys L.*

Teucrium martinum *Lam.*

→ *Teucrium marum L.*

Teucrium marum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Chamaedry marum* Moench, *Teucrium maritinum* Lam., *Teucrium odorum* Salisb.

Common Names ▸ cat thyme; *French:* herbe mastiche, *German:* Amberkraut, Katzengamander, Katzenkraut, Moschuskraut; *Italian:* erba da gatte, maro

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ S Europe: Croatia, Italy, Sardinia, Corsica; cultivated formerly in Germany

Beaupin et al. 1977; Bellesia et al. 1983; Berger 4, 1954; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Teucrium nuchense *C. Koch*

→ *Teucrium chamaedrys L.*

Teucrium odorum *Salisb.*

→ *Teucrium marum L.*

Teucrium officinale *Lam.*

→ *Teucrium chamaedrys L.*

Teucrium palustre *Lam.*

→ *Teucrium scordium L.*

Teucrium pseudochamaedrys *Wendr.*

→ *Teucrium chamaedrys L.*

Teucrium scordioides *Schreb.*

→ *Teucrium scordium L.*

Teucrium scorodium *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Teucrium palustre* Lam. *Teucrium scordioides* Schreb.

Common Names ▸ wall gamander, wall sage, wood germander; *Arabic:* bellout el-ard; *French:* germandrée scorodoine aquatique; *German:* Bergsalbei, Lauch-Salbei, Salbeigamander, Waldgamander, Waldsalbei, Wilder Gamander; *Russian:* dubrovnik skordievidny



Teucrium: a **T. chamedrys, flowering,** b **T. scorodium, flowering**

Usage ▸ pot-herb (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ fresh herb
Distribution ▸ E, C Europe, W Siberia, C Asia, India (Kashmir)
Note ▸ The fresh herb has a garlic-like odor and taste.

Berger 4, 1954; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Jakupovic et al. 1985; Marco et al. 1983; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sevinate-Pinto/Antunes 1991

Teucrium veronicae-folium *Salisb.*

Teucrium chamaedrys L.

Thlaspi bursa-pastoris *L.*

Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik.

THONNINGIA Vahl - Balanophoraceae

Thonningia dubia *Hermsley*

Thonningia sanguinea Vahl

Thonningia elegans *Hermsley*

Thonningia sanguinea Vahl

Thonningia sanguinea *Vahl*

Synonyms ▸ *Thonningia elegans* Hemsley; *Thonningia dubia* Hemsley
Common Names ▸ ground pineapple; *Congo:* litanda
Usage ▸ flavoring (soups)
Parts Used ▸ roots (no rhizomes!)
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Gabun, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo, Zaire

Adegoke et al. 1968; Ayensu 1978; Burkill 1, 1985; Dalby 2000; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Neuwinger 1998

Thymbra spicata *L.*

Thymus capitatus (L.) Hoffmanns et Link

THYMUS L. - Thyme - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Thymus aestivus *Willk.*

Thymus vulgaris L.

Thymus angustifolius *Pers.*

Thymus serpyllum L.

Thymus calamintha *Scop.*

→ *Calamintha menthifolia Host*

Thymus broussonetii *Boiss.*

Common Names ▸ Broussonet thyme; *German:* Broussenet-Thymian
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ N Africa: Moroccan rocks

Davidson 1999

Thymus caespititius *Brot.*

Common Names ▸ Azores thyme, mountain thyme, tiny thyme; *German:* Azorenthymian
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaves
Distribution ▸ NW Spain, Portugal, Canary Islands, Azores

Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Valverde 1986

Thymus capitatus *(L.) Hoffmanns et Link*

Synonyms ▸ *Coridothymus capitatus* (L.) Rchb.f., *Satureja capitata* L., *Thymbra spicata* L., *Thymus cephalotos* L.
Common Names ▸ catir, conehead thyme, Cretean thyme, Senegal savory, Spanish oregano, zatir; *Arabic:* za'atar hommar, za'atar midbari; *French:* thym de Candie; *German:* Spanischer Oregano; *Italian:* timo arbustino; *Portuguese:* tomilho; *Spanish:* corido thyme, tomillo
Usage ▸ spice; especially essential oil (Spanish oregano oil), rich in carvacrol, used for food flavoring (baked goods, meats, ice-cream or candy), cosmetics
Parts Used ▸ flowering herb
Distribution ▸ Mediterranean region of Europe, Portugal to W and S Anatolia and to SW Asia, N Africa: Morocco to Tunesia, Israel

Akgül/Kivanç 1988; André 1998; Anon. 1993; Barberán et al. 1986; Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Bourton 1968; Capone et al. 1988; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Fleisher/Fleisher 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Harcı et al. 2003; Hedhili et al. 2002; Herisset et al. 1974; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann 1968; Hoppe 3 1987; Kanias/Loukis 1992; Kustrak/Martinis 1990; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Miski et al. 1983; Philianos et al. 1982; Ravid/Putievsky 1985; Ruberto et al. 1992; Seidemann 1993c; Sendra/Cunat 1980a, b; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Tumen et al. 1994; Valverde 1986

Thymus cephalotos *L.*

→ *Thymus capitatus (L.) Hoffmanns & Link*

Thymus chamaedrys *Fries*

→ *Thymus pulegioides L.*

Thymus x citriodorus *(Pers.) Schreb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Thymus pulegioides* x *Thymus vulgaris* L.
Common Names ▸ lemon thyme; *French:* thym citronné; *German:* Zitronenquendel, Zitronenthymian
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaves, fresh herb
Distribution ▸ the garden hybrid has been cultivated for a long time in Europe: England, Spain, Austria, Germany etc.
Note ▸ The name lemon thyme is also applied to lemon-scented chemotypes of other species e.g. bastard from *Thymus pulegioides* L. x Th. vulgaris L.) additionally orange-, coconut-, nutmeg-, lavender-, mint- and oregano-scented species and cultivars have been reported in the genus *Thymus*.

Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kustrak/Martinus 1990; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Stahl-Biskup/Holthuijzen 1995; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Valverde 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

Thymus collinus *Salisb.*

→ *Thymus vulgaris L.*

Thymus fedtschenkoi var. handelii *(Ronninger) Jalas*

Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Turkey, Asia minor

Başer et al. 2002

Thymus glandulosus *Lag.*

› *Thymus vulgaris L.*

Thymus grandiflorus *(L.) Scop.*

› *Calaminthe grandiflora (L.) Moench*

Thymus herba-barona *Lois.*

Common Names ▸ caraway thyme; *German:* Kümmelthymian
Usage ▸ spice, especially in Great Britain for beef
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Corsica and Sardinia, cultivated in W Europe and N America

Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Juliano et al. 2000; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Usai et al. 2003; Valverde 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

Thymus hyemalis *Lange*

Common Names ▸ lemon thyme, winter thyme; *French:* verveine d'espagne; *German:* Spanische Verbene; Winterthymian
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil (*thyme lemon oil*)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ SE Iberian Peninsula

Adzet et al. 1976; Berger 4, 1967; Blanca et al. 1993; Cabo et al. 1986, 1987; Jordán et al. 2003; Sáez 1995; Valverde 1986

Thymus longicaulis *Ronniger*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Langstengeliger Thymian
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ SW Europe, SE Europe; native in Germany

Erhardt 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

Thymus mastichina *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Thymus tomentosus* Willd.
Common Names ▸ mastic thyme, Spanish (wild) marjoram, Spanish thyme; *German:* Mastixthymian, Spanischer Thymian; *Portuguese:* bela luz; *Spanish:* mejorana silvestre, tomillo blanco;
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil (Spanish wild marjoram oil, with high cineol content), used in the food industry
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ SW Europe: Iberian Peninsula, introduced into Argentina

Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Bourton 1968; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Mäckel 1944b; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Roth/Kormann 1987; Schultze-Motel 1997; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Valverde 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

Thymus migricus *Klokov et Des.-Shost*

Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Turkey, Asia minor

Başer et al. 2002

Thymus odoratissimus *M. Bieb.*

› *Thymus pallasianus H. Braun*

Thymus oenipontanus *H. Braun ex Borbás*

Common Names ▸ Austrian thyme; *German:* Österreichischer Thymian, Tiroler Thymian
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fresh leaf
Distribution ▸ Europe: France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, SE Alps

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

Thymus origanum *E.H.L. Krause*

Origanum vulgare L.

Thymus pallasianus *H. Braun*

Synonyms ▸ *Thymus odoratissimus* M. Bieb.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Russischer Steppen-Thymian
Usage ▸ spice, specially for dessert sauces
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ former S Soviet Union

Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Teuscher 2003; Valverde 1986

Thymus pannonicus *Opiz*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Pannonischer Thymian, Steppen-Thymian
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fresh thyme
Distribution ▸ SE Europe: Austria, Hungary; native in Germany

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

Thymus piperella *L.*

Micromeria piperella Benth.

Thymus praecox *Opiz*

Common Names ▸ alba thyme, creeping thyme, hairy thyme; *French:* thym pecoce, thym rampant; *German:* Frühblühender Thymian
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran; available in Canada and the USA
Note ▸ The plant has a nutmeg scent.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Small 1997

Thymus przewalskii *(Kom.) Naka*

Thymus quinquecostatus Čelak.

Thymus pubescens *Boiss. et Kotschy ex Celak*

Synonyms ▸ *Thymus xylorrhizus* Boiss. et Kotschy ex Boiss.
Common Names ▸ pilous thyme; *German:* Behaarter Thymian
Usage ▸ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ Turkey, Iran

Sefidkon et al. 2002

Thymus pulegioides *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Thymus chamaedrys* Fries
Common Names ▸ lemon thyme, caraway thyme, wild thyme, herba barona, Italian oregano; *German:* Arznei-Thymian, Feldthymian, Echter Quendel; Piemonteser Thymian
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Europe, also cultivated
Note ▸ The plant has a lemon odor.

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Mártonfi 1992; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Mockute/Bernotienne 1999; Schnelle 1999;

Schönfelder 2001; Senatore 1996; Small 1997; Uhl 2000; Täufel et al. 1993; Teubner 2001; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Valverde 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

Thymus pulegioides *L.* x Thymus vulgare *L*

→ *Thymus x citriodorus (Pers.) Schreb.*

Thymus quinquecostatus *Čelak.*

Synonyms ▸ *Thymus przewalskii* (Kom.) Nakai, *Thymus quinquecostatus* var. *przewalskii* (Kom.) Ronniger, *Thymus serpyllum* L. var. *przewalskii* Kom.

Common Names ▸ Japanese thyme, five-ripped thyme; *Chinese:* di jiao; *German:* Japanischer Thymian; *Japanese:* ibuki-jakō-sō; *Korean:* paekriyhang

Usage ▸ spice, for soups, fish, eggs and meat dishes

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ NE and C China to Korea, Far E Russia, Japan, cultivated as a spice plant in Japan and as a medicinal plant in Korea

Fang et al. 1988; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Valverde 1986

Thymus quinquecostatus *Čelak.* var. przewalskii *(Kom.) Ronninger*

→ *Thymus quinquecostatus Čelak.*

Thymus serpyllum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Thymus angustifolius* Pers.

Common Names ▸ creeping thyme, mother-of-thyme, wild thyme, Spanish origano; *Arabic:* zahtar, za'atar; *French:* serpolet, thym sauvage, thyme serpolet, *German:* Feldthymian, Feldpolei; Kunerle, Quendel, Sandthymian, Wilder Thymian; *Italian:* timo serpillo; *Russian:* tschabrez, tim'jan, tim'jan polsuutschik, obyknownnyj, trawa bogorodskaja; *Spanish:* sérpol

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ C and NE Europe, Iceland, Siberia, NW Himalayas

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Arora/Pandey 1996; Arrebola et al. 1994; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Chalchat/Lamy 1997; Cheers 1997; Czygyan/Hänsel 1993; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Khan et al. 1988; Kustrak/Martinius 1990; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Oszagyan et al. 1996; Patákova/Chládek 1974; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teubner 2001; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Uhl 2000; Valverde 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

Thymus serpyllum *L.* var. przewalskii *Kom.*

→ *Thymus quinquecostatus Čelak*

Thymus tenuifolius *Mill.*

→ *Thymus vulgaris L.*

Thymus tomentosus *Willd.*

→ *Thymus mastichina L.*

Thymus vulgaris *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Thymus aestivus* Willk., *Thymus collinus* Salisb., *Thymus glandulosus* Lag., *Thymus tenuifolius* Mill.

Common Names ▸ common thyme, garden thyme; *Arabic:* sa'tar ramsi, za'ater; *Chinese:* ai hao, she xiang caotimjan; *Dutch:* tijm; *French:* farigoule, frigoule, thym commun, thym cultivé; *German:* Echter Thymian, Gartenthymian, Gewürzthymian, Kuttelkraut, Römischer Quendel, Thymian; *Italian:* timo, erbuccia, timo maggiore, timo volgare, pepollino; *Portuguese:* tomilho; *Russian:* tim'jan, tim'jan obyknowennyj, tim'jan duschistuj. tim'jan, timiamnik; *Spanish:* tomillo, tomillo común

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil (thyme oil) and thymol

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ W Mediterranean regions: Morocco, E Spain, S France, W Italy; widely cultivated in Eu-

rope and N America; also grown in other temperate and tropical areas

Note ▸ Sporadically falsification with *Thymus satureioides* Coss. et Balsana (German: Saturei-Thymian). This plant has a harsh odor and taste.

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Assouad/Valdeyron 1975; Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Blázquez/ZafraPolo 1990; Bois 1934; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Czygan/Hänsel 1993; Davidson 1999; Delpit et al. 2000; Dommée et al. 1978; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Echeverrigaray et al. 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Fleischhauer 2003; Gabel et al. 1962; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hay/Waterman 1993; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hondelmann 2002; Hudaib et al. 2002; Jackson/Hay 1994; Karawya/Hifnawy 1974; Kustrak/Martinius 1990; McGimpsey et al. 1994; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Newall et al. 1996; Nowak 1936; Opdyke 1974; Ouyon et al. 1986; Pachaly 1989; Pank/Krüger 2003c; Passet 1971; Patákova/Chládek 1974; Piccaglia/Marotti 1991; Pino et al. 1998; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Rosen-garten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sameron et al. 1990; Schönfelder 2001; Schratz/Hörster 1971; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Stahl-Biskup 1991, 2003; Stahl-Biskup/Sáez 2002; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Ubillos 1989; Valverde 1986; Veskutonis et al. 1996c; Villamar et al. 1994; Wang et al. 1998; Weiss/Flück 1970; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Thymus xylorrhizus *Boiss. et Kotschy ex Celak*

→ *Thymus pubescens Boiss. et Kotschy ex Celak*

Thymus zygis *L.*

Common Names ▸ Spanish thyme, sauce thyme; *German:* Spanischer Thymian, Südfranzösischer Thymian, Jochthymian

Usage ▸ spice; **product:** essential oil (thyme oil), source of thymol

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ SW Europe: native to Portugal, Spain and S France; N Africa: Morocco

Berger 4, 1954; Bourton 1968; da Cunha/Salgueiro 1991; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Mäckel 19944b; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Valverde 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Youdim et al. 2002

TODDALIA Juss. - Rutaceae

Toddalia aculeata *(Smith) Pers.*

→ *Toddalia asiatica (L.) Lam.*

Toddalia asiatica *(L.) Lam.*

Synonyms ▸ *Paullinia asiatica* L., *Toddalia aculeata* (Smith) Pers.; *Toddalia nitida* Lam.

Common Names ▸ Lopez fruit, wild orange tree; *Chinese:* fei long zhang zue; *German:* Lopez-Frucht, Stachelige Toddalie, Chinesische Toddalie; *Indonesian:* areuy beleketebek, duri kengkeng; *Japanese:* sara-kachû, saru-kake-mikan; *Malaysian:* akar kucing; *Pilipino:* dauag, subit, kaboat

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ India: Nilgiri mountains, S China; Taiwan, SE Asia; Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoros, Mascarenes

Note ▸ Substitute for black pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.).

Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Seidemann 1993c

Toddalia nitida LAM.

→ *Toddalia asiatica (L.) Lam.*

Toluifera balsamum *L.*

→ *Myroxylon balsamum (L.) Harms var. balsamum*

Toluifera balsamum var. Genuinum *Baill.*

→ *Myroxylon balsamum (L.) Harms var. balsamum*

Toluifera pereira *Baill.*

→ *Myroxylon balsamum (L.) Harms var. pereirae (Royle) Harms*

Tormentilla erecta *L.*

→ *Potentilla erecta (L.) Räuschel*

TORRESIA Allemão - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Torresia cearensis *A.C. Smith*

Synonyms ▸ *Amburana cearensis* (Fr. Alem.) A.C. Smith
Common Names ▸ *Brazil (Portuguese):* amburana, cumaru das caatingas, cumaru de cheiro
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil, c(o)umarin
Parts Used ▸ seed, bark
Distribution ▸ Brazil

Kumar 2001; Mors/Rizzini 1961



Torreya california, fruits

TORREYA Arn. - Nutmeg Yew - Taxaceae

Torreya california *Torr.*

Synonyms ▸ *Torreya myristica* Hook.
Common Names ▸ California nutmeg, California torreya, California yew; *German:* Kalifornische Muskatnuss, Kalifornische Nusseibe
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ SW USA: Californian coastal region
Note ▸ The fruit has a terebinthic rather than a nutmeg-like aroma and is therefore not a nutmeg surrogate.

Brockmann 1979; Cherry 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gruzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Rätsch 1998; Teuscher 1993; Warburg 1897; Wiersema/León 1999

Torreya myristica *Hook.*

→ *Torreya california Torr.*

Torreya taxifolia *Arn.*

Common Names ▸ Florida nutmeg, stinking cedar, stinking yew, leaved torreya; *German:* Florida Muskatnuss, Florida Nusseibe
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ USA: Florida, Georgia
Note ▸ The fruit has a terebinthic rather than a nutmeg-like aroma and is therefore not a nutmeg surrogate.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Warburg 1897

Tournefortia argentea *L.f.*

→ *Messerschmidia argentea (L. f.) Johnston*

Toxicondron coriaria *Kuntze*

→ *Rhus coriaria L.*

TRACHYSPERMUM Link - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

Trachyspermum ammi *(L.) Sprague*

Synonyms ▸ *Ammi copticum* L., *Bunium aromaticum* L., *Bunium copticum* Spreng., *Carum aromaticum* Spreng., *Carum copticum* (L.) Benth, *Trachyspermum copticum* (L.) Link

Common Names ▸ ajowain, bishop's weed, omum (plant), white cumin, Ethiopan caraway; *Arabic:* kamue muluki, choelle; *French:* ajowan, ammi de l'Inde; *German:* Ajowan, Adjowain, Ajowankümmel, ägyptischer Amm(e)i, Kretischer Kümmel, Schnabelsame; *Hindi:* ajovan, ajvyan; *India:* ajawa omum, ajouan, ajowan; *Malaysian:* mungsi; *Russian:* ashgon, aiowan, koptskij tmin, indijskij tmin, sira; *Sanskrit:* ajamoda, yavani

Usage ▸ spice, condiment for curries, pickles and bread

Parts Used ▸ fruit, seed

Distribution ▸ India, Pakistan, widely cultivated in S Asia, Indonesia, Near East: Jemen, Iran, SE Europe, and N Africa

Note ▸ Trade sorts in India: Desi Ajowain (large) and Nadiad Ajowain (small).

Ahmed I Ijaz et al. 1992; Ashok kumar et al. 1992; Bois 1934; Choudhury et al. 1998; Czupor 1970; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Galakshmi et al. 2000; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Menzel 1999; Ilyas 1980; Jansen 1981; Lockwood et al. 2002; Kambouche/El-Abed 2003; Lück 2000; Masoudi et al. 2002; Mehta/Zayas 1995; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Quadry/Atali 1967; Ranade 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wagner/Hölzl 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Trachyspermum copticum *(L.) Link*

› *Trachypermum ammi (L.) Sprague*

Trachyspermum involucratum *(Roxb.) Wolff*

› *Trachyspermum roxburghianum (DC.) Craib*

Trachyspermum roxburghianum *(DC.) Craib*

Synonyms ▸ *Apium involuncratum* Roxb. ex Flem., *Carum involucratum* (Roxb.) Baill., *Carum roxburghianum* Benth., *Trachyspermum involucratum* (Roxb.) Wolff

Common Names ▸ randhuni; *French:* làjmud des Indiens; *Hindi:* ajmud, ajmuda; *Indonesian:* surage, *Javanese:* pletikapu; *Pilipino:* kanuikui, malungkoi, *Thai:* phakchi-lom

Usage ▸ spice, seeds are used as a condiment for curries, chutneys, preserves, and pickles, and as a culinary herb

Parts Used ▸ seeds, herb, leaves

Distribution ▸ India cultivated, and widely cultivated in tropical Asia

Note ▸ The leaves are a culinary herb, a substitute for parsley.

Bois 1934; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

TRECULIA Decne. ex Trecul - African Breadfruit - Moraceae

Treculia africana *Decne.*

Common Names ▸ African bread fruit, African boxwood; *Cameroon:* boembe, bongo, bwembi, etoup, pusa, ziba; *Congo:* toum, bleblendou; *French:* arbre à pain d'Afrique; *German:* Afrikanische Brot-Frucht, Okwa; *Portuguese:* saquente; *W Africa:* afon

Usage ▸ spice for sauces, soups, meat, and for aromatization of alcoholic drinks

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ tropical Africa, from Senegal to Mozambique, Madagascar

Note ▸ The fruits are cooked in the food and then removed.

Ayensu 1978; Bijttebier 1993; Burkill 4, 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Giami et al. 2000; Hanelt 2001; Lück 2000; Neuwinger 1999;

Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1995e; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Wiersema/León 1999

TRIANTHEMA L. - Aizoaceae

Trianthema hydaspicea *Edgew.*

Usage ▸ pot-herb (in India)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ NW India

Arora/Pandey 1996

TRIBULUS L. - Zygophyllaceae

Tribulus alatus *Delile*

Common Names ▸ caltrap; *French:* herse; *German:* Geflügelter Burzeldorn; *Hindi:* gokhru-kalan; *Russian:* jakorzi
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ young plant
Distribution ▸ NW India

Arora/Padney 1996; Rätsch 1998

Trifolium album *Lois.*

Melilotus albus Medik.

Trifolium altissimum *Lois.*

Melilotus altissimus Thuill.

Trifolium coeruleum *Moench*

Trigonella caerulea (L.) Sér.

Trifolium corniculata L.

Trigonella corniculata (L.) L.

Trifolium officinalis *L.*

Melilotus officinalis Lam.

Trifolium petitpierreanum *Hayne*

Melilotus officinalis Lam.

Trifolium vulgare *Hayne*

Melilotus albus Medik.

TRIGONELLA L. - Fenugreek - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Trigonella arabica *Delile*

Synonyms ▸ *Trigonella pecten* Schenk
Common Names ▸ Arabian fenugreek; *German:* Arabischer Bockshornklee
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ N Africa, especially in Arabia, Syria to NE Egypt

Agarwal 1986; Hanelt 2001; Wealth of India 10, 1976

Trigonella caerulea *(L.) Sér.*

Synonyms ▸ *Melilotus caeruleus* Desr., *Trifolium caeruleum* Moench., *Trigonella melilotus coerulea* (L.) Aschers. et Graebn.
Common Names ▸ sweet trifoil; *French:* baumier, mélilot bleu; trèfle blau, trèfle musque, trèfle odorant; *German:* Balsamklee, Bisamklee, Blauer Steinklee, Käseklee, Schabziegerklee, Zigeunerklee; *Italian:* melilotto azzurro; *Russian:* donnik cinij, goluboj

donnik, pashitnik goluboj, gun'ba, sinij kosij trilistnik

Usage ▸ spice (cheese and bread)

Parts Used ▸ seed, herb

Distribution ▸ E Mediterranean region, SE Europe; origin in the Mediterranean region, also cultivated and native

Note ▸ classified into a wild (ssp. *procumbens*) and a cultivated subspecies (ssp. *caerulea*).

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hoppe 1949; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Trigonella caerulea *(L.) Sér.* ssp. caerulea

Common Names ▸ sweet trefoil; *French:* baumier, trèfle bleu, trèfle musqué, trèfle odorant; *German:* Balsamklee, Blauer Steinklee, Schabziegerklee; *Italian:* balsamo, meliloto azzurro, *Russian:* pashitnik goluboj

Usage ▸ spice, condiment, flavoring

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ C, W and S Europe, N Africa, widely cultivated in gardens

Note ▸ The dried pulverized herb is used for the preparation or greenish herb cheese and for flavoring bread and other dishes. This species is classified into a wild (ssp. *procumbens*) and a cultivated subspecies (ssp. *caerulea*).

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Seidemann 1993c; Zeven/de Wewt 1982

Trigonella corniculata *(L.) L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Medicago corniculata* (L.) Trautv., *Trifolium corniculata* L.

Common Names ▸ clustered trefoil; *German:* Traubiger Bockshornklee; *Hindi:* kasuri methi; *Sanskrit:* malya, piring sak

Usage ▸ spice, pot-herb

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ Mediterranean region, Near East countries





Trigonella foenum-graecum: a **flowering,** b **seeds**

Agarwal 1986; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Man-

T

sfeld 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wealth of India 10, 1976

Trigonella esculenta *Willd.*

Trigonella corniculata (L.) L.

Trigonella foenum-graecum *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Foenum-graecum officinale* Moench, *Trigonella graeca* St. Lag.

Common Names ▸ fenigrec, fenugreek, goat's horn, Greek clover, Greek hay-seed; *Arabic:* helbeh, hulbah; *Chinese:* hu lu ban; *Dutch:* fenegriek; *French:* fénugrec, foin grec, sénégrain, senegré, trigonelle; *German:* Griechischer Bockshornklee; Griechisches Heu, Kuhhorn, Kuhhornklee; Ziegenhornklee; *Hindi:* methi; *India:* methi ni bhaji; *Indonesian:* kelabet, klabet; *Italian:* fieno greco; *Korean:* horopha, khŭnnorangkkotjariphul; *Malaysian:* halba, kelabat; *Portuguese:* fenacho, fenogreco; *Russian:* fenugrek, ili pashitnik, fenum-grek, fenigrekowa trawa, gretscheskoe seno, kosij trilistnik; *Sanskrit:* methi, methika, pitabija; *Slovenian:* senovka grécka; *Spanish:* alholva, fenogreco, heno griego, *Turkish:* çemen otu; bouï tochouma

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ Caucasus, Ex-Soviet Union, C Asia, E Europe, cultivated and native elsewhere

Note ▸ Often classified into varieties *hausknechtii* Sierjaev and provar. *foenum-graecum*. Pre-historic remains from 4000–3000 BC in the Near East. Seeds preserved in Tutankhamun's tomb (1325 BC).

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Alagukannan et al. 1999; Bendel 2002; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Billaud/Adrian 2001; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Craze 2002; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Faril/Hardman 1968; Girardon et al 1986; Gupta et al. 1986; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Kamal et al. 1987; Mazza/Oomah 2000; Morris/Mackley 1999; Newall et al. 1996; Norman 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Rosengarten; Rouk/Mengesha 1963; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shalini Hooda/Sudesh Jood 2003; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Trigonella graeca *St. Lag.*

Trigonella foenum-graecum L.

Trigonella melilotus caerulea *Aschers. et Graebn.*

Trigonella caerula (L.) Sér.

Trigonella pecten *Schenk*

Trigonella arabica Delile

Trigonella stellata *Forsk.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Stern-Bockshornklee

Usage ▸ spice (rarely); **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ seed, herb

Distribution ▸ N Africa: Arabia, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Canary Islands; W Asia: Iran, Iraq, Middle East, Israel, Lebanon, Kuwait

TRIPHASIA Lour. - Lime berry - Rutaceae

Triphasia aurantiola *Lour.*

Triphasia trifolia (Burm.f.) P. Wilson

Triphasia trifolia *(Burm.f.) P. Wilson*

Synonyms ▸ *Limonia trifolia* Burm., *Limonia trifoliata* L., *Triphasia aurantiola* Lour.

Common Names ▸ lime berry, trifoliate lime, Chinese lime, myrtle lime; *Hindi:* chini naranghi; *Malaysian:* kelingket, limau kiah, limau kingkit; *Pilipino:* kalamansito, limoncito, sua-sua, tagimunau; *Spanish:* limoncito; *Thai:* manao tet

Usage ▸ succade (flavoring)

T

Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ tropical Asia, cultivated in many subtropical and tropical countries

Erhardt et al 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

TRITONIA Ker.-Gawl. Tritonia - Iridiaceae

Tritonia aurea *(Hook.) Planch.*

Synonyms ▸ *Crocosmia aurea* (Pappe ex Hook.) Planch.
Common Names ▸ flame freesia, Cape saffron; *German:* Safranartige Tritonie, Kap-Safran
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ South Africa: Capeland
Note ▸ This plant frequent with *Crocosmia aurea (Pappe ex Hook.) Planch.*

Erhardt et al. 2002; Seidemann 2003

Tritonia x crocosmiiflora *(Burbridge et Dean) N.E. Br.*

→ *Crocosmia crocosmiiflora (Lemoine ex E. Morr.) N.E. Br.*

Tritonia crocata *(L.) Ker-Gawl.*

→ *Crocosmia aurea Planch.*

TROPAEOLUM L. - Nasturtium - Tropaeolaceae

Tropaeolum dentatifolium *Stokes*

→ *Tropaeolum minus L.*

Tropaeolum elatum *Salisb.*

→ *Tropaeolum majus L.*



Tropaeolum majus, flowering

Tropaeolum majus *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Tropaeolum elatum* Salisb., *Tropaeolum repandifolium* Stokes
Common Names ▸ Indian cress, (common) nasturtium, tall nasturtium; *Chinese:* chin lien hua, han lian hua; *French:* capucine grande, cresson d'Inde, cresson du Pérou, capucine; *German:* Große Kapuzinerkresse, Indianerkresse, Salatblume, Türkische Kresse; *Italian:* nasturzio comune, cappucina, fior, crescione del Perù; *Japanese:* nasutachûmu, kinrenka, nôzen haren; *Portuguese:* chagas, mastruço do Perú, flor de sangue, capuchinha grande; *Russian:* kapuzin, kapuzin-kress, indejckij kress; nasturzija; *Spanish:* capuchina, nasturcio, mastranzo de las Indias, Ilagas de Cristo
Usage ▸ substitute for capers (buds); flavoring leaves and ornamental flowers for salads
Parts Used ▸ bud, leaf, flower
Distribution ▸ S America: Columbia, Ecuador, Peru; cultivated in numerous countries

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bendel 2002; Berger 1, 1949; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Chamisso 1987; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Eichhorn/Winterhalter 2004; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Franz 1996; Halbeisen 1954; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lewington 1990; Lück 2000; Lykkesfeldt/Lindberg-Møller 1993; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seide-

mann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1994; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Tropaeolum minus *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Tropaeolum dentatifolium* Stokes, *Tropaeolum pulchellum* Salisb.
Common Names ▸ bush nasturtium, dwarf nasturtium, Indian cress; *French:* capucine; *German:* Kleine Kapuzinerkresse
Usage ▸ spice (locally); **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ NW Latin America: Ecuador, Peru, also cultivated

Erhardt et al. 2002; Franz 1996; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Wiersema/León 1999

Tropaeolum mucronatum *Meyen*

Tropaeolum tuberosum Ruiz et Pav.

Tropaeolum pulchellum *Salisb.*

Tropaeolum minus L.

Tropaeolum repandifolium *Stokes*

Tropaeolum majus L.

Tropaeolum tuberosum *O. Kuntze*

Tropaeolum tuberosum Ruiz. et Pav.

Tropaeolum tuberosum *Ruiz et Pav.*

Synonyms ▸ *Tropaeolum mucronatum* Meyen, *Tropaeolum tuberosum* O. Kuntze
Common Names ▸ bulbous nasturtium, tuberous nasturtium; *Chinese:* kuai jing lzan hua; *Dutch:* knof, Oostindische kers; *French:* capucine tubéreuse; *German:* Knollenkresse, Knollen-Kapuziner-kresse, Peruanische Kapuzinerkresse, Maca; *Italian:* nasturzio tuberoso; *Portuguese:* capuchinha tuberosa; *S America:* anu, maca, magua, mashua, maxua; *Spanish:* capuchina tuberosa, mashua, ysaño
Usage ▸ pot-herb
Parts Used ▸ young leaves
Distribution ▸ Bolivia, Peru; cultivated in the Andes of Chile to Columbia
Note ▸ In the Andes the edible rhizome tubers are cultivated

Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Johns et al. 1982; Ramallo et al. 2004; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 2003; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

TULBAGHIA L. - Society Garlic - Alliaceae (Liliaceae)

Tulbaghia violacea *Harv.*

Common Names ▸ society garlic, wild garlic, wild knoflook; *Dutch:* wilde knoflok, wilde knoffel; *German:* Knoblauchs-Kaplilie, Veilchenblütiger Knoblauch, Zimmerknoblauch, Zimmerschnittlauch
Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ S Africa
Note ▸ The taste is like garlic. The Zulu of Natal often plant this species around their huts.

Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Small 1997; Teubner 2001; Wyk 1997; Zeven/de Wet 1982

TURNERIA L. - Turneraceae

Turneria aphrodisiaca *G.H. Ward*

Turneria diffusa Willd. ex Schult.

Turneria diffusa *Willd. ex Schult.*

Synonyms ▸ *Turnera aphrodisiaca* G.H. Ward, *Turnera microphylla* Desv. ex Ham.

Common Names ▸ damiana, Mexican holly; *French:* damiana, thé bourrique; *German:* Schmalblättrige Damiana, Damianastrauch; *Italian:* damiana; *Mexico:* chac-mixib, chat; *Portuguese:* damiana; *Spanish:* damiana de Guerrero, misibcoc, hierba de la pastora

Usage ▸ flavoring (sweets, candy, liqueur among other drinks: 'Guadalajara' *(Mexico)*

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ subtropical S America Mexico, Caribbean, Meso-America

Note ▸ Already in use by the Maya.

Alberts/Muller 2000; Auterhoff/Hänsel 1968; Berger 2, 50; Charalambous 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Mors et al. 2000; Newall et al. 1996; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Rätsch 1992; 1998; Spencer/Seigler 1980; Täufel et al. 1993; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004

Turneria microphylla *Desv.*

Turneria diffusa Willd. ex Schult.

Tylostemon mannii *Staph.*

Beilschidia mannii (Meisn.) Benth. et Hook. f.

TYPHA L. Bullrush, Reedmace - Typhaceae

Typha latifolia *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Typha angustifolia* A. Rich., *Typha major* Curtis

Common Names ▸ bullrush, cat tail, marsh beetle, reedmace; *French:* massette à feuilles étroites, jonc de marais, quenoille; *German:* Breitblättriger Rohrkolben, Echter Rohrkolben; *Italian:* biodo, sala, schiancia, stianca; *Russian:* rogos; *Spanish:* enea junco

Usage ▸ spice of pancake (doughnut)

Parts Used ▸ pollen

Distribution ▸ Europe, Caucasus, Iran, W, E Sibiria, C Asia, Mongolia, N China, N America, Australia

Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Mansfeld 1962; Schultze-Motel 1986; Stowart 1978

U

ULVA L.
Ulvaceae (Chlorophytae)

Ulva compressa *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Enteromorpha compressa* (L.) Grev.
Common Names ▸ bowel seaweed; *Chinese:* kan-thai; *German:* Darmtang; *Japanese:* hira-ao-nori
Usage ▸ spice (for fish and meat)
Parts Used ▸ thalli
Distribution ▸ E Asia, cultivated in Japan
Note ▸ "Awonori" and "Okashi" are typical *Ulva* commercial products.

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

UMBELLULARIA (Nees) Nutt. – California Bay or Laurel - Lauraceae

Umbellularia californica *(Hook. et Am.) Nutt.*

Common Names ▸ California bay, California laurel, pepper wood, headache tree, Oregon myrtle; *German:* Bergloorbeer, Kalifornischer (Berg-)Lorbeer, Oregon-Myrte
Usage ▸ condiment (use sparingly)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ NW and SW USA (California, Oregon)
Note ▸ Substitute for laurel, specially by the Hispanic inhabitants of America.

Bois 1932; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968

UNCARIA Schreb. - Gambier - Rubiaceae

Uncaria acida *O. Kuntze*

Uncaria gambir (Hunter) Roxb.

Uncaria gambir *(Hunter) Roxb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Uncaria acida* O. Kuntze
Common Names ▸ gambir, gambier, pale catechu; *Chinese:* kou teng, tiao teng; *French:* gambier; *German:* Gambirpflanze, Betelbissen, Gelbes Katechu; *Malaysian:* gambir
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ leaf and twig; **product**: juice (by boiling)
Distribution ▸ Malaysia, Sumatra, W Borneo, also cultivated in Indonesia
Note ▸ Thalli are extracted, thickened and dried (= gambir, gambir catechu).

Charalambous 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Mabberly 1997; Schenck/Nauendorfer 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de et 1982

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UNDARIA W.F.R.Suringar - Alariaceae

Undaria distans *Miyabe et Okamura*

Undaria pinnatifida (W.H. Harvey) W.F.R. Suringar

Undaria pinnatifida *(W.H. Harvey) W.F.R. Suringar*

Synonyms ▸ *Alaria pinnatifida* Harvey, *Undaria distans* Miyabe et Okamura
Common Names ▸ wakame; *Chinese:* qun dai cai; *German:* Flügeltang; *Japanese:* kada-me, niki-me, wakame;
Usage ▸ spice, specially of rice
Parts Used ▸ thallus, fresh and dry
Distribution ▸ commercial cultivated in Japan, Korea, China
Note ▸ This is the most significantly cultivated *Undaria*-species.

Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Jurkovic et al. 1995; Lück 2004; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Urbano/Goñi 2002

Undaria undarioides *(Yendo) Okamura*

Synonyms ▸ *Hirome undarioides* Yendo
Common Names ▸ hiroma; *German:* Japanischer Flügeltang; *Japanese:* hirome
Usage ▸ spice for rice
Parts Used ▸ thallus
Distribution ▸ Japan, Korea, China

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

U

Unona aethiopica *Dun.*

Xylopia aethiopica A. Rich.

UROPHYLLUM Jack ex Wall. - Rubiaceae

Urophyllum arboreum *(Reinw. ex Bl.) Korth.*

Common Names ▸ *Indonesian:* ki cengkeh
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ bruised leaves
Distribution ▸ W Java
Note ▸ The odor smells strongly of cloves.

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hiller/Melzig 1999

Urtica melastomoides *Poir.*

Pilea melastomoides (Poir.) Wedd.

Uvaria aromatica *Lam.*

Xylopia aromatica (Lam.) Mart.

Uvaria odorata *Lam.*

Cananga odorata (DC.) Hook.f. et Thomps.

V

VACCARIA Wolf - Cow herb - Caryophyllaceae

Vaccaria hispanica *(Mill.) Rauschert*

Synonyms ▸ *Saponaria vaccaria* L., *Vaccaria pyramidata* Medik., *Vaccaria vulgaris* Host.

Common Names ▸ cow cockle, cow herb, dairy pink; *Arabic:* foul el-ʿarab; *Chinese:* wang pu liu hsing; *French:* herbe aux vaches, saponaire des vaches; *German:* Kuhkraut; *Russian:* tysjatschegolov

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ herb

Distribution ▸ Europe, Levante, Turkey, Iran, temperate Asia: Mongolia, China, N Africa; native in N America, Australia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999; Wiersema/León 1999

Vaccaria pyramidata *Medik.*

Vaccaria hispanica (Mill.) Rauschert

Vaccaria vulgaris *Host.*

Vaccaria hispanica (Mill.) Rauschert

VALERIANA L. Valerian - Valerianaceae

Valeriana celtica *L.*

Common Names ▸ Celtic nard, Celtic valerian; *German:* Echter Speik, Keltischer Baldrian, Keltische Narde, Gelber or Roter Speik

Usage ▸ flavoring

Parts Used ▸ root

Distribution ▸ S, W Europe: Austria, France, Italy and the Swiss Alps

Dalby 2000; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Uphof 1968

Valeriana officinalis *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Valeriana pinnata* Gilib., *Valeriana sylvestris* Sadl., *Valeriana vulgaris* Rupr.

Common Names ▸ all-heal, common valerian, garden valerian, cat's valerian, setwall, valerian; *Chinese:* xie cao; *French:* herbe aux chats, guérittout, valériane (officinale); *German:* Arznei-Baldrian, Baldrian, Gewöhnlicher Baldrian, Katzenwurzel; *Italian:* amantilla, erva gatta, valeriana, valeriana silvestre; *Japanese:* kanakoso, kesso; *Korean:* yakpaguniamul; *Russian:* valeriana aptetschnaja; *Spanish:* valeriana (mayor)

Usage ▸ spice (rarely), flavoring; **product:** essential oil; (rarely in the liqueur industry)

Parts Used ▸ root

Distribution ▸ Europe, native and cultivated, Asia

Note ▸ The root was used as a condiment during medi-

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eval times, and as a perfume during the XVI Century. At present it is used as a perfume in some oriental countries.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Alberts/Muller 2000; Becker 1983, 1986; Bos et al. 1997; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz o. J.; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hänsel/Schulz 1982; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Honerlagen 1988; Hoppe 1949; Houghton 1988, 1994; Mayer 2003; Mazza/Ohham 2000; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Rätsch 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schier/Schultze 1989; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Titz/Titz 1982; Tucker 1986; Wagner et al. 1970; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Valeriana pinnata *Gilib.*

→ *Valeriana officinalis L.*

Valeriana sisymbrifolia *Schur.*

Synonyms ▸ *Valeriana tripteris* L.
Common Names ▸ Syrian nard; *German:* Syrische Narde, Narde
Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ Turkey: Anatolia; Caucasus, Iran, Syria; C Asia

Valeriana sylvestris *Sadl.*

→ *Valeriana officinalis L.*

Valeriana tripteris *L.*

→ *Valeriana sisymbrifolia Schur.*

Valeriana vulgaris *Rupr.*

→ *Valeriana officinalis L.*

Valerianoides jamaicensis *(L.) Medic.*

→ *Stachyterpheta jamaicensis Vahl*

VANILLA Mill. - Vanilla - Orchidaceae

Vanilla abundiflora *J.J. Sm.*

Common Names ▸ Indonesian vanilla; *German:* Indonesische Vanille
Usage ▸ flavoring, like *Vanilla planifolia Andr.*
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Indonesia: Borneo; sporadically cultivated

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

Vanilla albida *Bl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Vanilla griffithii* Rchb.f.
Common Names ▸ white vanilla; *German:* Weiße Vanille
Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ India, Thailand, Malaysia, Sumatra, Java; also cultivated

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993

Vanilla aphylla *Bl.*

Common Names ▸ Java vanilla; *German:* Java-Vanille
Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Myanmar, Malaysian Peninsula, Java

Erhardt et al. 2002

Vanilla aromatica *Willd.*

→ *Vanilla planifolia Andr.*

Vanilla fragrans *(Salisb.) Ames*

→ *Vanilla planifolia Andr.*

Vanilla gardneri *Rolf.*

Common Names ▸ Brazil vanilla, Bahia vanilla, South American vanilla, Vanilla of Bahia; *German:* Brasilianische Vanille
Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ cultivated In Brazil

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hoppe 1, 1977; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

Vanilla grandiflora *Lindl.*

→ *Vanilla pompona Schiede*

Vanilla griffithii *Rchb.f.*

→ *Vanilla albida Blume*

Vanilla guianensis *Splitg.*

→ *Vanilla pompona Schiede*

Vanilla lutescens *Moq.*

→ *Vanilla pompona Schiede*

Vanilla mexicana *P. Miller*

→ *Vanilla planifolia Andr.*

Vanilla palmarum *Lindl.*

Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Guyana, Brazil

Bois 1934

Vanilla phaeantha *Rchb.f.*

Synonyms ▸ *Vanilla planifolia* Griseb.
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ origin: Cuba; St. Vincent, Florida, Bahamas, Antilles to Trinidad, Antilles also cultivated
Note ▸ Aldurant for *Vanilla planifolia* G. Jacks.

Bois 1934; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

Vanilla planifolia *Andr.* ◘

Synonyms ▸ *Vanilla aromatica* Willd.; *Vanilla fragrans* (Salisb.) Ames; *Vanilla mexicana* P. Miller, *Vanilla planifolia* G. Jacks., *Vanilla viridiflora* Bl.
Common Names ▸ Bourbon vanilla, Mexican vanilla, vanilla, vanilla fruit; *Arabic:* wanila; *Chinese:* hsiang ts'ao; *French:* vanille, vanille de Mexique, vanillier; *German:* (Echte) Vanille, Bourbon-Vanille, Vanille, Vanillefrucht, Vanilleschote (wrongly!); *Indonesian:* panila; *Italian:* vaniglia, vainiglia; *Japanese:* bauira; *Mexico:* siisbik, tlilxochitl; *Pilipino:* vanilla; *Portuguese:* baunilha; *Russian:* vanil'; *Slovenian:* vanilka; *Spanish:* vainilla, vainillero; lixóchitl, vainil (Mexico); *Thai:* wanila
Usage ▸ spice; **product:** (natural) vanillin
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Mexico to S America, West Indies, Mexico ; probably native elsewhere in C and S America, also widely cultivated in Sri Lanka
Note ▸ "Tlilxochitl" is the Aztec word for vanilla, meaning black pod. Trade sorts: Bourbon vanilla, Mexican vanilla, Tahiti vanilla, Java vanilla, Ceylon vanilla and the qualities: extra fine, fine, mifine and fendue extra.

Acat/Acat 2003; Adeji et al. 1993; Alberts/Muller 2000; Anklam/Müller 1993; Arana 1943; Archer 1989: Arnaud et al. 1981; Bergeron 1980; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Bouriguet 1954; Braatz/Lembke 1990; Bricout et al. 1974; Burkill 4, 1997; Busenberg et al. 1994; Busse 1899; Chadwick/Pope 1961; Cheers 1998; Correll 1953; Craze 2002; Dalang et al. 1982; Dalby 2000; Dauer 2002; Davidson 1999; Deltail 1897; Dignum et al. 2002, 2004; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Ehlers 1999; Ehlers/Bartholomae 1993;



Vanilla planifolia Andr., flowering

Ehlers et al. 1994, 1995, 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Fayet et al. 1989; Fellous et al. 1992; Fraisse et al. 1984; Galetto/Hoffmann 1978; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hanum 1997; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann W. (no year); Hoppe 1949; Kahan 1989; Kanisawa 1993; Kaunzinger et al. 1996; Kleinert 1963; Klimes/Lamparsky 1976; Klont 2000; Lambrecht et al. 1994; Leong et al. 1989a, b; Lewington 1990; Lhuguenol 1978; Maubert et al. 1988; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morrell/Mackley 1999; Mosandl A. 1995; Norman 1991; Nguyen et al. 1991; Oberdieck 1998; Ochse et al. 1961; Odoux 2000; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Ramachandra Rao/Ravishankar 2000; Ramarosan-Raonizafinimanana et al. 1997; Ranadive 1992; Ray et al. 1980; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Rust 2003; Scharrer 2002; Scharrer/Mosandl 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Tabacchi et al. 1978; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Vaupel 2002a, b, c; Villamar et al. 1994; Webster 1995; Westermann 1909; Wiersema/León 1999; Wildeisen 2001; Wildeman 1902; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

V

Vanilla planifolia *Griseb.*

Vanilla phaeantha Rchb.



Vanilla planifolia Andr., fruiting

Vanilla planifolia *G. Jacks. f.* gigantea *Hoehne*

Common Names ▸ great vanilla; *Brazil:* vanilão; *German:* Große Vanille, Riesenvanille
Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Mexico to S America (Brazil)

Hoppe 1, 1977; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Schultze-Motel 1986

Vanilla planifolia *G. Jacks.*

Vanilla planifolia Andr.

Vanilla pompona *Schiede*

Synonyms ▸ *Vanilla grandiflora* Lindl., *Vanilla guianensis* Splitg., *Vanilla lutescens*. Miq., *Vanilla surinamensis* Rchb.
Common Names ▸ Pompon vanilla, West Indian vanilla; *French:* vanillon; *German:* Antillen-Vanille, Guadeloupe-Vanille, Pompon-Vanille, Vanillon, Westindische Vanille
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ C America, SE Mexico, tropical North S America
Note ▸ The use of the fruits is predominently in the perfumery and tobacco industries.

Adedeji et al. 1993; Bois 1934; Davidson 1999; Ehlers/Pfister 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hoffmann (no year); Hoppe 1, 1977; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Ochse et al. 1961; Pruthi 1976; Rey et al. 1980; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wildeisen 2001; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Vanilla surinamsis *Reichb.*

Vanilla pompona Schiede

Vanilla sylvatica *McFarlane*

Vanilla tahitensis J.W. Moore

Vanilla tahitensis *J.W. Moore*

Synonyms ▸ *Vanilla sylvatica* McFarlane
Common Names ▸ Tahitan vanilla; *French:* vanille de Tahiti, vanille de Tiarei; *German:* Tahiti-Vanille; *Tahiti*: haapae, papanoe, teriiroa, tiarei
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Tahiti, native Hawaii; only cultivated Réunion, Mauritius
Note ▸ The fruits have a lower vanillin content, but the aroma is sweeter; best suited for cosmetics.

Adedeji et al. 1993; Davidson 1999; Ehlers et al. 1994; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1977; Jack 1940; Lhuguenol 1978; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Ochse et al 1961; Pruthi 1976; Ramarosan-Raonizafinimanan et al. 1997; Rey et al 1980; Scharrer 2002; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Tabacchi et al. 1978; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersoma/León 1999

Vanilla viridiflora *Bl.*

Vanilla planifolia Andr.

VERBASCUM L. Mullein - Scrophulariaceae

Verbascum densiflorum *Bertol.*

Synonyms ▸ *Verbascum thapsiflorum* Schrad.
Common Names ▸ large flowered mullein, common mullein; *French:* bouillon blanc, fleur de St. Pierre, molène, *German:* Großblütige Königskerze, Großblütige Wollblume; *Italian:* bouillon blanc, verbasco maschio, tasso verbasso, candela della madonna, candela regia; *Korean:* pelpasŭcho; *Russian:* (korowjak) medwesh'e ucho; *Spanish:* gordolobo (común), verbasco
Usage ▸ flavoring (in the liqueur industry)
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ Caucasus, W Asia, Europe, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Berger 1, 1949; 2, 1950; Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Kraus/Franz 1987; Pschyrembel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Swiatek et al. 1982; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zwingenberger 1938

Verbascum phlomoides *L.*

Common Names ▸ clasping mullein, orange mullein; *French:* bouillon blanc, molène faux-phlomis; *German:* Filz-Königskerze, Windblumen-Königskerze; *Italian:* barbarasco
Usage ▸ flavoring (especcially in the liqueur industry)
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ temperate Asia, Europe, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 1, 1949; 2, 1950;

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kraus/Franz 1987; Pápay et al. 1980; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Tschesche et al. 1980; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zwingenberger 1938

Verbascum thapsiflomum *Schrad.*

Verbascum densiflorum Bertol.

VERBENA L - Vervain, Verbena - Verbenaceae

Verbena jamaicense *L.*

Stachytarpheta jamaicensis Vahl

Verbena javanica *Burm.f.*

Lippea javanica (Burm.f.) Spreng.

Verbena officinalis *L.*

Common Names ▸ common verbena, European vervain, lemon scented verbena, Simpler's joy, turkey grass, vervain; *Arabic:* ben nout, tronjia; *Chinese:* ma bian cao, ma pien tsao; *French:* citronelle, verveine, verveine odorante, verveine officinelle, herbe sacrée, herbe aux sorciers; *German:* Echtes Eisenkraut, Echte Verbene, Heiligkraut, Zitronen-Verbene; *Italian:* cedrina, verbena; *Japanese:* kumatsuzura; *Russian:* verbena; *Spanish:* verbena, verba de la princesa

Usage ▸ flavoring: **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb

Distribution ▸ N Africa, temperate Asia, India, Europe, native worldwide

Note ▸ The essential oils are used as an alternative for lemon grass oil (*Cymbopogon citratus* [DC. ex Nees] Stapf), *Cymbopogon flexuosus* [Steud.] Stape).

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1998; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Ehrhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Neweall et al. 1996; NICPBP 1987; Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Rätsch 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Weber 1995; Wyk et al. 2004

VERNONIA Schreb. - Ironweed, Veronia - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Vernonia albicans *Lees*

Vernonia cinerea Less.

Vernonia amygdalina *Delile*

Common Names ▸ almond veronia, bitter leaf; *Dutch:* bitterblad; *French:* vernonie; *German:*Bittere Veronie, Mandel-Veronie, Bittere Scheinaster; *Portuguese:* pau fede, fede, libó; *Russian:* vernonija mindal'naja; *Spanish:* hoja amarga, vernonia

Usage ▸ pot-herb, plant ash substitute for salt

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ tropical Africa: Nigeria, Arabia, also cultivated in gardens

Note ▸ The refined plant ash, also of *Verbena conferta* Benth., are used as salt.

Aedo et al. 2001; Ayensu 1978; Burkill 1, 1985; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Oomen/Grubben 1978; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Vernonia anthelmintica *(L.) Willd.*

Synonyms ▸ *Baccharoides anthelmintica* (L.) Moench

Common Names ▸ kala jiri; *German:* Indischer Schwarzkümmel, Wurmscheinaster

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ Africa, Arab Peninsula, India, China, W Asia, Indochina

Chopra 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 10, 1976; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Vernonia cinerea *Less.*

Synonyms ▸ *Vernonia albicans* DC.; *Vernonia leptophylla* DC.

Common Names ▸ little ironwood; *German:* Kleines Eisenholz, Kleine Scheinaster; *Indonesian:* maryuna; sasawi langit; *Malaysian:* rumput tahi babi, tambak-tambak; *Pilipino:* kolong-kugon, agas-moro, bulak-manok; *Thai:* kaan thuup, yaa dok khaao, yaa saam wan

Usage ▸ pot-herb (in India)

Parts Used ▸ leaf

Distribution ▸ Africa, China, E Asia, India, Indochina, Malaysia, Australia, native elsewhere

Arora/Pandey 1996; Wiersema/León 1999

Vernonia conferta *Benth*

→ *Vernonia amygdalina Delile*

Vernonia leptophylla *DC.*

→ *Vernonia cinerea (L.) Less.*

VETIVERIA Bory - Vetiver - Poaceae (Gramineae)

Vetiveria odorota *Virey*

→ *Vetivera zizanioides (L.) Nash*

Vetiveria zizaniodes *(L.) Nash*

Synonyms ▸ *Andropogon festucoides* J.S. Presl., *Andropogon muricata* Retz., *Andropogon squarrosus* Hackel, *Andropogon zizanioides* (L.) Urban, *Vetiveria odorata* Virey

Common Names ▸ cus cus (grass), khus khus (grass), vetiver (grass); *Arabic:* izkhir; *Chinese:* xiang-geng-sao; *French:* vétivier, chiendent del Indes, chiendent odorant; *German:* Vetivergras, *Hindi:* khas-khas, vettiver, khus khus; *Malaysian:* nara wastu, akar wangi, kusu-kusu; nara setu; *Nigerian:* jema, so'dornde, so'mayo; *Sanskrit:* abhaya, bala, nalada, usiira; *Pilipino:* moras, amora, anis de moro, ilib, moras; *Spanish:* zacate violeta; *Sri Lanka:* sevendara, vettiver; *Thai:* faek, ya-faek-hom, ya-faeklum

Usage ▸ flavoring; **product:** essential oil (essence de Vetiver, vetiver oil)

Parts Used ▸ rhizome, root

Distribution ▸ S Asia: S India, Sri Lanka, China, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Pakistan, Bangladesh and spread from SW Asia to tropical Africa: Zimbabwe, Kenya, Somalia, Nigeria; S America: Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay; widely cultivated in paleotropical lands

Bombarda et al. 1996; Bourton 1968; Chauhan 1999; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Garnero 1971; Gottlieb/Iachan 1951; Grimshaw/Helfer 1995; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kumar 2001; Lavania 1991; Lück 2004; Maffei 2002; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Rao 1966; Robbins 1982; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sangat-Roemantyo 1990; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Smadja 1990, 1991; Uphof 1968; Virmani/Datta 1975; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

VIOLA L. - Violet - Violaceae

Viola cornuta *L.*

Common Names ▸ beddy pansy, horned pansy, horned violet, tufted pansy; *French:* violete cornue; *German:* Gehörntes Veilchen, Horn-Veilchen, Pyrenäen-Stiefmütterchen

Usage ▸ flavoring

Parts Used ▸ flower

Distribution ▸ SW Europe, native elsewhere, cultivated in gardens

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Köhlein 1999; Wiersema/León 1999

Viola odorata *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Viola officinalis* Cr., *Viola* sarmentosa M. Bieb.

Common Names ▸ common violet, florist's violet, gar-

den violet, sweet scented violet; *Arabic:* banaf sag; *French:* violet, violette de mars, violette odorante; *German:* März-Veilchen; Wohlriechendes Veilchen; *Hindi.*banaphsa; *India:* banef shah; *Italian:* viola mammola, viola zopa, mammolo roseviole, violetta; *Javanese:* antanan; *Russian:* fialka duschistaja; *Sanskrit:* nilapuspa; *Spanish:* violeta

Usage ▸ flavoring (milk pudding, ice cream) and as an edible decoration for dishes; **product:** frost, essence: sweets, liqueur "Parfait d'amour"; **product:** essential oil: perfumery industry

Parts Used ▸ flower, (and culinary) herb

Distribution ▸ N Africa, Caucasus, Europe, also cultivated

Note ▸ In early Greek and Roman times violets were used to flavor butter, oil, vinegar and wine. The floral leaves are often candied and used in confectionery.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Berger 2, 1950; 4, 1954; Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1998; Cohnen 1993a; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Köhlein 1999; Máñez/Viliar 1989; Rätsch 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Viola officinalis *Cr.*

→ *Viola odorata L.*

Viola sarmentosa *M.Bieb.*

→ *Viola odorata L.*

VITEX L. - Chaste Tree - Verbenaceae

V

Vitex agnus-castus *L.*

Common Names ▸ chaste pepper; *Arabic:* ghar, kaf mariyam, kherwa', fitex, shajarat; *Brazil (Portuguese):* alecrim de angola, alecrim do norte, pau de angola; *French:* gattilier agneau-chaste, poivre des moines; *German:* Mönchspfeffer, Keuschlamm, Abrahamstrauch; *India:* athlac, panjangusht, ranukabija, shambhaluka-bija; *Italian:* agnocasto, albero del pepe, pepe falso; *Russian:* awraamowo derewo

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ Mediterranean region, Balkan, Asia minor, Iran, Caucasus to C Asia

Note ▸ Cultivated as a substitute and alternative for black pepper when not available.

Bärtels 1997; Bois 1934; Doğan/Mert 1998; Ekundayo et al. 1990; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Feil et al. 2002; Griebel 1943b; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kartnig 1986; Mors et al. 2000; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Senatore et al. 1996; Siewek 1990; Sørensen/Katsiotis 2000; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wollenweber 1983; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Vitex arborea *Desf.*

→ *Vitex negundo L.*

Vitex bicolor *Willd.*

→ *Vitex negundo L.*

Vitex chinensis *Mill*

→ *Vitex negundo L.*

Vitex negundo *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Vitex arborea* Desf., *Vitex bicolor* Willd., *Vitex chinensis* Mill.

Common Names ▸ Chinese chaste tree, horse shoe vitex; *Chinese:* kunang ching, kuang jing; *German:* Chinesischer Mönchspfeffer; *Malaysian:* lagundi, lemuning, peninchang

Usage ▸ spice (rarely)

Parts Used ▸ fruit





Vitex agnus-castus: a **flowering,** b **fruiting**

Distribution ▸ E Africa, Madagascar, India, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, China, SE Asia, Philippines

Bois 1923; Chauhan 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003

Vitis quadrangularis *Wall. et.*

Cissus quadrangularis L.

Volkameria orientalis *O. Kuntze*

Sesamum indicum L.

W

WARBURGIA Engl. - Canellaceae

Warburgia salutaris *(Bertol.f.) Chiov.*

Common Names ▸ pepperbark tree; *German:* Heil-Warburgie; *Zulu:* isibhaha
Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ leaf, bark
Distribution ▸ E, S Africa
Note ▸ All plant parts have a peppery-hot taste.

Wyk et al. 2004

Warburgia ugandensis *Spargue*

Common Names ▸ Uganda warburgia; *German:* Uganda-Warburgie
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ E Africa, especially Uganda
Note ▸ The bark has a cinnamon-like taste.

Wyk et al. 2004

WASABIA Matsum. - Wasabi - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

Wasabia japonica *(Miq.) Matsum.*

Synonyms ▸ *Alliaria wasabi* Prantl., *Cochlearia wasabi* Sieb., *Eutrema wasabi* (Sieb.) Maxim, *Wasabi pungens* Matsum.
Common Names ▸ Japanese horseradish, mountain hollyhock, wasabi; *Chinese:* shan yu cai, shan kui; *French:* wasabi, raifort du japonais, raifort vert; *German:* Japanischer Meerrettich; *Japanese:* tsi, kiseseri, wasabi; *Korean:* maeunkochunaengi; *Portuguese:* wasabi, rábano japonés; *Russian:* vasabi; *Spanish:* wasábia, rábano japonés, rabanête japonés
Usage ▸ spice, like horse radish, a sushi condiment
Parts Used ▸ rhizome, herb, leaf stalk
Distribution ▸ Japan, E Siberia, E Asia
Note ▸ As a spice used raw, as a paste or as a dry powder.

Bois 1934; Chadwick et al. 1993; Davidson 1999; Depree et al 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hodge 1974; Hu 1991; Ina et al. 1989; Kling 1998; Kojima 1976; Kojima et al. 1982, 1985; Larkcom 1991; Mansfeld 1986; Ochi et al. 1995; Palmer 1990b; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Sultana et al. 2003; Suzuki 1968; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Watanabe et al. 2003; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Wasabi pungens *Matsum.*

Wasabi japonica (Miq.) Matsum.

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WEDELIA Jacq. - Goldcup - Asteraceae (Compositae)

Wedelia biflora *(L.) DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Wedelia scandens* C.B. Clarke; *Wollastonia biflora* (L.) DC.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Kletter Wedelie; *Indonesian:* saruni laut, cinga-cinga; *Pilipino:* hagonoi; *Thai:* phak khraat thale
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ young leaf
Distribution ▸ tropical Africa to India, Indochina to Japan, Malaysia to tropical Australia

Arora/Padney 1996; Miles et al. 1993

Wedelia scandens *C.B. Clarke*

› *Wedelia biflora DC.*

WEINMANNIA L. - Cunoniaceae

Weinmannia fraxinea *Sm. ex D. Don*

› *Weinmannia sundaica Bl.*

Weinmannia sundaica *Bl.*

Synonyms ▸ *Weinmannia fraxinea* Sm. ex D. Don
Common Names ▸ *German:* Eschenartige Weinmannie
Usage ▸ flavoring (foods)
Parts Used ▸ herb
Distribution ▸ Molucca Islands

Burkhill 1966; Oyen/Dung 1999

WESTRINGIA Sm. - Australian Rosemary - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Westringia fruticosa *(Willd.) Druce*

Synonyms ▸ *Westringia rosmariniformis* Sm.
Common Names ▸ Australian rosemary; *German:* Australischer Rosmarin
Usage ▸ spice, like rosemary
Parts Used ▸ leaf, herb
Distribution ▸ Australia: Queensland, New South Wales

Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Small 1997

Westringia rosmariniformis *Sm.*

› *Westringia fruticosa (Willd.) Druce*

Winterana canella *L.*

› *Canella alba (L.) Murr.*

Wintera aromatica *Desc.*

› *Drimys winteri J.R. et G. Forst.*

Winterana canella *L.*

› *Canella winterana (L.) Gaertn.*

WRIGHTIA R.Br. - Apocynaceae

Wrightia arborea *(Dennst.) Mabberley*

› *Wrightia tomentosa Roem. et Schult.*

Wrightia hamiltoniana *Wall.*

› *Wrightia tomentosa Roem. et Schult.*

Wrightia tomentosa (Roxb.) *Roem. et Schult.*

Synonyms ▸ *Wrightia arborea* (Dennst.) Mabberley; *Wrightia hamiltoniana* Wall.
Usage ▸ pot-herb (by Santhals)
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ India: Bihar, Kokna, Warli, Thailand

Arora/Padney 1996; Dastur 1954; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968

X

Xanthophthalmum coronarium *(L.) Trehane*

Chrysanthemum coronarium L.

Xanthoxylum-Species

Zanthoxylum-Species

Ximenia aegyptica *L*

Balanites aegyptica (L.) Del.

XYLOPIA L. - African Pepper - Annonaceae

Xylopia acutiflora *(Dun.) A. Rich.*

Common Names ▸ mountain spice (of Sierra Leone); *French:* elo à petites feuillec; *German:* Spitzblütiger Mohrenpfeffer

Usage ▸ spice, used like black pepper

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ W Africa: Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, W Cameroon

Note ▸ The ripe fruit with a coral-red pulp has a spice taste like several other *Xylopia* species.

Burkill 1, 1985

Xylopia aethiopica *(Dun.) A. Rich.*

Synonyms ▸ *Unona aethiopica* Dun., *Xylopia eminii* Engl.

Common Names ▸ African pepper, Ethiopian pepper, Guinea pepper, kimba pepper, negro pepper, grains of Selim, spice tree; *Cameroon:* ebongo, ikola hindi kimba, mbonji, okolo; *Congo:* kani; *French:* piment noir de Guinée, poivre de Guinée, poivre d'Ethiopie, poivre negre; kani; *German:* Äthiopischer Pfeffer, Afrikanischer Pfeffer, Kumbapfeffer, Malaguettapfeffer, Mohrenpfeffer, Negerpfeffer, Kani-Körner von Selim; *Portuguese:* cabella kani (Ivory coast), malaguetta da Guine, pimenta da Guiné, malaguetta preta; *Russian:* psewdoloperzy (ksisopii), loschnye perzy, *Spanish:* maniguate, pimenta de Guinea, semillas del oyang

Usage ▸ spice, used like black pepper

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ tropical Africa from Senegal to Sudan and Uganda, southwards to Angola, Zaire, Zambia, and Mozambique, cultivated in the east of W Africa

Note ▸ Not to be confused with *Piper guineense* Schum. & Thonn; alternative for black pepper; the fruit contains a volatile aromatic oil.

Adegoke et al. 2003; Aedo et al. 2001; Ayedoun et al. 1996; Ayensu 1978; Barminas et al. 1999; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Burkill 1, 1985; Duke et al. 2003; Ekong/Ogan 1968; Erhardt et al. 2002; Ferrão 1992; Griebel 1943a, 1944; Harrigan et al. 1994; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Jirovetz et al. 1997; Karawya et al. 1979; Lamaty et al. 1987; Lück 2000; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Ngouda et al. 1998; Okeke 1998; Pochljobkin 1974, 1997; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek

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1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Tairu et al. 1999; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Xylopia aromatica *(Lam.) Mart.*

Synonyms ▸ *Uvaria aromatica* Lam., *Xylopia granduflora* St. Hill., *Xylopia longifolia* DC.
Common Names ▸ *Brazil (Portuguese):* pachinhos, pimenta de macaco, pimenta de negro; *German:* Burropfeffer, Guinea-Pfeffer; *Peru:* mataro, omechuai caspí; *Portuguese:* embira, envireira, pimenta-de árvone, pimenta-de-gentio, pimenta-de-negro, pimenta da-costa
Usage ▸ spice, condiment, used like pepper; **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ tropical America, S Brazil, Peru, Venzuela, Costa Rica
Note ▸ The seeds are reminiscent of black pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.)

Erhardt et al. 2002; Lorenzi 1992; Melchior/Kanert 1974; Moraes/Roque 1988; van Roosmalen 1985; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Silva(Rocha 1981; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

Xylopia brasiliensis *Spreng.*

Synonyms ▸ *Xylopia muricata* Velloso, *Xylopia parrifolia* Schlecht.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Matopfeffer; *Portuguese:* pimenta de mato, pinaíba, pindaubuna
Usage ▸ spice, rarely used like pepper
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ tropical S America: Brazil

de Costa 1959; Lorenzi 1992; Mors/Rizzini 1961

Xylopia carminativa *(Aruda) Fries.*

Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Brazil to British Guyana
Note ▸ The fruits and seeds have an odor and a taste of pepper.

van Roosmalen 1985; Uphof 1968

Xylopia eminii *Engl.*

› *Xylpia aethiopica (Dun.) A. Rich.*

Xylopia frutescens *Aubl.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Halbstrauchiger Mohrenpfeffer; *Portuguese:* coagerucu, pindaíba, embira, envira, jererecou, pau de embira, pejerecum, pijerecu, pimento-de-gentio, pimenta-do-sertão, pindaúba
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ tropical America especially Brazil

Mors et al. 2000; van Roosmalen 1985; Silva 1983; Uphof 1968

Xylopia grandiflora *St. Hil.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Großblütiger Mohrenpfeffer; *Portuguese:* malagueto
Usage ▸ **product:** essential oil
Parts Used ▸ flower
Distribution ▸ tropical S America, especially Brazil
Note ▸ The essential oils have a pepper-like flavor.

Uphof 1968

Xylopia longifolia *DC.*

› *Xylopia aromatica (Lam.) Mart.*

Xylopia parviflora *(A. Rich.) Benth.*

Common Names ▸ striped African pepper; *French:* fondé des rivières, poivres de Sédhiou; *German:* Sédhion Pfeffer, Kleinblütiger japanischer Pfeffer, Gestreifter Mohrenpfeffer; *Nigerian:* aghako, kimba, sesedo
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruiting carpels
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Cameroon, Ghana, the Gambia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierre Leone, Togo

Burkill 1, 1985; Jirovetz et al. 1997; Uphof 1968

Xylopia muricata Velloso

→ *Xylopia brasiliensis Spreng.*

Xylopia parvifolia *Schlecht.*

→ *Xylopia brasiliensis Spreng.*

Xylopia quintasii *Pierre ex Engl. et Diels*

→ *Xylopia striata Engl.*

Xylopia sericea *St. Hil.*

Synonyms ▸ *Mayna sericea* Spreng.
Common Names ▸ *German:* Seidiger Mohrenpfeffer; *Portuguese:* pindaíba-vermelha, pindaubuna-da-serra
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Brazil, Bolivia
Note ▸ The seeds used somewhat similar to black pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.)

Lorenzi 1992; Matos et al. 1984, 1985; Mors et al. 2000; van Roosmalen 1985; Uphof 1968

Xylopia staudtii *Engl. et Diels*

Common Names ▸ bush pepper, Guinea pepper
Usage ▸ spice (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ W Africa: Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone

Burkill 1, 1985

Xylopia striata *Engl.* ◘

Synonyms ▸ *Xylopia quintasii* Pierre ex Engl. et Diels
Common Names ▸ negro pepper; *German:* Gestreifter Mohrenpfeffer, Kani
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ fruit



◘ **Xylopia:** a **X. aethiopica, fruits,** b **X. striata, fruits**

Distribution ▸ W Africa

Erhardt et al. 2002; Griebel 1943; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

Xylopia undulata *P. Beauv.*

→ *Monodora myristica (Gaertn.) Dun.*

Z

ZANTHOXYLUM L. - Yellow wood - Rutaceae

Zanthoxylum acanthopodium *DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Zanthoxylum acanthopodium* DC. var. *timbor* Hook.f.

Common Names ▸ Chinese pepper, tomar seed; *Chinese:* guo ma ka; *German:* Chinesischer Pfeffer; *Hindi:* darmar, tejphal; *Vietnamese:* sèn

Usage ▸ flavoring

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ Himalayas, N Bengal, Naga and Khasi hills, China, India, Vietnam

Note ▸ In S China cultivated and utilized for its pleasant flavor; the plant has a peculiar flavor of coriander; products of watara oil (from the fruits) are used in perfumery.

Hanelt 2001; Shiva et al. 2002; Teuscher 2003; Wealth of India 11, 1976

Zanthoxylum acanthopodium *DC.* var. *timbor Hook.f.*

› *Zanthoxylum acanthopodium DC.*

Zanthoxylum alatum *Roxb.*

› *Zanthoxylum armatum DC.*

Zanthoxylum armatum *DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Zanthoxylum alatum* Roxb.

Common Names ▸ Chinese pepper, Szechuan pepper; *Chinese:* hua jiao; *German:* Chinesischer Pfeffer, Szechuanpfeffer; *Hindi:* darmar, nepali dhaniya; *Japanese:* fuyu-sanshô; *Sanskrit:* tumburu, dhiva, gandhalu; *Vietnamese:* sengai;

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ seed

Distribution ▸ India, Pakistan, Nepal, Himalayas, Malaysia, Philippines

Chauhan 1999; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Facciola 1990; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/melzig 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Wealth of India 11, 1976

Zanthoxylum avicennae *(Lam.) DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Fagara avicennae* Lamk., *Zanthoxylum diversifolium* Warb., *Zanthoxylum tidorense* Miq.

Common Names ▸ *Indonesian:* karangeang, *Pilipino:* bagatambal

Usage ▸ spice: leaf resembling coriander leaves; seeds like anise; flavoring (fruit)

Parts Used ▸ leaf, seed, fruit

Distribution ▸ Thailand, China, Indonesia, Malaysia

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Uphof 1968

Zanthoxylum bungeanum *Maxim*

› *Zanthoxylum simulans Hance*

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Zanthoxylum budrunga *Wall. ex DC.*

→ *Zanthoxylum rhetsa DC.*

Zamthoxylum bungei *Planch.*

→ *Zingiber simulans Hance*

Zanthoxylum clava-herculis *L.*

Common Names ▸ Hercules' club, pepper bark, Southern prickly ash, toothache tree, West-India yellow wood; *German:* Westindisches Gelbholz
Usage ▸ flavoring
Parts Used ▸ bark
Distribution ▸ C USA, except WC USA

Berger 1, 1949; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Newall et al. 1996; Rao/Davies 1986; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

Zanthoxylum coreanum *Nakai*

Common Names ▸ Korean yellow wood; *German:* Koreanisches Gelbholz; *Korean:* woangtschopinamu
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ leaf, fruit, bark
Distribution ▸ Korea

Hanelt 2001

Zanthoxylum diversifolium *Warb.*

→ *Zanthoxylum avicennae (Lamk) DC.*

Zanthoxylum fraxinoides *Hemsl.*

→ *Zanthoxylum simulans Hance*

Zanthoxylum gilletii *(de Wild.) Waterm.*

→ *Fagara zanthoxyloides Lam.*

Zanthoxylum limonella *(Dennst.) Alston*

→ *Zanthoxylum rhetsa (Roxb.) DC.*

Zanthoxylum nitidum *Bunge*

→ *Zanthoxylum simulans Hance*

Zanthoxylum oxyphyllum *Edgew.*

Common Names ▸ *Assam:* mezzenga; *Nepal:* timur, bhansi timur, szri
Usage ▸ condiment of curries
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Himalayan region, in India also cultivated

Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2003; Wealth of India 11, 1976

Zanthoxylum parviflorum *(A. Rich.) Benth.*

Common Names ▸ small-flowered pepper; *German:* Kleinblütiger japanischer Pfeffer
Usage ▸ spice, used like pepper
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ Japan, China, Australia

Zanthoxylum piperitum *DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Fagara piperita* L.
Common Names ▸ Indian pepper, Chinese pepper, Sichuan pepper, Japanese prickly, Japanese pepper, Sichuan pepper, Szechuan pepper; *Chinese:* ch'uan chao, nan chiao, chiao mu; *French:* poivre Szetchuan, clavalier poivrier; *German:* Japanischer Pfeffer, (Echter) Szechuanpfeffer, Chinesischer Gelbholzbaum, Sichuanpfeffer; *Japanese:* sanshō, sansho; *Korean:* chophinamu, sanchonamu; *Russian:* japonckij perez, santoksiljum peretschnij, peretschnik; *Slovakian:* fagara; *Thai:* malar
Usage ▸ condiment (seed), pot herb (young leaf)
Parts Used ▸ seed, leaf
Distribution ▸ N China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, also cultivated Hawaii

Adesina 1986; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Craze 2002; Da-



Zanthoxylum piperitum, fruits

vidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Jiang et al. 2001; Jiang/Kubota 2004; Lihua Jiang et al. 2001; Kojima et al. 1997; Kusmoto et al. 1968; Lück 2000; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Norman 1991; Pfänder/Frohne 1987; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Sakai et al. 1968; Schulze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shimoda et al. 1997; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Yasuda et al. 1982; Yong-Doo Kim 2000; Zeven de Wet 1982

Zanthoxylum planispinum *Sieb. et Zucc.*

Common Names ▸ Chinese pepper; *Chinese:* hua chiao, zhu ye jiao; *French:* clavalier à épines planes; *German:* Breitdorniger Pfeffer, Chinesischer Pfeffer; *Hindi:* darmar, nepali dhaniya, tejphal; *India:* tezbal, timal, timbar, tundopoda; *Sanskrit:* dhiva, gandhalu tumburu

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ fruit

Distribution ▸ China, Japan, Korea, Riukiu Islands, Taiwan

Bois 1934; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

Zanthoxylum rhetsa *(Roxb.) DC.*

Synonyms ▸ *Fagara rhetsa* Roxb., *Zanthoxylum budrunga* Wall. ex DC., *Zanthoxylum limonella* (Dennst.) Alston

Common Names ▸ Indian prickly ash, Indian pepper, lemon pepper (tree), *French:* clavalier d'Inde; *German:* Indischer Pfefferbaum, Japanischer Pfefferbaum, Falsche Kubeben; *Hindi:* badrang; *India:* tambol, tirphal, rhetsamaramu, ilarangom, mullillam; *Javanese:* kadjeng siti, kaju lemal; *Malaysian:* hantar duri; *Sanskrit:* ashvaghra, atitejani, sutejasi, timur; *Sri Lanka:* katu-kina, rhetsu; *Thai:* kanchatton

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ immature fruits, seed; **product:** essential oil (seeds)

Distribution ▸ India, Sri Lanka; also cultivated, Indonesia

Note ▸ Seeds as a substitute for pepper by the indigenous population.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Jirovetz et al. 1998; Lück 2004; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 11, 1976; Wiersema/León 1999; Yasuda et al. 1982

Zanthoxylum senegalensis *DC.*

Fagare zanthoxyloides Lam.

Zanthoxylum simulans *Hance*

Synonyms ▸ *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* Maxim, *Zanthoxylum bugei* Planch., *Zanthoxylum fraxinoides* Hemsl., *Zanthoxylum nitidum* Bunge,

Common Names ▸ Chinese pepper, Chinese prickly ash pepper; Szechuan pepper, Sichuan pepper; *Chinese:* ch'uan jiao; *French:* poivre chinois, poivre de la Chine, clavalier de Bunge; *German:* Chinesischer Pfeffer, Sech(z)uan-Pfeffer, Sichuan Pfeffer, Täuschende Stachelesche; *Vietnamese:* rau sung, trong

Usage ▸ spice, used like black pepper; leaf as seasoning

Parts Used ▸ seed, leaf

Distribution ▸ N and C China, E Asia; plants in the former Soviet Union

Note ▸ Often an adulterant for black pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.).

Bois 1934; Chen et al. 1994 b, 1995; Chyau et al. 1996; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Ma Chuan-guo 2002; Ogle et al. 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Tirillini/Stoppini 1994; Tirillini et al. 1991; Tscheucher 2003; Uphof 1968; WHO 1990; Wiersema/Léon 1999; Wu/Chen 1993; Xiong et al. 1995; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Zanthoxylum tessmannii *(Engl.) J.-F. Ayafor.*

Synonyms ▸ *Fagara tessmannii* Engl.
Common Names ▸ African pepper; *French:* poivre africain; *German:* Afrikanischer Pfeffer; *Cameroon:* nashou
Usage ▸ spice (for sauces)
Parts Used ▸ fruit
Distribution ▸ Equatorial Guinea, Congo, Cameroon; also cultivated

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Teuscher 2003; Westphal et al. 1980

Zanthoxylum tidorense *Miq.*

› *Zanthoxylum avicennae (Lamk) DC.*

Zerumbet speciosum *J.W. Wendl.*

› *Alpinia zerumbet (Pers.) B.L. Burtt et R.M. Sm.*

ZINGIBER Boehm. - Ginger - Zingiberaceae

Zingiber amaricans *Bl.*

› *Zingiber zerumbet (L.) Rosc. ex Sm.*

Zingiber aromaticum *Noronha*

› *Zingiber officinale Rosc.*

Zingiber blancai *Hassk.*

› *Zingiber zerumbet (L.) Rosc. ex Sm.*

Zingiber cassumunar *Roxb.*

Synonyms ▸ *Amomum montanum* Koenig, *Cassumunar roxburghii* Colla, *Zingiber luridum* Salisb., *Zingiber montanum* (Koenig) Dietrich, *Zingiber purpureum* Rosc.
Common Names ▸ Bengal ginger, cassumunar ginger; *French:* gingembre marron; *German:* Blockzitwer, Gelber Zitwer; *India:* jangliadrak; *Indonesian:* banglai; *Javanese:* bengle; *Malaysian:* bangle, bolai, bunglai, lampoyang; *Thai:* phlai, puloei, wanfai
Usage ▸ spice, condiment
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ Java, also cultivated, cultivated elsewhere tropical Asia: Cochin, China, Malaysia

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Kumar 2001; Masuda/Jitoe 1994; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wu et al. 2000; Zevende Wet 1982

Zingiber chrysostachys *Ridley*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Goldähriger Ingwer; *Malaysian:* lempui
Usage ▸ spice (locally)
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ Malaysia
Note ▸ Alternative for *Zingiber zerumbet* (L.) J.E. Sm.

Burkill 1966; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Holttum 1950; Kumar 2001; Theilade 1996

Zingiber littorale *Val.*

› *Zingiber zerumbet (L.) Rosc. ex Sm.*

Zingiber luridum *Salisb.*

› *Zingiber cassumunar Roxb.*

Zingiber mioga (Thunb.) Rosc.

Synonyms ▸ *Amomum mioga* Thunb.

Common Names ▸ mioga ginger, Japanese (wild) ginger; *Arabic:* zangabeel, *Chinese:* xiang he, jang ho; *French:* zédoaire; *German:* Japanischer Ingwer, Japaningwer; *Italian:* zenzero; *Japanese:* myouga, mioga; *Korean:* yangha; *Malaysian:* temu kuning; *Portuguese:* gengibre; *Russian:* imbir; *Spanish:* jengibre;

Usage ▸ spice

Parts Used ▸ rhizome

Distribution ▸ Japan, China, India, also cultivated in E Asia: China, Japan, Korea, Hawaii

Note ▸ The rhizomes have a bergamit-like flavor.

Abe et al. 2002; Bois 1934; Davidson 1999; Duke/Ayensu 1985; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Han et al 1983; Hanelt 2001; Jung-Hye Shin et al. 2002; Melchior/Kastner 1874; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Zingiber montanum *(Koenig) Dietrich*

Zingiber cassumunar Roxb.

Zingiber nigrum *Gaertn.*

Alpinia nigra (Gaertn.) Burtt

Zingiber officinale *Rosc.*

Synonyms ▸ *Amomum angustifolium* Salisb., *Amomum zingiber* L., *Zingiber aromaticum* Noronha, *Zingiber zingiber* Karst.

Common Names ▸ ginger, common ginger; *Arabic:* al-zangabeel, zenjabil; *Chinese:* chiang, jiang; *Dutch:* gember; *French:* gingembre; *German:* Echter Ingwer, Ingwer; *Hindi.:* ada, ale, adrak, sonth; *Indonesian:* jahe, jae, lia; *Italian:* zenzero officinale; *Japanese:* shoga, shouga; *Korean:* saenggang, saeyang; *Malaysian:* haliya, jahi, atuja; *Pilipino:* luya, baseng, laya; *Portuguese:* gengibre, gengibre amarelo, gengibre das boticas; *Russian:* imbir', eljy koren', zingiber; *Sanskrit:* ardraka (fresh ginger), singabera, sunthi (dry ginger); *Slovakian:* dumbier; *Spanish:* jengibre, gengibre oficinal; *Thai:* khing, khing-daeng; *Turkish:* zentzephil; *Vietnamese:* gung



Zingiber officinale, fresh rhizom

Usage ▸ spice, (fresh, dry, candied, shoots, and preserves); **product:** essential oil

Parts Used ▸ rhizome

Distribution ▸ frequent cultivated in the Tropics, specially in tropical Asia: China, India, Indonesia and Australia, W Africa; probable origin in tropical Asia

Note ▸ Fresh ginger-rhizome are often candied and used in confectionery.

Akhila/Tawari 1984a; Aris 2001; Atal et al. 1981; Bartley 1995; Bartley/Foley 1994; Bartley/Jacobs 2000; Beek et al 1987; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Burkill 5, 2000; Chen/Ho 1988; Chen et al. 1986; Connell 1970; Connell/Jordan 1971; Craze 2002; Dake 1995; Dalby 2000; Das/Sarma 2001; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erler et al. 1988; Falch 1997; Farrell 1985; Ferrão 1992; Germer/Franz 1997; Gopalam/Ratnambal 1989; Govindarajan 1982a; Goyal/Korla 1997; Gurib-Fakim et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hartmann/Köstner 1994; Herklots 1972; Herrmann 1999; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Hutton 1998; lee et al. 1986; Jansen 1981; Jia-Jiu/Jui-Sen 1994; Jung-Hye Shin et al. 2002; Kang-jin Cho et al. 2001; Kikuzaki et al. 1992; Kim et al. 1996; Krishnamurthy et al. 1977; Kumar 2001; Larkcom 1991; Larsen et al. 1999; Lawrence/Reynolds 1984; Leverington 1975; Macleod/Pieris 1984; Magda 1993; Mascolo et al. 1989; Maistre 1964; Mazza/Oham 2000; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Miyazawa/Kameoka 1988; Morris/Mackley 1999; Nair et al. 1982; Narasinga Rao (no year); Natarajan et al. 1972; Newall et al. 1996; Nishimura 1995; Norman 1991; Onyenekwe/Hashimoto 1999; Opdyke 1974c; Pérez-Gálvez/Mínguez-Mosquera 2001; Pe-

ter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sakawura 1987; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schröder 1991; Schuhbaum/Franz 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Selbitschka 1991; Sharma 2003; Sharpnel 1967; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Smith 1981; Staesche 1972; Steinegger/Stück 1982; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Thode-Sonntag/Thode-Sonntag 1988; Tomlinson 1956; Uphof 1968; Vaupel 2002b; Villamar et al. 1974; Wagner 1992; Westermann 1909; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Winterton/Richardson 1965; Wong 1999; Wu 1985; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Yajing Shao et al. 2003; Yusuf et al. 2002; Zarate/Yeoman 1994; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zhang et al. 1994, 2001

Zingiber purpureum *Rosc.*

→ *Zingiber cassumunar Roxb.*

Zingiber spectabile *(Griffith) Not.*

Common Names ▸ black gingerwort, nodding ginger; *German:* Ansehlicher Ingwer, Nickender Ingwer; *Malaysian:* tepai, tepus halia, tepus tanah; *Thai:* changoe, dakngoe;
Usage ▸ flavoring (locally in Malaysia)
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ Malaysian Peninsula, Thai Peninsula

Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Holttum 1950; Larsen et al. 1999; Wong 1999

Zingiber xanthorrhizum *Moon*

→ *Boesenbergia rotunda (L.) Mansf.*

Zingiber zerumbet *(L.) Rosc. ex Sm.*

Synonyms ▸ *Amomum sylvestre* Lam., *Amomum zerumbet* L., *Zingiber amaricans* Bl., *Zingiber blancai* Hassk., *Zingiber littorale* Val.
Common Names ▸ wild ginger, zerumbet ginger; *American:* shampoo ginger; *French:* gingembre fou, gingerbre blanc; *German:* Bitterer Ingwer; *Indonesian:* lampuyang; *Japanese:* hana-shôga; *Malaysian:* lampoyang, mpojang, noronha; *Pilipino:* barik, langkawas, lampuyang; *Portuguese:* gengibre-amargo; *Spanish* jengibre amargo; *Thai:* kathue, kathue-pa, kawaen
Usage ▸ spice
Parts Used ▸ rhizome
Distribution ▸ SE Asia; probably indigenous to India, cultivated in India, Sri Lanka and China
Note ▸ In Java var. *amaricans* (Bl.) Theilade occurs wild and cultivated, var. *aromaticum* (Val.) Theilade is found cultivated and sometimes wild or native, whereas var. *zerumbet* is only known cultivated.



Zingiber zerumbet, flowering

Arona/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Dalby 2000; Davisdon 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Holttum 1950; Kumar 2001, 2003; Larsen et al. 1999; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993a, c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiobara et al. 1986; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wong 1999; Wüstnfeld/Haensel 1964; Yusuf et al. 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

Zingiber zingiber *Karst.*

→ *Zingiber officinale Rosc.*

ZIZIPHORA L. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Ziziphora pulegioides *(L.) Desf.*

Hedeoma pulegioides (L.) Pers.

Ziziphora tenuior *L.*

Common Names ▸ *German:* Judendorn; *Russian:* zizifora
Usage ▸ spice (flavoring) in Turkey for yoghurt
Parts Used ▸ leaf
Distribution ▸ C Asia: Turkey (Anatolia)

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hanelt 2001; Kulakovskaya 1976; Mabberly 1997; Sezik et al. 1991; Uphof 1968

ZOSTERA L. - Eelgrass - Zosteraceae (Potamogetonaceae)

Zostera marina *L.*

Synonyms ▸ *Alga marina* Lam. *Zostera maritima* Gaertn.
Common Names ▸ eel grass, grass wrack; *Chinese:* hai dai; *French:* zostère marine; *German:* Gewöhnliches Seegras, Schmalblättriges Seegras; *Italian:* alga marina, aliga, allego; *Japanese:* ama-mo; *Russian:* trawa morskaja, sostera; *Spanish:* hierba marina
Usage ▸ spice of meat of the Seri-Indian
Parts Used ▸ root
Distribution ▸ N Atlantic and N Pacific coasts

Duke/Ayensu 1985; Erhardt et al. 20002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Schnelle 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

Zostera maritima *Gaertn.*

Zostera marina L.

ZYGOPHYLLUM L. - Zygophyllaceae

Zygophyllum coccineum *L.*

Common Names ▸ Arabian pepper; *French:* poivre les Arabes; *German:* Arabischer Pfeffer
Usage ▸ spice (rarely)
Parts Used ▸ seed
Distribution ▸ N Africa, Arabia

Bois 1934

Zygophyllum tridentatum *Sesse et Moç.*

Larrea tridentata (Sesse et Moç.) ex DC. Cav.

Zygophyllum fabago *L.*

Common Names ▸ bean caper, Syrian bean caper; *French:* fabagelle; *German:* Bohnenkaper; *Russian:* parnolistnik
Usage ▸ condiment
Parts Used ▸ flower bud
Note ▸ Substitute for capers (*Capparis spinosa* L.)
Distribution ▸ Caucasus, C and W Asia, India, E and SE Europe, native elsewhere

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

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